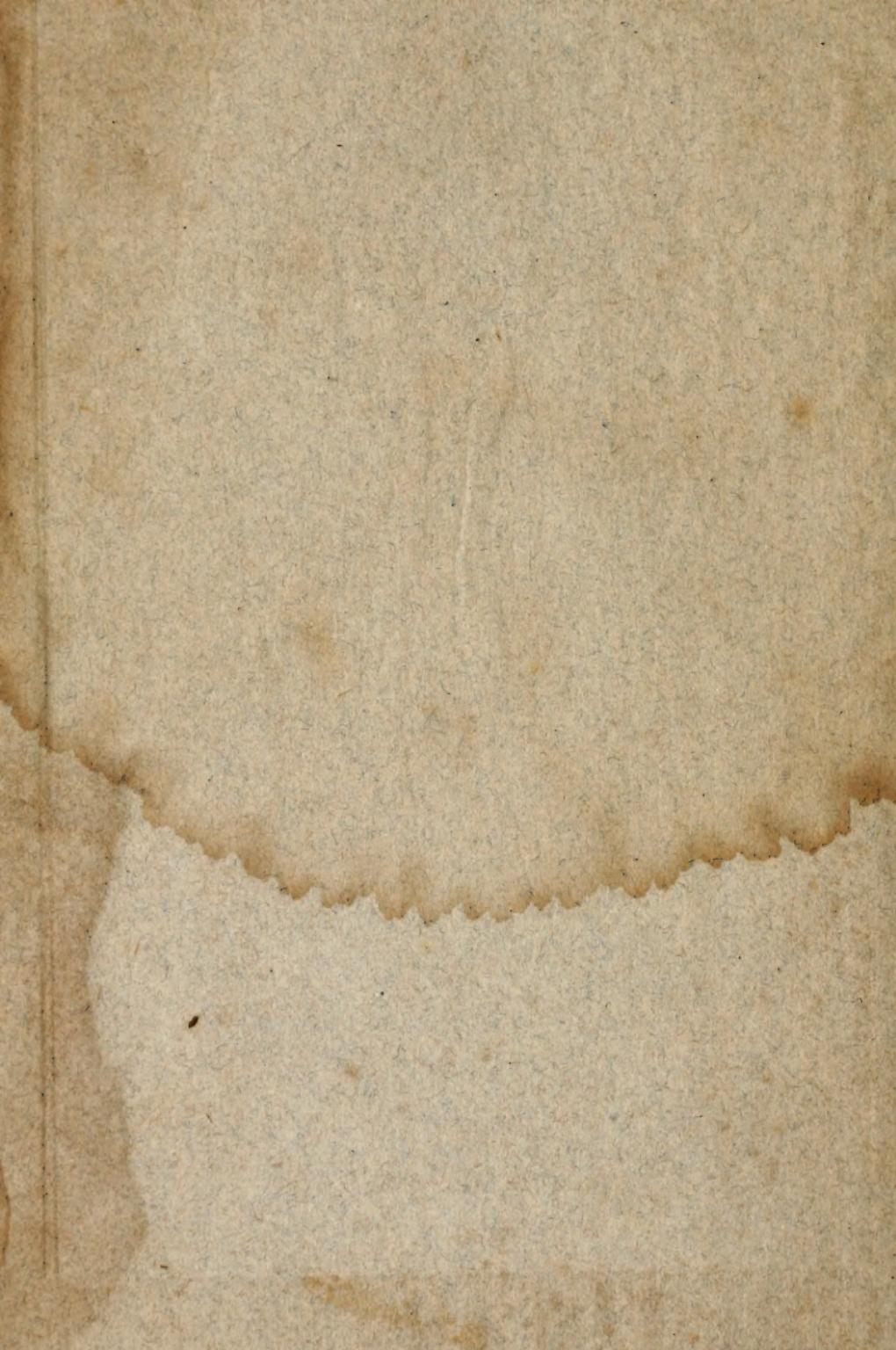
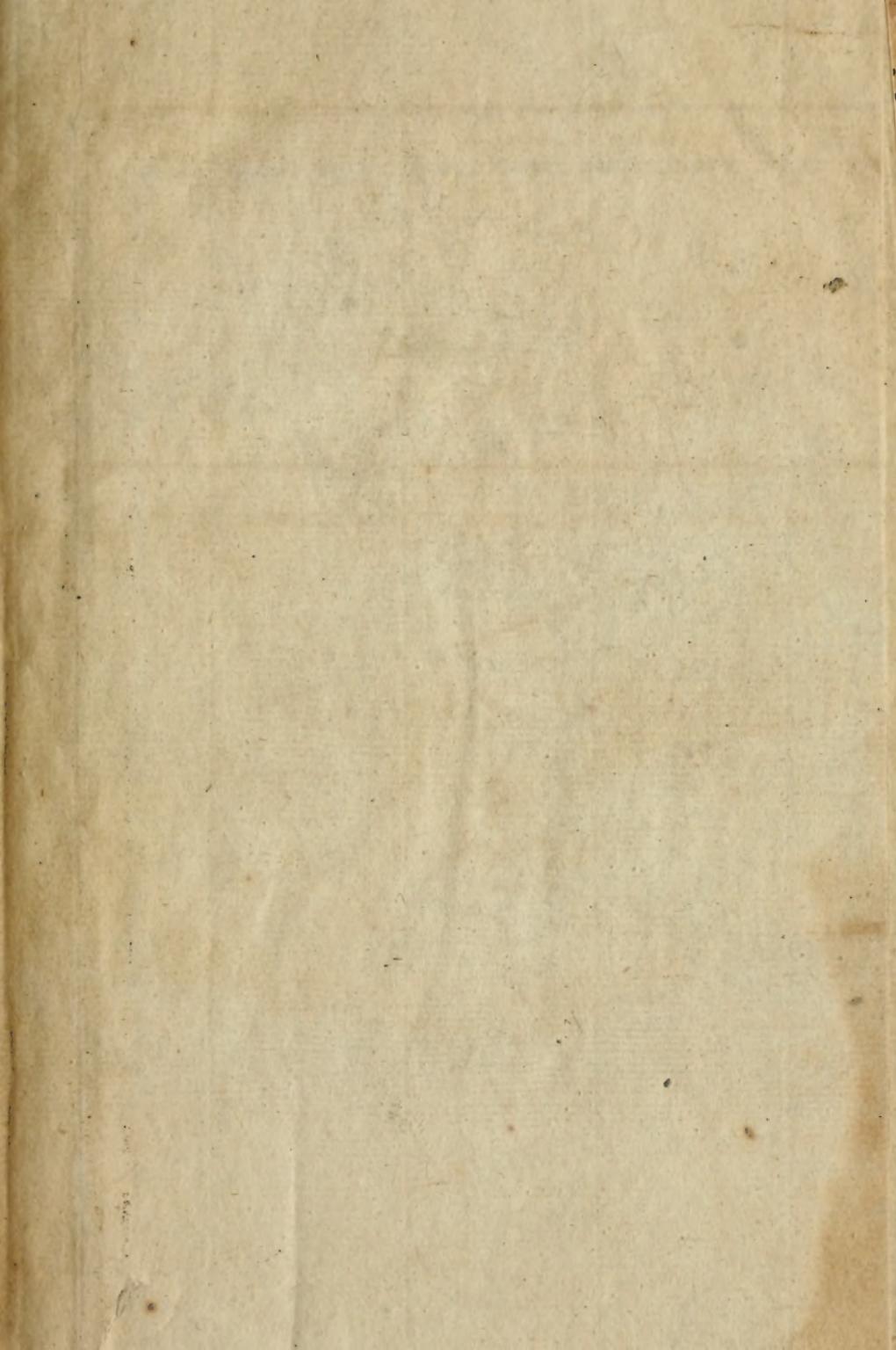




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A
Geographical Dictionary;
OF THE
United States
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

CONTAINING
A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH STATE;

AND OF EACH THE POPULATION, NUMBER OF ACRES, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, NATURAL CURIOSITIES, VARIOUS CLIMATES, &c.

ALSO

A DESCRIPTION OF THE RIVERS, LAKES, MINERAL SPRINGS, MOUNTAINS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE AND COMMERCE.

WITH

A succinct Account of Indiana, and Upper and Lower Louisiana Territories.

LIKEWISE,

THE POPULATION OF EACH COUNTY, TOWNSHIP, AND THOSE TOWNS IN THE UNION, THE POPULATION OF WHICH HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED BY THE CENSUS OF EIGHTEEN HUNDRED.

To which will be added,

A DESCRIPTION OF MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND PLACES, NOT NOTICED IN ANY FORMER GEOGRAPHICAL WORK.

EMBELLISHED WITH

A Handsome Map of the United States.

BY JOSEPH SCOTT,

Author of the United States Gazetteer, the Modern Geographical Dictionary, in four Volumes octavo, &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

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P R E F A C E.

THE encouragement which I received, in the publication of my former Geographical works, the United States Gazetteer, and the New and Universal Gazetteer, or Modern Geographical Dictionary, in four volumes octavo, has induced me to publish a Geographical Dictionary of the United States upon an enlarged plan. This work, which is now presented for public pronage, contains about six hundred pages, and nearly five thousand articles among which are about twelve hundred, that have not been described in a former Geographical publication.

To different states, counties, townships, hundreds, &c. which comprehend political divisions throughout the union; also the towns, lakes, rivers, principal creeks, salt licks, medicinal springs, and many of the mountain and valleys, will be found in alphabetical order. Mines, minerals, natural productions, curiosities, soil, climate, with the quantity of produce raised from an acre, whether of wheat, rye, maize, barley, oats, tobacco, rice, &c. generally noticed in the descriptions of the respective states, counties, and townships, in which either is found or cultivated.

The number of inhabitants, in each state, county, and township, has been given according to the census of 1790, and 1800, so that the reader may readily ascertain the rapid increase of the population of each, during the period of years. But as some states have been admitted into the union, and new counties, and townships, established by law, since the year 1790, it will not be possible for him to ascertain, with correctness, the comparative increase of the population of all, between the dates mentioned. He will find that the population of some counties, and townships, is less, in 1800, than in 1790; but the reason is obvious; many of the old counties, and townships, have been divided, and some subdivided, since the census was taken, in 1790: hence the apparent decrease of the population of some counties, and townships, whilst others have increased, in their population, to an astonishing degree.

Distances of the post towns, that were established, previous to the year 1800 are given from Washington, and Philadelphia cities, according to the lists published by the Postmaster general, at those periods; and those that were established, between 1800, and 1804, have their distances given from Washington city. Beside the distances of almost all the towns are given from the metropolis of the state, in which they are situated, as well as from some neighboring town more generally known.

A part of this work is taken from the Modern Geographical Dictionary. The articles, except the rivers, and a few of the mountains, and caves, have been enlarged, and the errors, have, where found, been corrected; so many, perhaps, have been overlooked.

Of various subjects, treated of in books, there is none so liable to error as the geographical description of a country, such as the United States, whose population is so rapidly increasing as to surpass all former example, recorded in history. And this without compulsory means; hence it is evident that the

increase of population, and the political divisions, as well as the municipal regulations, must keep pace with each other. From this source arise almost all the errors which the reader will find in the following work; for in the description of a county, or township, to-day, there is probably a remarkable mountain, containing iron ore, some rare fossil, or petrifaction, or perhaps one or other gives rise to some considerable creek or river, and before the work comes from the press probably a division is made, for the convenience of the citizens; hence it often happens that one or all of these are included within the boundary of the new county, or township, assuming a different name. This may take place before the author has had time to receive, from his correspondent, or the laws of the state, the proper information. And as our commerce, manufactures, and agricultural improvements are increasing, in proportion to our population, it is impossible to be correct in every particular relating to these, till they become, as it were, stationary. If the generality of readers would make allowances for those changes, which necessarily take place, in consequence of our unexampled prosperity, directed by a wise prudent, and sagacious administration, there would be less cavilling at the errors which may be discovered.

Neither attention, diligence, nor research has been wanting to reduce to as small a number as possible, the errors to which a work of this kind is liable. In the compilation and arrangement, some articles have unavoidably been overlooked, which the reader will find in an Appendix, annexed to the work: but omission is no error.

The greatest errors, it is presumed, that can be committed in a Geography or Gazetteer, are the inserting of places, as situated in a particular district of country, when there are none such to be found in any quarter of the globe. If the writer or publisher has obtained any degree of celebrity, such errors will give rise to many others. Of this kind are found several in the census of the United States, for 1800, printed by order of the House of Representatives. Whether these errors have arisen from the negligence and ignorance of printer, or from the inattention of the marshals' assistants, let those, who are better informed on that point, determine. One thing is very certain that the House of Representatives have discovered an extraordinary degree of supineness in trusting to any one, the publication of a document of so much importance. It ought to have been examined by a committee, chosen for each, of the most intelligent, and best informed members. Had not the census of 1800, been published, by order of the House of Representatives, I should not have noticed any of its errors; but appearing under the sanction of respectable a body, it would, of course, become a standard authority, which few would ever entertain a doubt, with respect to its correctness; and that the numerous errors that would appear in geographical publications; and that were nowhere to be found, and others misspelled. Without anyidious intention I shall enumerate a few of the mistakes that are found in the publication; always observing to place the erroneous name first, and the proper name afterwards—Fuftonborough, Tuftonborough—Sanborntown—born-town—Rackersfield, Parkersfield—Chichester, Chichester—Plainslow, stow—Menhegan, Menhegan—Sunlafe, Sunkhaze—Worwalk, Norwalgton—Nolentown, Voluntown—Willington, Ellington—Thelford, Thetford—upert, Rupert—Haverstran, Haverstraw—Hinderhook, Kinderhook—dsbury, Sadisbury—Ladsbury, Sadisbury—Wyaleeting, Wyalusing—Nepe, Nepano—Mohentongo, Mahentango—Ceader, Cedar—Gloster, Glouster—Carterel, Carteret—Hamshire, Hampshire—Barclay, Berkeley—He Hallam—Abberville, Abbeville—Cherau, Cheraws; besides many more.

Several new counties, and townships have been established in the last census. These I have described in their proper places.

JOSEPH COTT.

Philadelphia, August 19th, 1805.

A

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,
OF THE
UNITED STATES
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

ABA

A ARONSBURGH, a post town of Centre county, Pennsylvania; containing upwards of 40 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church. It is situated a little more than a mile from Elk creek, which uniting with Penn's, falls into the Susquehanna, about five miles below Sunbury. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Lewisburgh, 40 W. by N. of Sunbury, 160 W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 238 from Washington City. Lat. 40° 53'. N. lon. 2. 23. W.

ABACOCHEE, or Coose, a large river of the United States of North America, which rises in the state of Tennessee; thence pursuing a S.W. course, passes into the state of Georgia through the Cherokee, and into the Creek territory, where it unites with the Oakfuskee, a few miles below M'Gillivray's town, and forms the Alabama. In its course it flows by several Indian villages.

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ABBEVILLE, a county of the state of South Carolina, lying in the N.W. end of the district of Ninety-Six. It is bounded N. E. by Saluda river, which divides it from Laurens county, S. E. by Edgfield, S. W. by Savanna river, which separates it from the state of Georgia, and N. W. by Pendleton county in Washington district. It is about 35 miles in length and 21 in breadth, and contains according to the census of 1790—7,532 free inhabitants, and 1,665 slaves, and in 1800—10,589 free inhabitants, and 2964 slaves. The lands in this county are agreeably diversified; the soil is rich, and well watered by a variety of streams that fall into Savanna and Saluda rivers. There is in this county, about 15 miles N. of Petersburg, in Georgia, a remarkable spring which rises in a level piece of ground, 150 yards from the nearest hill, and 30 from a creek whose banks are about 7 feet above the

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surface of the water. The spring is about 30 feet in diameter, and nearly circular. The water oozes up all over its surface, through a rich black and spongy earth, overgrown with shrubs and weeds. From the margin of the spring the earth rises gradually on all sides to the centre. This mound, or heap of earth, has a semi-globular form, and rises to the height of four feet above the surface of the adjacent ground. It is so porous that poles have often been thrust into it, nearly 30 feet by the efforts of a single person, without meeting any resistance. From the top of the mound, the water runs in considerable streams, on all sides, to the margin of the spring; where it sinks into the ground, and wholly disappears. It has no visible communication with the adjacent creek. Near the edge of the spring, in dry weather, a large quantity of a saline, nitrous, white substance collects, and adheres to the leaves; resembling, in a great measure, a hoar frost. The water is rather unpleasant to the taste, and has in its colour a delicate tincture of blue. It is said to possess medicinal properties, but of this there are no satisfactory proofs. At the court house there is a post office, which is 645 miles from Washington City.

ABBOSTOWN, a post town in York county, Pennsylvania, 93 miles from Washington City.

ABBOTSTOWN, or No. 1, in Kennebeck county, district of Main. It contained in 1800, 83 inhabitants.

ABINGDON, a post and flourishing town of Washington county, and capital of the South Western district of Virginia; situated in lat.

36. 37. N. upon an eminence near the middle of Upper Holstein valley; and about five miles from the junction of the South and Middle branches of Holstein river, from whence it is navigable in large boats. The town had its beginning the first years of the American war, and now contains 279 inhabitants and 83 slaves; a presbyterian church, a court house, which stands in the centre, a market house, a stone jail, and a free masons lodge; likewise two tanyards, and manufactories of hats saddles, and harnesses. The plan of the town is regular; the streets, which are from 50 to 80 feet wide, intersect each other at right angles. At a small distance, from the town, are a fulling mill and several powder mills. The town, situated on an eminence, commands a fine view of the great mountains to the south. The air is here pure, and salubrious; the water plenty, and of the best quality; and being the place where the county and supreme courts are held, must in the course of a few years, render it the most pleasant, flourishing, and considerable town in the Western parts of Virginia. In opening a stone quarry, at the foot of the hill, upon which the town was built, a large cave was discovered, arched over by a huge rock; near the entrance is a fine spring of limestone water. The cave, which penetrates upwards of 100 yards under the town, is on the N. side of the hill; and has many apartments; through it runs a small rivulet in which are numbers of little fish. At a small distance from the town is a syphon spring, that ebbs and flows periodically every hour. When flowing it is heard, in its

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subterranean passage some minutes, dashing through the rocks, before it makes its appearance. At the ebb the basin is entirely dry. Abingdon is 320 miles W. S. W. of Richmond, 553 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 408 from Washington City.

ABINGDON, a small town of Harford county, Maryland. It contained in 1800, upwards of 51 dwellings, and 240 inhabitants, of whom 66 are blacks. It is situated upon a lofty eminence, one mile W. S. W. of Harford. There are in the town eight stores, filled with West India produce, and the various manufactures of Europe; one tanyard, and several shops in which all the useful and mechanical arts are carried on. Cokesbury college, established by the methodists, in 1785, a large and handsome edifice, was burnt down in 1796. Here are two school houses, and a methodist episcopal church.

ABINGDON, a township of Plymouth county Massachusetts, containing, according to the census of 1790,—1453 inhabitants, and in 1800—1623. It is 22 miles S. E. of Boston. Post town Hanover.

ABINGDON, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles N. of Philadelphia, described by Mr. Morse as a village. It contained in 1800, 1080 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

ACCOMAC, a primitive county, of the state of Virginia; bounded E. by the Atlantic ocean, W. by the Chesapeake bay N. by the state of Maryland, and S. by Northampton county. It is 50 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; containing, according to the census of 1790,—9,697 free persons, and 4,262 slaves, and in 1800, 11,264,

besides 4429 slaves. A post office is established at the court house, which is 199 miles from Philadelphia and 197 from Washington city.

ACTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Cheshire county, containing, in 1800, 901 inhabitants.

ADAMS, a county of Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 13,172 inhabitants, including 114 slaves. It is bounded N. by Cumberland, V. by Franklin, E. by York, and S. by Maryland; and contains 314,880 acres. The chief town is Gettysburg.

ADAMS, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing, in 1800,—180 inhabitants.

ADAMS, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, containing in 1800,—1688 inhabitants.

ADAMS, a county north of the Ohio, containing in 1800,—3432 free inhabitants.

ADAMS, a county in the Mississippi Territory. It contained, in 1800,—4660 inhabitants, including 2257 slaves.

ADAMSTOWN, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated near the Berks county line. It contains about 40 dwellings, and is 20 miles N. E. of Lancaster.

ADDISON, a county of Vermont state, bounded E. by part of Orange and Windsor counties, W. by lake Champlain, N. by Chittenden county, and S. by Rutland. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 37 miles, and its greatest breadth is 27. It contains 466,400 acres; and is divided into 17 townships. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 6,449, and in 1800,—13,407; here are no slaves. In this county are six forges and one furnace which ma-

nufacture pig, bar iron, and hollow ware. A range of the Green mountains passes through the E. side of this county; between which and lake Champlain, the lands are considerably fertile, producing good crops of wheat and other grain. It is well watered by Otter river, and its tributary streams; that river dividing the county nearly into two equal parts. Chief town Middleburg.

ADDISON, a township of the above county, lying S. of Bridport, and on the E. side of lake Champlain. As to situation this is the pleasantest town in the state of Vermont; the lake on its borders forms a perfectly straight line; the lands are almost a level plain without a single hill. It was formerly the place where the courts sat, but being situated on one side of the county and state, they were removed to Middleburg. The number of inhabitants, in 1790, amounted to 401, and in 1800, to 734. Here is a post office, 509 miles from Washington city.

ADDISON, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In 1800 it contained 599 free inhabitants.

ADDISON, a maritime township of Washington county, Maine district, lying 10 miles S. W. of Machias, between Englishman's bay and Pleasant river. Before its incorporation in 1797, it was called Number six.

ADEQUATANGIE, a creek, in the state of New York, which is the eastern source of Susquehanna river.

ADSON'S TOWN, New Jersey, is 27 miles N. of Morristown, and 24 N. W. of Patterson.

AENWORTH, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire. In

1800, it contained 1376 inhabitants.

AGAMENTICUS, a short navigable river of the district of Maine, which enters the ocean four miles southerly of Cape Neddick river. It is indebted to the Atlantic for its water; small vessels enter it. Mr. Morse describes this river as being in the centre of York county, but this is an error; for if it were in the centre of the county, it must certainly receive other waters besides those of the ocean. Mr. Sullivan in his history of the district of Maine, mentions no such circumstance respecting this river, neither is it laid down in any of the late maps published of that district, as being in the middle of the county.

AGAMENTICUS, a noted mountain of Maine district, situated in York county, about eight miles from York harbour, and six from Bald Head, in lat. 43. 16. N. lon. 4. 34. E. It is of considerable elevation; and clothed with wood, and shrubs, affords pasture up to its summit; from whence there is an agreeable, and extensive prospect. This mountain has long been a noted land mark to mariners, on entering Piscataqua harbour, and others of lesser note on the coast of Maine.

ALABAMA, a beautiful, large, and navigable river of Georgia, one of the Sixteen United States of North America, formed by the junction of the Talapoosee, and Koosée, coofee, coosa, or Hightown town river at Little Tallasse; and pursuing a S. W. course, with a gentle current; through an extensive and fertile tract of country, receives the Tombigbee from the N. N. W. at the great island 90 miles from the gulf of Mexico.

Winding gradually to the S. it receives from the E. the waters of Lindoos lake, and continuing its course passes into West Florida, forming a large bay before its entrance into the gulph of Mexico. The banks of this beautiful river are between 40 and 50 feet high, and rarely overflowed; it is about 400 yards broad at its head, and has from 15 to 18 feet water. Travellers have passed down in boats from its head to Mobile bay, a distance of 350 miles, in 9 days.

ALABAMA, an Indian village on the Mississippi, inhabited by the only remains of the Alabama nation, who formerly dwelled on the Alabama, and from whom that river derived its name.

ALBANY, a populous and fertile county in the state of New-York; bounded N. by Saratoga county, E. by Hudson river, which divides it from Rensselaer and Columbia counties, S. by Ulster, and W. by Schoharie county. It is 46 miles from N. to S. and 28 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into eight townships. It contained in 1790, —25,324 inhabitants, of whom 2,363 are slaves, and, in 1800, 34,043, including 1808 slaves.

ALBANY, the capital of the above county, and by a law passed, in 1797, by the legislature of New-York state, has been fixed on as the place of their residence in future. It stands on the W. bank of Hudson's river, 160 miles N. of New-York city. By its charter it extends one mile on the Hudson, and 16 W. The town consists of several streets, and alleys, of which the principal are Pearl, Water and Market

streets. According to a statement taken in 1796, the buildings consist of 701 dwellings, 131 stores, 68 store-houses; 193 stables fronting streets and alleys; and in the Northern Liberties, 162 dwellings and 13 stores; the whole amounting to 1,263. The population amounted in 1800, to 4,665 free persons, and 1024 slaves. The houses, except those built of late years, are in the old Gothic style, with their gable ends to the streets. They are mostly of brick, and seldom more than a story and a half in height, having on the top an iron horse which serves as a weather cock, but this ornament is becoming generally unfashionable. Many of the new buildings are constructed with much taste and elegance. The principal streets are paved, and lighted with lamps. In front of the town are several commodious wharves. The public buildings are a low Dutch church, two for presbyterians, one of which is 74 feet by 62; one for Germans, or High Dutch, one for episcopalians, one for methodists, an hospital, a city hall, and a handsome brick jail. Owing to the public spirited exertions of a few gentlemen, this town has greatly improved within the course of these late years. The water with which the inhabitants were formerly supplied, was of a very bad quality, but means have been carried into execution to have them amply supplied, from a fine spring five miles W. of the town. No inland town on the continent, enjoys a more eligible situation than this. Standing in a fertile country, on the bank of one of the most considerable rivers in the

world, opening an extensive inland navigation to the northward and westward, and blessed with a salubrious climate, are circumstances which in the course of a few years, must render Albany one of the largest and most flourishing towns in the Union. Nails and glass, besides a variety of other articles are manufactured here. At some little distance from the town are extensive water works for the manufacture of snuff, tobacco, mustard, starch, chocolate, &c. A dreadful fire broke out in this town on the 4th of August, 1797, which consumed 84 dwellings, and 100 other buildings. Albany was incorporated by Col. Dongan, in 1686, and is divided into three wards, named First, Second, and Third: it is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and six assistants. It is 30 miles N. of Hudson, 37 from Bennington, 265 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 400 from Washington City.

ALBANY, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 858 inhabitants. It is on the S. E. side of the Blue mountain, adjoining Northampton county.

ALBURY, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont. It contained, in 1800, 748 inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

ALBEMARLE, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, 35 miles long, and 35 broad. It is bounded N. E. by Orange county, N. by Rockingham, W. by Augusta, S. W. by Amherst, S. E. by Louisa, and S. by Fluviana. It contained in 1790, — 7,006 free inhabitants, and 5,579 slaves, and in 1800, 8983 free persons, and 7436 slaves. In this

county are found rich mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which works have been erected. Chief town Charlottesville.

ALBEMARLE SOUND, a bay, or inlet of the sea in North-Carolina, which extends W. into the country about 60 miles, and is from 4 to 15 miles in breadth. It communicates with the ocean by several inlets; but the principal one is Roanoke, which is in lat. 35. 52. N. lon. 0. 58 W. It also communicates with Currituck Sound on the N. and Pamlico on the S. It receives several important rivers which have been mentioned under their respective names.

ALEXANDRIA, a considerable town of Virginia, a port of entry, and capital of Alexandria county, pleasantly situated on the W. side of the Potomac, 60 miles above its entrance into the Chesapeake, and about 160 from the Atlantic ocean. The streets run parallel, and intersect each other at right angles. It contained in 1800, 4096 free inhabitants, and 875 slaves. The public buildings are an episcopal church, an academy, a court-house, jail, bank, &c. It carries on a considerable trade to the West Indies, and some little to Europe; the exports ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 508,337 dollars. It is 54 miles S. W. by S. of Baltimore, 122 N. N. E. of Richmond, 156 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 10 S. of Washington city. Lat. 38. 52. N. lon. 72. 3. W.

ALEXANDRIA, a small p. t. town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the N. side of the Franklin branch of the Juniata, Huntingdon county, on the road leading across the Allegany mountain to Beulah, and thence to Pittsburg.

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Here is a Presbyterian church. In 1800 it contained 138 inhabitants. It is eight miles from Huntingdon, 23 from Frankstown, 25 from Holliday'sburgh, and 192 W. N. W. of Philadelphia, 205 by the post-road, and 218 from Washington city.

ALEXANDRIA, a township of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, which was incorporated in 1782. It contains 298 inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, and in 1800, 303.

ALEXANDRIA, a township in Huntingdon county, New-Jersey, lying on the river Delaware, opposite to Easton, in Pennsylvania. It contains, according to the census of 1790,—1503 inhabitants, of whom 40 are slaves.

ALFORD, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, which is 145 miles W. of Boston, and contained 577 inhabitants in 1790, and, in 1800,—518.

ALFRED, a township in York county, in the District of Maine. It contained, in 1800, 900 inhabitants. Here is established a post-office, which is 576 miles from Washington city.

ALBURG, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, situated on Missisque bay. It contains 446 inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, and in 1800, 750.

ALLEGANY or ALLEGHENY, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Butler, S. by Washington, E. and S. by Westmoreland, and S. W. by Washington. It is 30 miles from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W. It is well watered by the Ohio and Allegany rivers, besides a number of small streams. The land in some places is poor, but more generally rich and well timbered. Here are found mines

of iron ore, copper, and a great abundance of coal. A furnace has been erected within a few miles of Pittsburg. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 10,309, of whom 159 were slaves, and in 1800, the number was 15,087. Chief town, Pittsburg.

ALLEGANY, or ALLEGHENY, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of Maryland, and the most westerly in that state. It is bounded N. by Fayette, Somerset, and Bedford counties, in Pennsylvania, E. by Washington county, W. by a due N. and S. line, which divides it from the state of Virginia, and S. by the Potomac, which also separates it from Virginia. It contained in 1790, 4,551 free persons, and 258 slaves, and in 1800, 6,203, besides 499 slaves. The number of acres in this county amount to 761,600. It is 64 miles from E. to W. and 35 from N. to S. but in some places it is little more than five miles. The principal rivers, besides the Potomac, are Youghegany and Savage rivers, Will's and Town creeks. In some parts of this county are found large quantities of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which a furnace and a forge are now building, within a few miles of Cumberland. The bottom lands on the Potomac are very rich, producing excellent crops of hemp, corn, tobacco, and grain; and after being cultivated for some years, yield large crops of wheat and rye, 40 bushels have, in a few instances, been produced from an acre in one year. At no considerable distance from the rivers, and creeks, the lands become hilly; between the hills, in several parts of the county, are large flats

of good land. The hilly land is covered with pines of a pretty large growth, and when cleared, produces good crops of small grain, but is particularly adapted to pastureage. About seven miles from Skipton, is a settlement, called Murlis Branch, which is entirely limestone land, of an excellent quality, and which yields abundant crops of small grain. At the distance of 12 miles from that town, is a warm spring, similar in every respect to that in Berkley county, Virginia, and is much resorted to, within these few years, by people labouring under various complaints. Upwards of 250 persons, from the neighbouring counties, attended this spring during a part of the summer of 1797, who found it, in most cases, efficacious. It rises between two large mountains; and at the distance of 30 yards is another spring, which astonishes every person by its coldness. In this county is a remarkable cave, of considerable depth, called the Devil's Hole. Immense quantities of stone coal are found in different parts of the county, of which several boat loads are sent down the Potomac every year, to the different towns on its banks. In this county is a large tract of unimproved land, called "the Green Glades," perhaps the best for grazing in the United States. The wild grass which it produces if cured, in the proper season, is not inferior to timothy; cattle fed upon it require little, or nothing else, during the winter season, and appear at the beginning of spring, in very good order. It will also produce fine winter grain, potatoes, and the best oats. Several gentlemen are now engaged in improving part of it.

The produce of this county generally consists of wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, oats, speltz, buckwheat, hemp, flax, potatoes, hay, turnips, tobacco, &c. A gentleman living in Cumberland has furnished us with the following average produce of an acre. Hay timothy 1 1-4 ton, clover 2 tons, wheat 18 bushels, (weighing from 60 to 65 lb. per bushel,) in bottom lands 22; rye 25, in bottom lands 28; Indian corn 35, oats 40, in the glades 50; potatoes 200, hemp 1 ton, flax when cleaned 200 lb. and tobacco 1200 lb. In this county are 11 merchant mills. Before 1790, it formed part of Washington county, but that year the legislature of Maryland passed an act establishing this county. Chief town, Cumberland.

ALLEGANY, or **ALLEGHENY**, a large, navigable river of Pennsylvania. It rises in Lycoming county, within a few miles of the head waters of Sinemahoning creek, a navigable stream that falls into the Susquehanna, to which there is a portage of 23 miles. Thence pursuing a N. course, passes into the state of New-York, winding to the N. W. about 20 miles, turns gradually to the S. W. enters the state of Pennsylvania, and meandering nearly in that direction about 170 miles, through a broken and partly uninhabited country, unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio. In its course it receives several large tributary streams; among these are the Kiskiminetas, Mohulbuckitum, Tobas, and French creek.

ALLEGANY, a township of Armstrong county, containing in 1800, 486 inhabitants.

ALLEGANY, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylva-

nia. In 1800, it contained 1035 inhabitants, including one slave.

ALLEGANY, a township of Venango county, Pennsylvania. In 1800 it contained 317 inhabitants.

ALLEGANY MOUNTAINS. See **PENNSYLVANIA.** Also **APALACHIAN.**

ALLEN'S FRESH, a small post-town of the western shore of Maryland. It is situated in Charles county, on a river of its own name, which unites with Pile's fresh, and forms the Wighcomico. It is 91 miles S. S. W. of Baltimore, 203 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 43 below Washington city.

ALLENSTOWN, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, situated on the E. side of the Merrimack. It contained, in 1790, 254 inhabitants, and in 1800, 315. It is 25 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 40 from Portsmouth.

ALLENSTOWN, a small town of New-Jersey, in which is a large public school. It is situated in Monmouth county, about eight miles E. by N. of Bordentown, and 34 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 14. N. lon. 30. E.

ALLENTOWN, a handsome and flourishing town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the point of land which is formed by the junction of Jordan's creek with the Little Lehigh. It is regularly laid out, and contains upwards of 90 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and Calvinist church, an academy, and three merchant mills. It is 18 miles S. W. of Easton, six of Bethlehem, and 52 N. N. W. of Philadelphia. The township contained, in 1800, 1257 inhabitants, including one slave.

ALLENTOWNSHIP, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. It

contained, in 1800, 1688 inhabitants, including 21 slaves.

ALSACE, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Schuylkill. It contained, in 1800, 890 inhabitants.

ALTON, a township of New-Hampshire, situated in Strafford county. In 1800 it contained 721 inhabitants.

AMBOY, or **PERTH AMBOY**, a port of entry, and post-town of New-Jersey. It is pleasantly situated in Middlesex county, at the head of Rariton bay, upon a point of land, which is formed by the union of Rariton river with Arthur-Kull sound. The town is regularly laid out, and contains upwards of 60 houses. The harbour lies open to Sandy-hook; and is one of the safest and most commodious in the United States. Vessels from sea may enter it in one tide, in all seasons, and almost in any weather. The legislature, mindful of the great advantages which the state might derive, from possessing such an excellent harbour, have given liberal encouragement to merchants to settle here, in order to render it a place of trade; but their patriotic designs have proved unsuccessful. It was early incorporated with city privileges, and continued to send two members to the general assembly, until the revolution; previous to which event, it was the capital of East-Jersey, and the legislature and supreme court, used to sit here, and in Burlington, alternately. It carries on a small trade with the West-Indies. The exports in the year 1794, ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 58,159 dollars.

It is 74 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, 35 S. W. of New-York, and 219 from Washington

city. Lat. 40. 29. N. lon. 1. 2. East.

AMELIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Powhatan and Chesterfield counties, N. W. by Prince Edward, E. by Dinwiddie, and S. by Nottoway. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In this county are found large quantities of black lead; no works, however, are yet erected; those who want, go and procure it for themselves. The population of this county was, in 1800, 2847 free inhabitants, and 6585 slaves. Mr. Morse, in his gazetteer, makes the boundaries of this county differ from those stated in the gazetteer of the United States, a circumstance that led me to examine several authorities; after the minutest examination, I find no authority to justify me in altering them, as described in that work.

AMENIA, a township of Dutchess county, New-York, is 6 miles from Sharon in Litchfield county, Connecticut. It contained, in 1790, 3078 inhabitants, of whom 52 were slaves; and, in 1800, 2938, besides 40 slaves. In this township are 383 electors.

AMESBURY, a flourishing town of Massachusetts, situated on the N. W. bank of Merrimack river, in Essex county, about four miles above Newburyport. It contained, in 1790, 303 houses, and 1801 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1757. The township is separated from Salisbury, on the E. by the Powaws river, over which a handsome bridge is erected. It is 50 miles N. by E. of Boston, and 397 from Philadelphia.

AMEWELL, a township of Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, containing 5201 inhabitants, of whom

283 are slaves. It is situated on the E. side of the Delaware, between Kingwood, on the N. and Hopewell, on the S. and is the most populous township in the county. It is 34 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia.

AMHERST, a rich and populous county of Virginia; 20 miles in breadth, and 35 in length; bounded N. E. by Albemarle, E. by Fluvanna, N. W. by Rock Bridge, S. and S. E. by James River, which separates it from Bedford, Campbell, and Buckingham counties. It contained in 1790, 7407 free persons, and 5296 slaves; and in 1800, 9339 free persons, and 7462 slaves. A copper mine was once opened in this county, but either from bad management, or the poverty of the vein, it was discontinued. A post-office is established at the court house of this county. It is 200 miles from Washington city.

AMHERST, a post-town of New-Hampshire, and the capital of Hillsborough county, situated on a branch of Sowhegan river, which falls into the Merrimack. It was incorporated in 1762, and contained, in 1790, 2369 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2150, a court house, jail, and an academy that was incorporated in 1790, by the name of the "Aurean Academy." It is 53 miles N. W. of Boston, 61 S. W. by W. of Portsmouth, 384 from Philadelphia, and 512 from Washington city. Lat. 42. 53. N. lon. 3. 47. E.

AMHERST, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 91 miles westerly of Boston. It contained in 1790, 1233 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1358.

AMITY, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing,

in 1800, 817 inhabitants. It is on the N. E. side of Schuylkill, and N. W. of Montgomery county.

AMONOOSUCK, LOWER, written in some maps AMMORIOOSACK, and in the survey made by Grant, MANUSACK, a river of New-Hampshire, which rises in the western pass of the White mountains; and, by running a W. S. W. course, falls into the Connecticut between Bath and Haverhill. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth. Two miles above its junction with Connecticut river, it receives from the S. E. wild Amonoosuck, which rises in Morristown, and is about 40 yards in breadth.

AMONOOSUCK, UPPER, a river of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, that rises on the north side of the White mountains, near the head of Moose River, a branch of the Androscoggin, pursuing a N. W. course for several miles, winds gradually to the W. and falls into Connecticut river, in the town of Northumberland. It communicates with the Androscoggin by a portage of three miles. In its course it flows through a rich tract of meadow land.

AMSTERDAM, a township of New-York, in Montgomery county, containing, in 1800, 1037 inhabitants, besides 27 slaves.

AMSTERDAM, New, the name given by the Dutch to New-York, when they possessed that City.

AMUSKEAG, considerable falls on the river Merrimack, New-Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 7 miles below Hookset falls, and 16 below Concord. They consist of three pitches, one below the other; and the water is supposed to fall 80 feet in the

course of half a mile. The bend of the river prevents the whole from being seen at one view, but the second pitch, which may, from the road on the W. has a majestic appearance. In the middle of the upper part of the falls, is a high rocky island, in which are several holes, some of considerable depth and size, similar to those in the rocks at the falls of Schuylkill; they are made by the circular motion of small stones, impelled by the descending water. A bridge of timber is erected across the river, a little below the falls, 556 feet long and 20 broad.

AMWELL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, lying S. E. of Washington town. In 1800 it contained 1323 inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

ANCOCUS, a small navigable river of New-Jersey. It flows through Burlington county, and running a W. course falls into the Delaware 6 miles S. W. of Burlington. It is navigable to Lumberton, about 16 miles. Considerable quantities of lumber are brought down this river to Philadelphia.

ANDOVER, a considerable and flourishing post town of Massachusetts, situated on the Shawsheen River, in Essex county, 20 miles S. W. of Newburyport. It contained in 1790, 2863 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2941. It is divided into two parishes. In this town is "Philips Academy;" also a paper and powder mill. The academy was incorporated in 1780, and is under the direction of three trustees. It stands on an eminence, that commands an agreeable prospect of the adjacent country. The building is

large and commodious. It is two stories high. In the lower story are a school room, with accommodations for 100 boys, and two apartments for a library. The upper story contains a hall, 64 feet by 33, designed for exhibitions. It is 22 miles N. of Boston, 367 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 579 from Washington city. Lat. 42° 40'. N. Lon. 3° 52'. E.

ANDOVER, a township of Vermont, comprehending the S. W. corner of Windsor county. It lies on the E. side of the green mountains, has Ludlow on the N. Chester on the E. and Londonderry, in Windham county, on the S. The population, according to the census taken in 1790, is 275 persons, and in 1800, 1216.

ANDOVER, a township of Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1779, and contained in 1790, 645, and in 1800, 1133 inhabitants.

ANDOVER, EAST, a township of York county, Maine. It is well watered by a branch of Androscoggin River. It lies S. of Umbagog Lake, and nearly in the centre of the county between N. and S. It contained in 1800, 175 inhabitants.

ANDREW, ST. a parish of Charleston district, South Carolina, containing, in 1790, 2947 inhabitants, including 2546 slaves. It is watered by Ashly river, and lies immediately above Charleston. It contained, in 1800, 585 free inhabitants, and 4543 slaves.

ANDROSCOGGIN, or AMARIS-COOGIN, a considerable river of Maine, which, according to Carleton's map of that district, rises in the northern parts of York county, above Lake Umbagog,

on the borders of New-Hampshire. It runs a S. course for several miles, passes into the state of New-Hampshire, enters a small bay on the W. side of Umbagog; immediately issuing from that lake pursues a S. direction, and turning suddenly to the E. by N. enters the district of Maine, and passes, through York county, into Cumberland. Winding to the E. by S. it enters Lincoln, thence turning southerly becomes the divisional line between that county and Cumberland, till it unites with the Kennebeck, at Merrymeeting bay, about 20 miles from the ocean. Its course, for some miles before it joins the Kennebeck, is N. E. in this direction it passes over Pejepskieag falls, and approaches within two miles of the sea coast, which is here very much indented with bays, and small harbours. The lands on this river, are among the most fertile in the district.

ANNAPOLIS, the metropolis of the state of Maryland, is situated in Anne-Arundel county, on the S. W. side of Severn river, about 2 miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake. The original plan of the city was designed in the form of a circle, with the state-house in the centre, and the streets like Radii, diverging from it. The greater part of the buildings are arranged according to this plan, which makes them have an irregular and confused appearance; as the streets are but partly built. The houses are about 320 in number, and chiefly of brick; several of them are large, commodious, and elegant. The state-house stands upon an eminence, which commands an extensive and delightful view of the Bay,

and Eastern Shore. It is one of the largest and most superb building in the United States; and is said to have cost 30,000l. currency, though not yet finished. In it are several apartments for keeping the public offices of the state, beside those occupied by the legislature; and in the great hall are generally held the courts of justice. The other public buildings are a college, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Methodists, a market-house and a small theatre. The college is a large brick edifice, and stands on the N. side of the town. It was incorporated in 1784, and named St. John's college. By the act of incorporation, it is under the direction of 24 trustees, and supported by a permanent fund of 1750l. a year, out of the monies arising from marriage licenses, ordinary licenses, fines, and forfeitures, on the Western Shore. It has about 100 students, increases daily in reputation, and may be ranked among the first colleges in the United States. The Episcopal church is a large, elegant building, finished in a neat style. The harbour is on the E. side of the town, and though large and commodious, yet the citizens have not availed themselves of those natural advantages, by establishing a trade with foreign countries. This city, previous to the year 1694, was called Severn, but by an act of assembly which passed that year, it was made a port town, and a collector, and a naval officer, were ordered to reside in it; at which time it obtained its present name. The county courts were removed here, a church was built within the fort, which was made a parish; and in

the year 1699 it was made the seat of government, for holding assemblies, and the chief courts of justice, which it has ever since retained. It was incorporated, by charter granted by queen Anne, about the year 1708; and is governed by a mayor, recorder, six aldermen, and ten common-council-men. The mayor is chosen annually on Michaelmas day, and the choice is confined to the aldermen. The common council are elected annually by the free-men. A general court is held here for the Western Shore the 2d Tuesday in May and October; courts of appeals the 2d Tuesday in June and November; chancery courts, the 2d in December; county courts in April and September; and mayor's court for the city, on the last Tuesday in January, April, July and October. There is also a federal circuit court held here on the 7th day of May. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Baltimore, 132 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 40 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 59. N. lon. 1. 30. W.

ANNE, a fort of New York state, in Washington county, on Wood creek, which is navigable in batteaux to South Bay and Lake Champlain. It is nearly 7 miles S. W. by S. of Skeneborough, and 12 N. E. by E. of Fort Edward.

ANNE-ARUNDEL, a county on the Western Shore of Maryland, containing 416,000 acres. It is bounded N. by the river Patapsco, which divides it from Baltimore county, E. by the Chesapeak Bay, which separates it from Kent, Queen Anne's, and Talbot, on the Eastern Shore: S. by Calvert, and W. by the Patuxent, which separates it from Prince George's

county, and N. W. by the same river which divides it from Montgomery. It is 55 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, from Bodkin Point, at the mouth of the Patapsco, to Crows mill on the Patuxent. It contained in 1790,—12,468 free persons, and 10,130 slaves, and in 1800—12,863 free inhabitants, and 9,760 slaves. The soil here is generally light and sandy; between the Severn and Patapsco, is an extensive forest of pine barrens; but in the N. W. parts of the county, between the Patapsco and Patuxent, and along the latter, the lands in general are rich and well cultivated. Indian corn, tobacco, some wheat and cotton, are the chief productions of this county. It contains mines of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which, two forges and two furnaces have been established, these many years.—Chief town, Annapolis.

ANSOR, a county of North-Carolina, bounded N. and E. by Great Pee Dee river, N. W. by Rocky river, W. by Mecklenburg county, and S. by the state of South-Carolina. Its greatest extent from E. to W. is about 48 miles, and 30 from N. to S. The lands in this county may be divided into soils of three different qualities, namely, the low grounds on the river Pee Dee, on Brown and Jones's creeks, two of its tributary streams, are, and on Rocky river, on Zain's and Richardson's creeks, which fall into it, equal in depth and fertility to any in the state, or perhaps in the union. Corn and tobacco are chiefly raised on these rich bottoms; of the latter, an acre, well cultivated, produces 1500lb. and

frequently from 50 to 60 bushels of Indian corn. These grounds are likewise well adapted to raising of hemp, &c. The advantages arising from the fertility of the soil, are, in a great measure, lessened by the unhealthiness of the climate; intermittent and bilious complaints being frequent among the inhabitants, living on these low bottoms, during the latter end of summer, which induce many to remove, at this season, from their plantations, to the high sandy ridges. Land of the second quality is nearly as well adapted to raising of tobacco, as the low grounds are, but does not produce so abundantly of corn; 25 or 30 bushels are the common quantity raised of an acre. The third quality consists mostly of a light sandy soil, which yields but an inferior quantity of corn, tobacco, and hemp. On lands of this soil, the inhabitants chiefly cultivate wheat, rye, oats, and flax, likewise barley, peas, beans, cotton, potatoes, rice, &c. in great perfection. Anson contains, according to the census of 1790—5133 inhabitants, including 828 slaves, and in 1800, 8146, including 1290 slaves. In this county are fifteen houses for religious worship, ten of which belong to the Baptists, four to the Methodists, and one which is common to both; besides which here is a small society of universalists. Chief town, WADESBOROUGH.

ANSOR, a town of Kennebeck county, in the district of Maine, on the W. side of Kennebeck river, opposite Bernardstown. It was incorporated in 1798, contains upwards of 50 families, one Methodist society, and one of Bap-

tists much on the decline. Anson contained, in 1800, 373 inhabitants.

ANTHONY's, Kill or Creek, in Saratoga county, New-York, runs E. and falls into Hudson river, about 7 miles N. of the Mohawk, with which it communicates above Schenectady, by long Lake.

ANTHONY's, Nose, a name given to the precipitous end of a mountain, in the state of New-York, on the N. bank of Mohawk river, 30 miles W. of Schenectady. It affords a striking subject for the landscape painter.

ANTHONY's, Nose, a point of land, which projects into the Hudson, opposite Fort Montgomery, 52 miles N. of New-York. A large boom and chain were extended across the Hudson at this place, early in the American revolution, which were destroyed by general Clinton in 1777.

ANTIETAM, a creek, or small river of Washington county, Maryland, which is formed of several small streams that rise in Franklin county, Pennsylvania; thence running a S. S. W. course arrives at Elizabeth town, and winding to the S. meanders in that direction until it falls into the Potomac 3 and a half miles E. S. E. of Shepherds town. In its course through Maryland, it supplies with water, 14 merchant mills, and 3 forges.

ANTRIM, a township of Hillsborough county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1777. It contained, in 1790, 528 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1059. It lies on the W. side of the county, adjoining Cheshire, and is watered by a branch of Kentookook river, that issues from Long Pond. Mr. Morse spells this township Anterim, but

we choose to follow Dr. Belknap and the census of the United States, published, by order of Congress, in 1790. It is 75 miles W. of Portsmouth.

ANTRIM, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, lying on the E. side of the East branch of Conokocheaguecreek, and bordered on the S. by Maryland. In this township is the town of Greencastle. In 1800, it contained 2837 inhabitants, and 57 slaves.

ANVIL, a township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1485 inhabitants.

ANVILLE, see MILLERTOWN.

APOQUINIMINK, a short navigable river of New-Castle county, Delaware, which rises in that ridge which separates the waters of Delaware river, from those of the Chesapeake; and running E. falls into Delaware Bay, 3 miles below Reedy Island. Drawyer's Creek joins it about a mile above its entrance into the Bay.

APOQUINIMINK, or Cantwell's Bridge, a small town of Delaware slate, in New-Castle county, situated on the above river, about six and a half miles from the Delaware. It carries on a small trade with Philadelphia, and the Brandywine Mills, in wheat and flour. It is 23 miles S. S. W. of Wilmington, and 51 S. W. of Philadelphia.

APOQUIMINK, or APPQUIMINK, a hundred of Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware, separated from Kent county, by Duck Creek. It extends across the state, from Kent county, in Maryland to the bay of Delaware, and contained, in 1800,—3902 free persons, and 343 slaves.

APPLE Town, an Indian village in Onandago county, New-

York, situated on the E. side of Seneca Lake, about 13 miles S. by E. of Geneva, between Romulus on the N. and Ovid on the S.

APPALACHIAN, the most extensive range of mountains in the United States. They commence at the Hudson river, in the state of New-York, and extend nearly parallel to the sea coast, through New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South-Carolina, and into the interior parts of Georgia. In their course they separate the waters which empty into the Atlantic, from those of the Mississippi river. Their whole extent is estimated at about 1000 miles, and from 100 to 140 in breadth. They are not scattered confusedly over the face of the country, or broken into abrupt precipices; but extend in uniform ridges, nearly parallel to each other, which partake of different names in different states. In advancing from the sea-coast in a N.W. course through New-Jersey, into Pennsylvania, the first ridge, that is met with, is the Blue Mountain, which extends through the northern parts of New-Jersey, and into Pennsylvania, as far as the Susquehanna. The next considerable ridge in Pennsylvania, is Mahantango, and Broad Mountain, which seem a continuation of the same ridge. Beyond these are several others. West of the Susquehanna, the first ridge is the South Mountain; next is the North Mountain, then follow several others; but the largest and most extensive, is the Allegany Mountain; which circumstances have led some writers to give the name of Allegany to this whole range. Beyond this last are Laurel Hill and Chestnut Ridge. In Virgi-

nia the first range is known by the name of the Green, or South-west Mountain; which is but small in comparison to the blue ridge and N. Mountain. Beyond these two last, are the Allegany ridge and Laurel mountain. In North and South Carolina, and Georgia, they are generally denominated the Appalachian mountains; a few spurs have obtained particular names. In Georgia they are sometimes called the Cherokee mountains. Between many of the parallel ridges, composing this range, are extensive valleys, which produce excellent crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, flax, hemp, &c. In several of them are found large quantities of limestone, coal, and iron ore. A few people who were unable through indolence, or misfortune, to purchase land in the valleys, have settled in Pennsylvania on the top of some of these mountains, where there are extensive glades. And experience now proves, that oats and potatoes grow here in equal, or perhaps greater perfection, than in the valleys. But wheat and Indian corn do not succeed. At the foot of several of these mountains, the trees in the spring will be nearly in full bloom, when those at the top will scarcely have the appearance of vegetation. Their height has never been measured; some suppose them to be half a mile high, but that is merely conjecture; however, be this as it may, the tops of the highest are generally covered with a close fog, and few days elapse without rain, except in frosty weather.

APPALACHICOLA, a beautiful, large, and navigable river which rises in the S. end of the Appalachian mountains, and running

through the state of Georgia, under the name of Catahoochee, passes into Spanish America; receives Flint river from the N. E. and separating E. and W. Florida, falls into a bay of its own name, as it enters the Gulf of Mexico. The course of this river is uniformly S. and that of Catahoochee, S. S. W.

APPALACHICOLA. or, according to Mr. Bartram, **APALACHUCLA**, the capital of the Musko-gulge Confederacy, situated on the Catahoochee river, about a mile and a half above the ancient **Appalachicola**, which stood on a peninsula formed by a bend in the river; but, the situation being low, it was much exposed to the inundations of the river, and was on that account deserted by the inhabitants about the year 1756. This town is sacred to peace; no captives are slain, nor is human blood spilt in it. And in time of war, whenever a general peace is proposed, deputies from all the towns in the confederacy assemble here in order to deliberate. On the contrary, says Mr. Bartram, the great Coweta town, 12 miles higher up the river, is called the Bloody town, where the Chiefs and warriors assemble, when a general war is proposed, and here captives and malefactors are put to death. It is about 3 days journey E. of Tallassee or the Tallapoosée, a branch of the Mobile.

APPALACHES, see St. Mark's river.

APPALACHY COUNTRY, Mr. Morse says, extends across Flint and Appalachicola rivers, in East Florida, having the Siminole country on the N. E. Let us hear what Mr. Bartram says, who travelled through it. "This handful of people (the Siminoles) possesses a vast

territory, all East Florida, and the greatest part of West Florida, also part of Georgia." So, it appears, that the Appalach Country is included within that possessed by the Siminoles, and their country bounds it on all sides, as well as on the N. E. Besides, this country, which Mr. Morse describes, in East Florida as extending across the Appalaches river, is likewise partly in West Florida, if his description be correct, but in this case it is not correct. He takes the substance of the following from the old American Gazetteer, "the Apalachy, or Apalachaya, is by some writers, applied to a town and harbour in Florida, 90 miles E. of Pensacola, and the same distance W. from Del Spiritu Santo river." This "Harbour" is the bay into which the river Appalachicola empties, and lies on the N. E. side of the Gulf of Mexico, between Point Marsh on the S. E. and Cape St. Blaize or Blas on the N. W. Several other rivers fall into it, besides the Appalachicola.

APPAMATTOX, a river of Virginia, which rises in Campbell county, and runs an E. by N. course for several miles; thence winding to the S. E. by E. passes over Falls above Pittsburgh; presently turning to the N. E. flows by that town; and continuing its course for several miles; thence winding suddenly to an E. S. E. direction, unites with James River at City Point. It is navigable to Pittsburgh, where it is only 4 feet in depth.

AQUIA, a small post town of Virginia, in Stafford county. It is situated on a creek of its own name, not far distant from the Potomac, and is 47 miles below Washington city.

ARARAT, a mountain of Pennsylvania, partly in Luzerne, and partly in Wayne county. It extends nearly N. and S., parallel to Lawahanock creek, which rises to the N. E. and after passing the N. end turns to the S., and flows along its base. It is about 15 miles in length.

ARARAT, a remarkable mountain of North-Carolina, formerly called by the Indians "Pilot Mountain." It stands on the N. side of the Yadkin, 9 miles N. W. of Bethania, and E. of Ararat river and not N. E. as Mr. Morse, will have it. The mountain is of easy ascent, rises in the form of a pyramid; and is about a mile high. At the top it forms an area of about an acre in extent, on which is a huge rock nearly 300 feet in height, resembling, at a distance, a large castle. There are few points from which a more extensive, delightful, and variegated prospect may be had, than from the summit of this rock. The Appalachian mountains towards the N. and a wide spreading level country to the S. fertilized by the Yadkin and Dan rivers, with their auxiliary streams, pursuing their course, with many windings, to the Atlantic-ocean.

ARGYLE, a township of Washington county, in the State of New-York, 15 miles from Sandy-Hill. It is on the East bank of Hudson river, S. of Kingsburg. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 2341, of whom 14 were slaves, and, in 1800,—4570, and 29 slaves: according to the state census, taken in 1796, it contains 404 electors. In this township is a large mountain chiefly composed of limestone, which when calcined makes the strongest, and whit-

est lime. Quantities of it are carried by land to Lansinburg.

ARKANSAS, a river of Lower Louisiana. It takes its name from a tribe of Indians residing on its banks, consisting of about 260 Warriors. It empties into the Mississippi, 250 leagues above New-Orleans in lat. nearly 34° N. A settlement was, many years ago, established on the banks of this river. In 1785, it contained 196 souls, including 17 slaves. The settlement is about 12 leagues from the mouth of the river. A few Indians reside between the Arkansas and Red River; and the remains of tribes, which have almost become extinct.

ARLINGTON, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, watered by the Baten Kill, which falls into the Hudson. It contained in 1790—991 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1597. It is 12 miles N. of Bennington.

ARMAGH, a township of Pennsylvania, in Centre county. In 1800, it contained 1055 inhabitants, including 7 slaves.

ARMSTRONG, a county of Pennsylvania, containing 582,400 acres, and in 1800, 2399 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Venango, E. by Lycoming, S. and S. E. by Westmoreland, and W. by Butler. This county is watered by Allegany, and several creeks which empty into that river. See **PENNSYLVANIA**.

ARMSTRONG, a township of Pennsylvania, in Armstrong county. It contained, in 1800, 349 inhabitants.

ARMSTRONG, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 2363 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

AROUSIKE, or **ARROWSIKE**, a

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considerable island on the coast of the district of Maine, is included in the corporation of Georgetown, and is separated from Parker's island by a narrow channel. It contains one meeting house, and about 400 inhabitants. On the island is a great deal of salt marsh; it is supposed to contain about 19,700 acres.

ARTHUR KULL, or NEWARK BAY, New-Jersey, is formed by the junction of Passaic and Hack-
insack Rivers, which separate Staten Island, on the W. from the continent.

ARUNDEL, a township of York county, in the district of Maine. It lies on Saco river, between that and Cape Porpoise; and has 1458 inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, and, in 1800, 1900. From York it is 21 miles, and 96 from Boston.

ASHBOROUGH, a town of North-Carolina, situated in Randolph county, on the waters of Deep River. It contains only 4 dwellings, and is 42 miles E. of Salisbury, and 85 W. of Raleigh. The lands in the vicinity are poor and stony. It is 585 miles S. W. of Philadelphia.

ASHBURNHAM, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1765. It contained in 1790, 951 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 994. In it are found beds of extremely fine white sand. It is 30 miles N. of Worcester, and 55. W. N. W. of Boston.

ASHBY, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing 751 inhabitants, in 1790, and, in 1800, 941. It is 50 miles N. W. by W. of Boston.

ASHE, a county of North Carolina. It contained, in 1800,

2783 inhabitants, including 85 slaves. At the court-house a post office has been established. It is 473 miles from Washington City.

ASHEPOO, a small village of South-Carolina, 43 miles from Charleston, containing about 20 white inhabitants. It is situated on a river of its own name, about 35 miles from the Atlantic, and has a presbyterian church.

ASHEPOO, a small river of South-Carolina, in the district of Charleston. It rises between Edisto and Saltcatcher rivers, and running S. by E. nearly parallel to these, falls into Helena Sound on the N.

ASHFIELD, a township of New-Hampshire county, Massachusetts. It contained in 1800, 1741 inhabitants.

ASHFORD, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, incorporated in 1710. It is watered by Begalows, and Mt. Hope rivers. In the north end of the township is a mountain called Rattlesnake Den, and S. W. is Mt. Hope, on the W. side of the river of that name. The centre of the township is about 27 miles direct N. E. by E. of Hartford. Here is a post office which is 399 miles from Washington City.

ASHFORD, New, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, which, in 1790 contained 460 inhabitants, and in 1800, 390. It is 150 W. by N. of Boston.

ASHTON, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Chester Creek, containing, in 1800, 662 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

ASHVILLE, a post town of Morgan county, North Carolina.

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It contained, in 1800, 38 inhabitants, including 13 slaves, and is 549 miles from Washington City.

ASSUMPTION, a small river of New-York state, in Herkimer county. It runs a N. W. course, and falls into the E. end of Lake Ontario, about 5 miles S. of Point Gaverse, and 8 N. of Sables, or Black river.

ASYLUM, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the W. side of the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna, 327 miles from Washington City.

ATACAPAS, a rich and populous settlement of Lower Louisiana, near the little rivers Teche and Vermillion, which flow into the gulph of Mexico, but the safest and most expeditious communication is by Plaquemines creek, which enters the Mississippi 32 leagues above New-Orleans. The settlements of Atacapas and Opelousas contained, in 1785, 2,408 inhabitants, including 1,182 slaves. It contains about 350 Militia. A considerable part of the inhabitants are Americans. This district derives its name from a tribe of Indians called Aticapas. They are dispersed through many parts of the district, but they chiefly reside on the Vermilion, and consist of about 200 souls. Wandering parties of the Biloxes, and Choctaws, are found often on Crocodile creek, which falls into the Teche. On this river about 12 leagues from the sea, are two villages of Chitamachas, containing about 200 souls.

ATHENS, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 459 inhabitants.

ATHENS, a post town of Lu-

zerne county, Pennsylvania, formerly Lockhartburg. It is on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, near the New-York line, and is 355 miles from Washington City.

ATHENS, a post town of Clark county, Georgia, 684 miles from Washington City.

ATHOL, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, on the borders of Hampshire, containing in 1790, 133 houses, and 848 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 993 inhabitants. The lands here are rocky, and the soil thin. It is watered by several streams, which unite and fall into Connecticut river; on these are six saw-mills, four grist-mills, a fulling-mill, and a tilt-hammer. On Miller's river is a mineral spring, which issues from the bank of that river, about 20 feet above the surface of the water. Athol is 35 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 72 W. by N. of Boston. Here is a post office 455 miles from Washington City.

ATKISON, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, 30 miles westerly of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1767, and in 1775 contained 575 inhabitants; but in 1790 only 479, and in 1800, 474. Here is an academy founded in 1789, by Mr. Peabody, who endowed it with 1000 acres. "In this township is a large meadow, wherein is an island," says Mr. Morse. An island is a tract of land surrounded by water, says Marriott, says Sheridan, says Johnson, and a hundred others; but according to Mr. Morse, an island is a tract of land surrounded by a meadow.

ATSION, a small post town of New-Jersey, situated in Burling-

ton county. Near this town a furnace has long been established. It is 175 miles from Washington city.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, which in 1790, contained 2166 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2480. It is 32 miles to the southward of Bolton, and nine N. of Providence. A post-office is held here, 447 miles from Washington city.

AUGUSTA, a county of Virginia, about 40 miles in length, and 32 in breadth. It is bounded N. E. by Rockingham, W. by Bath, S. E. by the Blue Ridge, and S. W. by Rockbridge. The population in 1790, was 10,886 inhabitants, of whom 1565 were slaves, and, in 1800, 11,712 free persons, and 1946 slaves. It is generally hilly, and the soil various, and in many places fertile. Wheat, oats, rye, Indian corn, flax, hemp, &c. are chiefly cultivated by the inhabitants. The lands are mostly well watered, by the head branches of the Shannadoah. These are, South river, which runs along the foot of the Blue ridge, and North and Middle rivers, which unite in Rockingham county, and afterwards fall into South river. In many parts of the county are excellent meadows. Chief town Staunton. Mr. Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia, mentions a remarkable cascade, called "the falling spring," on Jackson's river; Mr. Jedidiah Morse has taken that gentleman's description, and inserted it in his Gazetteer, under the article of Augusta county; but this is one only, among the many errors, which we find in his works; the falling spring is not within several miles of Augusta county.

AUGUSTA, the shire town of Kennebeck county, in the District of Maine. It extends on both sides the river Kennebeck. In 1800 it contained 1211 inhabitants. A post-office is held here. It is 196 miles from Boston, 539 from Philadelphia, and 607 from Washington city.

AUGUSTA, a considerable and flourishing town of Georgia, and formerly the seat of government. It is pleasantly situated in Richmond county, on the S. W. side of Savannah River, three miles below the falls, upon a beautiful plain, five miles in length, and one and a half in breadth. It is regularly laid out, the streets intersecting each other at right angles, and contained in 1800, 1198 free inhabitants, and 1017 slaves. The public buildings are, a church, an academy, a government-house, where the governor, secretary of state, and other public officers transacted their business, till the government was removed to Louisville; also a market house, a new stone jail, a spacious building where the courts of justice are administered, and the legislature formerly held their sessions, and three warehouses, large enough to contain 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco. The academy generally contains between 80 and 90 students, who are under the direction of two tutors, and a professor of oratory. It is governed by a board of trustees, who are a body corporate in law. The funds belonging to this institution are considerable, consisting of lands, houses, and money, to the amount of several thousand dollars. From the advantages which it enjoys, it probably will, on a future day, become a place of considerable note in the

literary world. Opposite the centre of the town, a large wooden bridge was erected across the Savannah, which opened a commodious and easy communication with South Carolina; it was 19 feet wide, and between 7 and 800 in length; but was swept away by a remarkable flood which happened in January, 1796. It had been of considerable advantage to the town, by inducing the planters in the upper part of South Carolina to bring their produce to this market. In 1791, upwards of 6000 hogsheads of tobacco were inspected here. It drives on a brisk trade between the back country and the town of Savannah. It was incorporated in 1790, by an act of the legislature, and is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. It has been lately published, that in 1785, on the spot where the town now stands, there were not five houses; this appears somewhat paradoxical, and has a tendency to mislead the unwary in respect to its first establishment: Mr. Bartram was in it about the year 1773, when there were more than five houses there. The buildings, says he, are near the bank of the river, and extend nearly two miles, up to the falls. The houses which have been erected since 1785 stand as we have mentioned above, three miles below the falls, the inhabitants gradually moving down since that period, as the present situation was found more eligible. A federal district court is held here the 2d Tuesday in November, and a circuit court the 8th of that month. It is about 250 miles from the mouth of Savannah river, includ-

ing its meanders, 120 N. N. W. of Savannah, 618 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 596 from Washington city. Lat. 33° 39'. N. lon. 5° 42'. W.

AUGUSTA, in Bracken county, Kentucky, contained, in 1800, 105 free inhabitants, and 38 slaves.

AUGUSTA, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 1042 inhabitants, of whom 5 were slaves.

AUGUSTA, a township of Oneida county, New-York, containing, in 1800, 1605 inhabitants.

AURELIUS, a township of Cayuga county, New-York. It contained, in 1800, 3292 inhabitants. Here is a post-office, which is 448 miles from Washington city.

AUSTINVILLE, a post-town of Virginia, situated in Wythe county, 366 miles from Washington city.

AVERRSBORO, a post-town situated in Cumberland county, North Carolina. It is 329 miles from Washington city.

AVOYELLES, a thriving and populous settlement of Lower Louisiana, near the Red River, and not far distant from the Rapadie and Ouacheta. It contained, in 1785, 287 inhabitants. About 19 leagues from the Mississippi, is a village of Biloni Indians, and another on the lake of the Avoyelles. In these villages there are about 60 souls.

AYRSTOWN, a small town of Burlington county, New-Jersey, situated on Ancocus creek, 16 miles from its entrance into the Delaware. It is 13 miles from Burlington.

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BACK, a short navigable river of Baltimore county, Maryland. It is formed by Herring run and another small stream. These spread considerably, and enter the Chesapeake bay, after a course of about 10 miles. At the entrance are two small islands.

BAIRDSTOWN, a post-town and capital of Nelson county, Kentucky; situated on the E. side of Beech Fork, one of the principal branches of Salt river. It contains nearly 100 houses, a church, a stone court-house, and jail. It is 35 miles from Frankfort, 60 W. S. W. of Lexington, 775 W. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 619 from Washington city. Lat. 37. 49. N. lon. 11. 0. W. Mr. Morse says it contains 216 inhabitants; the above description I read to a member of Congress from Kentucky, who is acquainted with the town; he approved of it. This shows that our geographic divine is incorrect; for it must contain more than twice the number of inhabitants which he has mentioned in his publication.

BAKERSFIELD, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, which in 1790 contained only 13 inhabitants, and in 1800, 222.

BALD EAGLE, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Centre county, on the borders of Bedford, and on the W. side of Bald Eagle mountain. It pursues a N. E. course through Mifflin along the base of Bald Eagle mountain, enters Lycoming county, and falls into the West branch of the Susquehanna, opposite to a large island

in that river, after a course of 50 miles. It is navigable in boats for several miles, and receives a number of auxiliary streams.

BALD EAGLE, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 698 inhabitants.

BALD EAGLE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Centre county. It, together with Patton, contained, in 1800, 1534 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

BALD EAGLE, a mountain of Pennsylvania, which extends N. E. through Centre county, from the borders of Huntingdon to the Susquehanna, and parallel to Bald Eagle river. It appears, by Howell's map of Pennsylvania, to be a continuation of Chesnut ridge. Mr. Morse confounds this mountain with Warrior mountain, in the S. part of Bedford county, on the confines of Maryland. He says he has made use of Howell's map in the compilation of his Gazetteer; we presume he has made a very imperfect use of it; for it is certainly doing Mr. Howell a very great deal of injustice, to quote him as an authority, and at the same time commit such a blunder. These two mountains are 60 miles apart.

BALDHEAD, on the coast of the District of Maine. It forms the S. W. boundary of Wells bay.

BALDHEAD, the S. W. end of Smith's Island, at the mouth of Cape Fear river, on the coast of North Carolina, which, with Oak Island, forms the principal entrance into that river. A light-

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house was erected here, in 1794, and is four miles N. N. W. from the point of Cape Fear River, and 24 N. W. by N. of the Frying Pan shoal.

BALIZE, the principal entrance at the mouth of the Mississippi. It is defended by a fort, and contains about 15 feet water on the bar.

BALTIMORE a large, populous, and well cultivated county of the Western shore of Maryland. It is bounded E. by Harford county, N. by York county, in Pennsylvania, S. by Anne-Arundel, S. W. by a small point of Montgomery, and W. by Frederick. It is 36 miles from N. to S. and 45 from E. to W. and contained in 1790, 19,557 free persons, and 5,877 slaves, and in 1800, 25,696 free inhabitants, and 6,830 slaves. In this county are found immense quantities of iron ore of the best quality; four furnaces, and two forges have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar-iron, hollow ware, &c. extensively. Chief town, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, the largest and most flourishing commercial city in the state of Maryland. It is situated in a county of its own name, and on the N. W. branch of Patapsco river. It extends from Harris's creek on the S. E. until it reaches a branch of the Western or main branch of the Patapsco, at Ridgely's Cove. It is divided into two parts by Jones's falls, or the North Western branch, over which there are three wooden bridges. In the city the streets extend from E. to W. along the N. side of the basin, and these are again intersected by others at right angles, extending N. from it; except a

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few which run in different directions. At Fell's Point the streets also in general extend from E. to W. and are crossed by others at right angles; but immediately on the point there are a few which run in various direction, as circumstances would admit of. On the E. side of Jones's Falls, there are some which extend parallel to it, and vary their course from the former. The number of streets, lanes, and alleys, are about 130; but several of these are yet without a building. The buildings are principally placed between Howard's-street, and the Falls. The main street is 80 feet wide, and extends from E. to W. about three quarters of a mile; and is called Baltimore-street. Prat, Water, Second, and East-streets, have the same direction, and are from 40 to 60 feet wide. These are intersected at right angles by Market-street, 150 feet wide, Frederick, Gay, South, Calvert, Charles, Hanover, and Howard-street, which are from 66 to 80 feet wide, and compactly built. There are others partly built, as Holliday street, 100 feet wide, where the new theatre stands. Lovely, and St. Paul's Lane, 30 feet wide, &c. The public buildings are a court house, jail, 3 market houses, a poor-house, which stands on the N. W. side of the town; besides three banks, an exchange, and a theatre already mentioned. These last are private property. The bank of Maryland stands in South-street, between Water street and Lovely-lane; and was incorporated in 1791. Its capital is 300,000 dollars. The branch bank of the United States stands at the corner of Baltimore and Gay-streets. The bank of Baltimore, established

subsequent to the two others, stands in at the corner of Baltimore street and Light Lane. The court-house is a brick building erected upon an arch, in the N. end of Calvert street. In the next square, a little to the N. W. is the jail. The houses for public worship, are, 13, viz. one for Episcopilians, one for Presbyterians, one for German Calvinists, one for the Reformed Germans, one for Nicolites or New Quakers, one for Baptists, one for Roman Catholics, and 3 for Methodists, one of which stands at Fell's point. The Presbyterian church stands in East-street, has a handsome portico, and is supported by six pillars in front. It is well finished, and is one of the most elegant churches in America. The houses, as numbered in 1787, were 1955; about 1200 of these were in the town, and the rest at Fell's Point. The number of houses at present, is about 4500; the greatest part of these is of brick, and many of them are handsome, and elegant. The number of ware-houses is about 190, chiefly placed contiguous to the harbour; and the number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 13,758; of whom, 1,255 were slaves; and in 1800 the number of free inhabitants amounted to 23,671, and the slaves to 2843. The basin is on the S. side of the town, in which the water at common tides is from 8 to 9 feet deep. The harbour at Fell's point, is deep enough to admit ships of 500 tons burthen. The situation of part of the town is low, and was unhealthy until a large marsh was reclaimed about 27 years ago; since which time, the town has been as healthy as any other in the

United States. Where the marsh formerly was, there is a market place 150 feet wide, which we have mentioned above; on each side is a row of buildings with the market-house in the centre. Perhaps the encrease of houses, and consequently of smoke, together with the improvements which have been made in paving the streets, and keeping them clean, may have also contributed in rendering it so healthy. The articles manufactured here, are sugar, rum, tobacco, snuff, cordage, paper, wool, and cotton cards, nails, saddles, boots, shoes, shipbuilding in all its various branches; besides a variety of other articles. Within 18 miles of the city are 50 capital merchant mills, one powder-mill, and two paper-mills, besides several furnaces and two forges. Twelve of the merchant mills are within 4 miles of the town, on Jones's Falls, and 4 others are about the same distance, on two other streams. Adjoining the town is a large mill, with four pair of stones, six feet in diameter, which can manufacture 140 barrels of flour each day. About two miles W. of the town is another large mill, belonging to Messrs. Elliscott's, with four pair of stones, seven feet diameter, capable of manufacturing 150 barrels of flour in a day; the water course is about a mile in length, one third part of which is cut out of the solid rock; in this distance the water gains 65 feet fall. The rapid increase of Baltimore has even surprised its friends; and it now ranks as the third commercial port in the Union. There were belonging to it in 1790, 27 ships, 1 snow, 31 brigantines, 34 schooners, and 9 sloops; total, 102 vessels, con-

taining 13,564 tons. In the year ending the last day of December 1797, the shipping amounted to 59,837 tons. The exports in 1790, amounted to 2,027,770 dollars, and the imports to 1,945,899—balance in favour of Baltimore 81,971 dollars. In the year ending September, 1794, the exports amounted to 5,294,248 dollars, and in 1798, ending September 30th, to 12,000,000 and upwards. Mr. Morse, in his Gazetteer, says of Baltimore; “in size it is the fourth and commerce the fifth in rank in the United States.” On what authority, he makes the first part of this observation, we know not. In looking into his own publications, we find he contradicts himself; for he allows a greater population to Charleston, which, when the census was taken in 1790, was the fourth in size; and contained about three thousand people more than Baltimore. We believe Baltimore has, since that period, increased more in wealth and population, than any town in the United States; but whether it exceeds Charleston in population, at the present day, he has no authority, we presume, for saying; because no census was taken from 1790, until 1800, which was after the publication of his work, and therefore it must be, with him, mere conjecture. With respect to his asserting it is “in commerce the fifth in rank in the United States; he in this discovers either a want of recollection, or a total ignorance of the subject. In looking over the exports of the United States, published by Mr. Coxe, commissioner of the revenue, in 1796, for five years ending Sept. 30th, 1795, we find, in a commercial view, Pennsylvania

ranks first, New-York second, Massachusetts third, Maryland fourth, and South Carolina fifth. This contradicts Mr. Morse, who ranks New-York first. Massachusetts has more seaports, than any state in the union, from which commerce is carried on with foreign countries. These necessarily lessen the exports of Boston, so that we find, in 1794, Baltimore exported to the amount of 2,512,545 dollars more than Boston, and 1,447,856 dollars more than Charleston, the exports of which exceeded Boston 1,064,689 dollars; yet Boston he ranks as the third commercial town in the union. Perhaps he will, in the next edition of his Gazetteer, make another advance towards truth, and place Baltimore in its proper rank, as the third commercial city in the United States. It is peopled from various parts of the union, and from different countries in Europe. The inhabitants by mixing together, in a social and friendly manner, have a politeness in their address and conversation, which renders them pleasant and agreeable companions. It contains more men of wealth or of probity in commercial transactions, in proportion to its population, than any of the seaport towns in the union. This is demonstrable from its exports being greater than either Boston or Charleston, each of whose population was more numerous in 1790. Its exports are much larger, in proportion to its population, than either Philadelphia or New-York; for if population be the standard of wealth, each of these cities ought to export to twice the amount that Baltimore does. This reasoning is obvious, and proves what we have stated; that

Baltimore possesses a larger proportion of men of wealth, or of probity in commercial affairs, than any of the seaport towns, as its trade is so much greater in proportion to its population; for it is self-evident that all commercial transactions, are carried on by means either of wealth or of credit, which last is founded on probity and punctuality; and when the commerce of a people surpasses the ordinary proportion, it is of itself a proof that they possess either one or other of these in a great degree. We have been induced to make these observations by Mr. Morse, who says "the bulk of the people have yet their general character to form." It is dark and insidious to say that twelve or thirteen thousand people, living for years together, in a large commercial town, daily increasing in wealth and population, have no general character. To say of our neighbour, "he is a man of no character," implies every thing that is bad. What he means by "a general character" is hard to be understood; if by it is meant those peculiarities, which distinguish the inhabitants of one city from those of every other, he will, on examination, find them to consist in a variety of particulars; though with respect to each but very few; and these arising from peculiar tempers, habits, and customs. Some people are distinguished by their religious prejudices, others by a liberality of sentiment, some by vicious habits, others by probity, superstition, &c. for whatever distinguishes a people from every other, constitutes their general character; though subject to various changes and fluctuations; as we find the general

character of the ancient Romans differed at different periods, and under various circumstances; from feeble, though ferocious enemies, they became brave and generous, at length degenerated into effeminacy, falling victims to northern barbarity. The general character of the Athenians, Lacedemonians, &c. underwent the same changes. But if, by a general character, Mr. Morse means a coincidence of sentiment, on general topics, and a similarity of pursuits among the inhabitants, we are persuaded, he will find the citizens of Baltimore, as unanimous in promoting the union, peace, and happiness of the states; the advancement of their city; and the procuring of those necessaries, which minister to the comfort, ease, and happiness of their families, as the inhabitants of any town in the union. Under this view of the subject, to say of a people, "they have no general character," is as much as to say, they have neither vice nor virtue, wisdom nor folly; but are an assemblage of discordant materials collected from various parts of the world, actuated by different motives, and jarring interests. The citizens are distinguished by their industry, activity, and knowledge in commercial affairs; these are striking and undeniable traits, in their general character; as Baltimore has, by the unremitting industry of her inhabitants, risen, in the course of a few years, to the third rank of commercial cities in the United States. This praiseworthy conduct of her citizens Mr. Morse, who views with a jaundiced eye, every man, and every thing, without the pale of the New-England states, calls a disposition—"bent

on the pursuit of wealth ;" an expression when applied either to an individual, or a community, conveys the idea of avarice, which is too often accompanied with fraud and speculation ; though he allows that Baltimore possesses many respectable families, who are polite and hospitable to strangers. The Rev. Mr. Freeman of Boston, in his remarks on Morse's Geography, says of the author, that he was himself, in the publication of his work, bent on the pursuit of wealth, and that he had that consideration too much in view ; this displeased Mr. Morse, notwithstanding, though retorted on, it will be long, we are apprehensive, before he will lay aside his prejudices against the citizens of the Southern states. Baltimore was incorporated, and declared a city, by an act of the legislature of Maryland, passed on the 31st day of December, 1796. It is governed by a mayor ; and a city council, consisting of two branches. The first branch is composed of two members from each ward ; at present there are sixteen members in this branch. The second branch consists of eight members. A member of the first branch must be twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, three years resident in Baltimore before his election, and rated on the assessors books at one thousand dollars. The voters for this branch must have the same qualifications, as those who vote for members of the General Assembly of Maryland. The election is annual, and made *viva voce*. A member of the second branch, must be twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States, four years a resident in

the city, previous to his election and rated on the assessors books at two thousand dollars. The members of this branch are chosen every second year, by the different wards. The Mayor, who is elected by electors chosen by the wards, continues in office two years, must be twenty five years of age, ten years a citizen of the United States, and five years a resident of the place before his election. His salary is fixed by an ordinance of the corporation ; in 1798 it was two thousand four hundred dollars. He appoints all officers of the corporation ; the second branch in case of a vacancy, nominates two citizens, one of whom the Mayor commissions. Baltimore is 43 miles N. E. of Washington city, 176 N. N. E. of Richmond, and 102 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 18. N. long. 7. 35. W.

BALTIMORE, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 175 inhabitants.

BALTIMORE, a hundred of Delaware state, in Sussex county, extending from Cypress Swamp, along the Maryland line to the Atlantic ocean. On the N. is Indian river, and N. W. Vines Creek. It contained, in 1800, 1239 free persons, and 256 slaves.

BALTOWN, or BALLTOWN, a large, fertile, and well settled, township of Saratoga county, New-York. It contained in 1800, 1971 free inhabitants, and 128 slaves ; it is about 18 miles from Waterford, on the Hudson ; and has an Episcopal church, and a Presbyterian meeting house. In this township are celebrated mineral springs, to which is a great resort of invalids, and genteel people, from all parts of the state, dur-

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ing the summer months. The accommodations for visitors are commodious and agreeable. These waters are efficacious in removing indigestions, obstructions, the stone and gravel, and in cutaneous disorders. Impregnated with iron, mineral alkali, common salt, and lime, when mixed with ardent spirits, they become black. Many of the wealthy citizens of Schenectady, Albany, New-York, and Boston, go thither in the summer season, which renders the place a scene of activity, and agreeable information. It is 36 miles N. N. W. of Albany, 196 N. by W. of New-York, and 293 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. The post office is 432 miles from Washington city.

BALTOWN, a township of Lincoln county, District of Maine, which contained, in 1790, 1,072 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 1,859. It is 195 miles N. E. of Boston, and 439 from Philadelphia.

BANGOR, a township of Hancock county, in the District of Maine. It is on the W. side of Penobscot river, and contained, in 1800, 227 inhabitants. The post-office is 280 miles N. E. of Boston, and 760 from Washington city.

BAREFIELDS, in Liberty county, South Carolina. Here a post office is held, 414 miles from Washington city.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, adjoining Hartford county on the W. It has Hartland on the N. New Hartford on the S. and Winchester on the W. and is watered by several branches of Farmington river. It is 23 miles N. W. of Hartford, and contained, in 1800, 1,437 inhabitants.

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BARKSDALE, in Lincoln county, Georgia. It contained, in 1800, 453 free inhabitants, and 330 slaves.

BARLETT, a township of New-Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing, in 1800, 548 inhabitants.

BERNARD, a township of Windham county, Vermont, which contained, in 1790, 673 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,030. It is 65 miles N. N. E. of Bennington. It is W. of Pomfret, and E. of Stockbridge; and is watered by the N. branch of Watergueche river.

BARNEGAT, a small village in New-York, consisting of 10 or 12 houses, situated about five miles S. of Poughkeepsie, on the E. side of the Hudson. In the neighbourhood are immense quarries of limestone, the calcining of which is the chief employment of the inhabitants, who carry large quantities of it when burnt to New-York.

BARNEGAT, a passage, or inlet, on the E. coast of New-Jersey, from the Atlantic into Flat Bay Sound, 68 miles N. E. by N. of Cape May. South of the inlet, between which and Little Egg Harbour, is Barnegat Beach. Lat. 39. 47. 1-2. N. lon. 1. 25. E. Mr. Morse is erroneous in his longitude of this inlet.

BARNET, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, at the S. end of the 15 mile falls. It contained in 1790, 477 inhabitants, and in 1800, 856. It is 114 miles N. E. of Bennington. Here is a post office, 596 miles from Washington city.

BARNSBOROUGH, a thriving village of New Jersey, situated in Gloucester county, on the Glas-

borough road, and about half a mile W. of the west branch of Nantau creek. It contains about 15 dwellings, and is 5 miles from Woodbury, and 14 from Philadelphia.

BARNSTABLE, a county, and peninsula of Massachusets, bounded E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, N. by Cape Cod bay, W. by Buzzard's bay, and N. W. by Plymouth county, where it is but four miles broad. This county lies nearly in the form of a man's arm when bent, with his hand turned inwards. The whole extent on the outer shore, from Woodend to Buzzard's bay, is about 120 miles; and the inner-shore on Cape-Cod is nearly 70; and its greatest breadth is not more than 12 miles. It is generally a barren sandy soil, and is perhaps more so than any other part of the eastern states. The trees which grow here are mostly pitch-pine. It abounds with ponds of fresh water, generally well stored with fish. The principal produce is Indian corn, and rye; but not in such plenty as to supply the inhabitants, were they not so generally engaged in the fisheries, which is their constant employment. It is divided into 13 townships, viz. Barnstable, Falmouth, Sandwich, Yarmouth, Harwich, Eastham, Weefleet, Massapee, Province-Town, Chatham, Truro, Dennis, and Orleans; and contained in 1790, 2343 houses, and 17,354 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 19,293 inhabitants. Chief town Barnstable.

BARNSTABLE, a port of entry and post town of Massachusets, and the capital of the above county. It is situated at the head of a bay of its own name, and extends across the peninsula, which is here

about five miles broad. The inhabitants were, in 1790, 2,610 in number, and, in 1800, 2,964. They carry on a small foreign trade; in 1794, ending September 30th, the exports amounted to 117 dollars only; and the shipping in 1797, on the last day of December, amounted to 14,876 tons; of these 7,983 were employed in the cod-fishery, and 5,069 in the coasting trade. In the harbour, which is about a mile wide, and four long, the tide often rises ten, twelve, and sometimes fourteen feet. On the S. side of the town is another harbour called Lewis's Bay; here the water seldom rises more than five or six feet. In this and in Oyster-Bay, near the S. W. end of the town, excellent oysters are caught. The farmers chiefly raise Indian corn, rye, and some wheat; they also cultivate flax, with considerable success. Onions are raised in large quantities; it is estimated that 18,000 or 20,000 bushels are annually raised. It is 72 miles S. E. by S. of Boston; 423 by the post road from Philadelphia, and 509 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 43. N. lon. 4. 35. E.

BARNSTEAD, a township of New-Hampshire, in Strafford county, 32 miles N. W. of Portsmouth. It contained in 1790, 807 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,161. It is 16 miles from Canterbury,

BARRE, a township of Worcester county, Massachusets. It contained, in 1800, 1,937 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 469 miles from Washington city.

BARRE, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, containing, in 1800, 919 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 591 miles from Washington city.

BARREE, a township of Hun-

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tingdon county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 898 inhabitants.

BARREN, a small creek which rises in the S. W. corner of Delaware state, and running a W. by S. course, above nine miles, falls into Nanticoke river, a little more than two miles S. of Vienna. Mr. Morse is erroneous when he says it rises in the N. W. corner of Delaware state.

BARREN, a county of Kentucky, containing, in 1800, 4,278 free inhabitants.

BARREN, a small island on the E. side of the Chesapeake, opposite the mouth of Patuxent river. It is separated from Hooper's island, and the main land, on the S. E. by two narrow channels.

BARREN, GREAT, one of the principal branches of Green river, Kentucky, formed by several creeks that rise in different parts, near Cumberland river, and running a W. by N. course, falls into Green river. In its course it receives several considerable creeks from the state of Tennessee. Between this and Green river is an extensive tract of barrens.

BARREN, LITTLE, a considerable branch of Green river, Kentucky, which rises near Skegg's Beaver creek, and, winding into a N. course, falls into Green river.

BARRETT'S TOWN, a township of Lincoln county, Maine. It contained, in 1800, 425 inhabitants.

BARRINGTON, a township of Bristol county, in the state of Rhode Island, containing, in 1790, 671 free inhabitants, and 12 slaves, and, in 1800, 650, including 7 slaves. It lies on the S. W. side of Warren river, and is bounded

by Rehoboth, in the state of Massachusetts, on the N.

BARRINGTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1722. It is 30 miles N. W. of Portsmouth; and contained, in 1790, 2,470 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 2,773. Alum is found in this township. The climate is very healthy.

BARRINGTON, GREAT, one of the principal townships, in Berkshire, Massachusetts, on the S. side of Stockbridge. It is 140 miles W. of Boston, and contains 1,373 inhabitants.

BART, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, W. of the west branch of Octorara creek, and S. of Strasburg. It contained, in 1800, 927 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. a parish of Charleston district, South Carolina. It is separated from Beaufort by Saltketchers river, and contained, in 1790, 12,606 inhabitants, of whom 10,338 were slaves, and, in 1800, 2,738 free inhabitants, and 9,110 slaves.

BARTON, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 128 inhabitants. It is six miles S. W. by W. of Lake Willoughby, and 140 N. by E. of Bennington.

BASKINRIDGE, a post town in Somerset county, New-Jersey, about seven miles S. S. W. of Morristown, on a branch of Passaic river. It is noted in the history of the American revolution, as the place where general Lee was taken prisoner, which happened on the 23d of December, 1776. It is 230 miles from Washington city,

BASON, a harbour on the east

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side of Lake Champlain, in the township of Ferrisburg, Addison county, Vermont. It is four and an half miles S. W. of the mouth of Otter river. Here is a post office 524 miles from Washington city.

BATAVIA, in the State of New-York, in Green county. Here a post office is held, 398 miles from Washington City.

BATH, a large mountainous county of Virginia, about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, containing in 1800, 4,843 free inhabitants, and 661 slaves. It is bounded N. by Pendleton, S. by Botetourt, E. by Augusta, W. by Greenbriar, &c. In this county are two springs, remarkable for their medicinal quality, called the Warm and Hot springs. They rise near the foot of Jackson's mountain, but more generally known by the name of the Warm spring mountain. The Hot spring, so called from its possessing a greater degree of heat than the other, has frequently been so hot as to have boiled an egg. Some believe its heat is diminished. It raises Fahrenheit's thermometer to 112 degrees, which is fever heat; and sometimes, says Mr. Jefferson, it relieves when the Warm spring fails. The stream that issues from it is small. A fountain of common water, which rises near its margin, gives it a striking appearance. The Warm spring is about six miles from the former, and issues with a bold stream, sufficient to turn a grist-mill, and to keep the water of its basin, which is nearly 100 feet in circumference, at vital heat. The water of both the springs is strongest in the hottest weather, which occasions their being visited in the months of July

and August. They remove rheumatisms, and various other complaints. It often rains here 4 or 5 days in the week. The population of this county is included in Augusta. A post office is established at the court house, which is 339 miles from Philadelphia, and 227 from Washington City.

BATH, a post town, and port of entry, in the district of Maine, situated in Lincoln county, on the W. side of Kennebeck river, 12 miles N. of the light-house on Seguin island; on the W. is Stephen's creek. It contains 135 dwellings, a congregational meeting house, and in 1790, 949 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1225, who carry on a small trade in fish, lumber, &c. In 1794 the exports amounted to 23,642 dollars, and the shipping, ending December 1797, amounted to 9,084 tons, of which 2,451 were employed in the coasting trade, and 187 in the cod fishery. This trade, ship building, and farming, are the means by which the inhabitants support themselves and their families. It is 165 miles N. E. of Boston, 40 N. E. of Portland, 512 from Philadelphia, and 646 from Washington City. Lat. 43. 49. N. lon. 5. 15. E.

BATH, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 35 miles above Hanover, and 97 N. W. of Portsmouth. It contained in 1790, 493 inhabitants, and in 1800, 825. Here is a post office, 589 miles from Washington City.

BATH, a post town of Berkley county, Virginia, containing in 1800, 213 free inhabitants, and 11 slaves. It is situated at the foot of a small mountain, known by the name of the Warm Spring.

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mountain. Contiguous to the town are springs much celebrated, but less efficacious than the medicinal springs in Bath county. The water is weakly mineralized, and scarcely warm. Upwards of 1000 people assemble here from different parts of the United States, during the summer months, either for health or amusement. The country around is agreeably variegated with hills; the soil rich, and well cultivated. It is 35 miles from Winchester, 25 from Martinsburg, 179 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 204 from Washington City.

BATH, a post town of New-York, situated in Steuben county, on the N. side of Conhocton creek, a branch of Tyoga river. It contained in 1800, 442 free persons, and 10 slaves, and is 18 miles N. W. of the Painted Post, 59 S. W. of Geneva, 120 S. E. of Niagara, 221 W. of Hudson city, 248 N. W. of Philadelphia, and is 407 from Washington City. Lat. 42° 15'. N. lon. 2° 10' W.

BATH, a small post town of Beaufort county, North Carolina, situated on a bay which sets N. from Tar river, 11 miles E. by S. of Washington, 61 S. by W. of Edenton, and 338 from Washington City. It contained in 1800, 100 inhabitants, including 65 slaves, and is much on the decline. Lat. 35° 31'. N. lon. 2° 1° W.

BATH, a village of New-York, in the county of Rensselaer, on the E. side of the Hudson, partly opposite to Albany. Some years ago a mineral spring was discovered here, which is said to be efficacious in some diseases; there are for the accommodation of those who use the waters, convenient hot, cold, and shower baths.

BATTENKILL, a small river

which rises in Bennington county, Vermont, and running a S. W. course, thence turns to the W. passes into the state of New-York, and falls into the Hudson partly opposite Saratoga.

BATTLETOWN, in Frederick county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 79 miles from Washington city.

BAYOU DE LA FOURCHE, a creek of Lower Louisiana. It flows from the Mississippi, and enters the Gulph of Mexico W. of the Belize. On each bank are settlements, one plantation deep, for nearly 45 miles. They are divided into two parishes. The inhabitants are pretty numerous. They are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of cotton, yet, notwithstanding, they are still poor.

BATON ROUGE, a settlement of Lower Louisiana, on the Mississippi, above Manchac, extending about 27 miles, on the banks of the river. This settlement is remarkable on account of its being the first place, where the lands become elevated. The elevation, above the greatest rise of the Mississippi, is between 30 and 40 feet. On the E. side the settlements extend a considerable distance. Subordinate to this parish are those of Thompson's creek, and Bayou Sara. This settlement, and that of Manchac, contained in 1785, 170 inhabitants. The settlement is defended by an ill-constructed fort.

BOURBON, NEW, see NEW BOURBON.

BAYOU ST. JEAN, a settlement of Lower Louisiana, between New Orleans and lake Ponchartrain. It contained in 1785, together with Chantilly, 489 inhabitants.

BEALSBURG, a little town of F

Kentucky, situated on the E. bank of Rolling Fork, one of the principal branches of Salt river. It contains about 30 houses, and a tobacco warehouse; is 15 miles W. S. W. of Bairdstown, 50 S. W. of Frankfort, and 890 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37° 42' N. Lon. 111° 17' W.

BEARGRASS, a small creek of Kentucky, which falls into the Ohio, a little above Louisville. From the mouth of this creek a canal might be cut to the lower side of the rapids, which is scarcely two miles, and would ensure the navigation of the Ohio at all times.

BEARTOWN, a village in the upper part of Caroline county, Maryland, about two miles E. of Tuckahoe creek. It is 8 miles N. of Greensburg, and 22 N. E. of Easton.

BEAUFORT, a maritime district of South Carolina, bounded N. E. by Cambahee river, which divides it from Charleston district, N. W. by Orangeburg, S. E. by the ocean, and S. W. by Savanna river, which separates it from Georgia. It is 69 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; and is divided into four parishes, viz. Prince William's, on the N. St. Peter's, W. St. Luke's, S. and St. Helena, E. Soon after the revolution, this division was changed into that of counties by a law of the legislature, and county courts established in each county. The counties were Hilton, Shrewsbury, Greenville, and Lincoln. But the administering of justice by county courts, did not correspond with the wishes of the citizens; they petitioned for, and obtained, a repeal of the law; and the old division of parishes was adopted. The

number of free persons in 1790, was 4,517, and of slaves 14,236, and in 1800,—4,397, and of slaves 16,031. In the northern part of the district are extensive forests of cypress; the lands however are in general well adapted to raising of rice, indigo, maize, cotton, &c.—Chief town Beaufort.

BEAUFORT, a post town, and capital of the above district, situated in the island of Port-Royal, on a river of that name, which, according to Mouzon's survey, unites with Broad river between Hiltonhead island on the S. W. and St. Helena's on the N. E. about 13 miles below the town. Beaufort contained in 1797, 52 dwellings, an Episcopal, and a Baptist church; two large and two small schools, in which were about 130 scholars; a large brick gaol, which is called one of the gaols of Beaufort district, the other gaol and court house is at Coosawatchie. It contained, in 1800, 273 free persons, and 421 slaves. The town is about 15 miles from Port-Royal bar. The harbour is one of the most commodious, and safe, in the United States; it has 3 1-2 fathoms water at the town. The island of Port-Royal is about 10 miles long and 5 broad; cotton and maize, are its chief productions; of the latter about 15 bushels are raised to the acre, and of the former, in good seasons, 150lb. well cleaned. An industrious slave is sufficient to cultivate four acres of cotton and one of Indian corn. The ferry leading from the island of Port-Royal to the main, is about a mile in length, three quarters of which is, at low water, dry marsh. In 1797 several hands were employed in making causeways through the marsh, on both

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sides the river, over which it is intended to erect a bridge; when completed, these will add much to the prosperity of Beaufort; as the lands on the main being chiefly rice swamps, many of which are not 20 miles distant. The courts of law were formerly held here, but are now removed to Coosawatchie. The direction to enter the harbour is, when in 7 fathoms water bring Hiltonhead N. W. by N. on the ebb, steer N. W. on the flood. N. W. by N. It is 72 miles S. W. of Charlestown, 60 N. E. of Savanna, 836 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 629 from Washington city. Lat. 32. 25. N. lon. 5. 23. W.

BEAUFORT, a county of Newbern district, North Carolina, containing, in 1790, 3,830 free persons, and 1,632 slaves, and, in 1800, 5,541 inhabitants, including 1,674 slaves. It is bounded N. by Tyrrel, E. by Hyde, and S. by Craven. Chief town Washington.

BEAUFORT, a maritime town of North Carolina, and capital of Carteret county. It is situated on the N. E. side of Core Sound, and contained, in 1800, 437 inhabitants, including 122 slaves, a court-house, and gaol: here the county courts are held. It is 55 miles S. by E. of Newbern, 27 from Cape Lookout, and 519 S. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34. 47. N. lon. 2. 5. W.

BEAVER, a county of Pennsylvania, containing 330,640 acres. It has Mercer on the N. Butler on the E. Allegany S. E. Washington S. Virginia S. W. and the state of Ohio W. It is watered by Allegany river, Beaver creek, &c. In 1800, it contained 5,776 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

BEAVER, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1257 inhabitants. It is W. of the Susquehanna.

BEAVER CREEK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the W. side of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 543 inhabitants.

BEAVER CREEK, BIG, a small navigable river of Pennsylvania, which is formed by the junction of Shenango and Neshannock creeks, and running S. falls into the Ohio, about 30 miles below Pittsburg.

BEAVER DAM, a large township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, bounded S. by Mifflin county. Jackson's mountain extends through the N. side of the township, and on the E. it is watered by the head branches of Middle creek.

BEAVER KILL, a small stream of New-York, which is the S. E. arm of the Popachton branch of the Delaware, into which it falls about 24 miles and an half from Kushchtun falls.

BEAVERTOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Beaver county, 282 miles from Washington city. It is at the mouth of Big Beaver creek, on the N. side of the Ohio, on the site of fort M'Intosh; and is 30 miles below Pittsburg. Lat. 40. 43. N. lon. 5. 13. W.

BEAVERTOWN, is in the state of Ohio, about 86 miles N. W. by W. of Pittsburg. It is between the N. branch of Muskingum and Margaret's creek, a N. W. branch of that river.

BECKER, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, 10 miles E.

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of Stockbridge. It contained in 1790, 751 inhabitants, and in 1800, 930, and is 17 miles from Lenox, and 130 westerly of Boston.

BEDFORD, a post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of a county of its own name; situated on the S. side of the Raystown branch of Juniatta river, between two small creeks. It is regularly laid out, and contained, in 1797, 41 log, and nine stone dwellings, a brick market house, a stone gaol, a court-house, and a brick building for keeping the records of the county, and in 1800, 257 inhabitants. The inhabitants are supplied with water from a spring, at the distance of half a mile, which is conveyed by wooden pipes to a basin, or reservoir, in the center of the town. It was incorporated by an act of the Assembly, passed the winter session of 1794, and is governed similar to Chester. It is 204 miles W. of Philadelphia, 105 E. by S. of Pittsburg, and 150 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 0. N. lon. 3. 16. W.

BEDFORD, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James' river, which separates it from Amherst, E. by Campbell, W. by Botetourt, and S. by Franklin county. It is 34 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 7,777 free inhabitants, and 2,754 slaves, and in 1800, 9,028, and 4,097 slaves. Chalk and gypsum are found in some parts of this county. It is agreeably variegated with hills. Chief town Liberty.

BEDFORD, a large mountainous county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Huntingdon, E. by the North Mountain, which separates

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it from Franklin county, W. by the Allegany mountain, which divides it from Somerset, and S. by part of Washington and Allegany counties, in the state of Maryland. It is 50 miles in breadth from N. to S. and 54 in length from E. to W. and is divided into 12 townships, viz. Bedford, Woodbury, Hopewell, Dublin, Providence, Belfast, Air, Bethel, Colrain, Cumberland valley, St. Clair, and Londonderry. The chief waters are, the Raystown branch of Juniatta, Wills, and Licking creek. The chief mountains are, Wills, Evits, Warriors, Sideling-Hill, Dunnings, &c. and a few others of inferior magnitude. The valleys between some of these are extensive, rich, and in many parts well cultivated. Limestone and iron ore are found in many places. The number of inhabitants in this county, in 1800, amounted to 12,039, including 5 slaves. Chief town Bedford.

BEDFORD, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing together with St. Clair, 2,501 inhabitants.

BEDFORD, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 13 miles N. W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 523 inhabitants, and in 1800, 538.

BEDFORD, a township of New-Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing in 1790, 898 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,182. It lies on the W. side of the Merrimack, 56 miles W. of Portsmouth, and was incorporated in 1750.

BEDFORD, a post town of New-York State, West-Chester county, adjoining Connecticut. It is 38 miles N. E. by N. of New-York city, 12 N. of Long Island Sound,

and is seated near the head of Mayamus river. In 1790 it contained 2,470 inhabitants, of whom 38 were slaves. According to the state census of 1796, it contains 302 electors. It is 141 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 285 from Washington city.

BEDFORD, a town on the W. end of Long Island, six miles S. by E. of New-York, and four N. of Jamaica bay, on the south side of the island.

BEDMINSTER, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,009 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

BERKMAN, a township of Dutchess county, New-York, containing in 1800, 3,677 free persons, and 78 slaves.

BELCHERTON, a post town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 12 miles E. of Hadley, 85 westerly of Boston, 286 from Philadelphia, and 429 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, 1,485 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,878.

BELFAST, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. This township and Bethel contained in 1800, 1775 inhabitants.

BELFAST, a post town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situated at the mouth of Penobscot river on the W. side. In 1790 it contained 245 inhabitants, and in 1800, 674. The bay on which the town is built has three short arms; in the middle is Isleborough Island, which separates it into two channels. It is 246 miles N. E. of Boston, 593 of Philadelphia, and 728 from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1773.

BELGRADE, a township of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the W. side of the river of that name, and

near Androscoggin river. It was incorporated in 1796, and contained, in 1800, 295 inhabitants.

BELLAIR, a post town, and the chief of Harford county, Maryland, seated 7 miles N. W. by N. of Harford. It has an elegant court house and gaol, and a Methodist meeting house. In the town were, in 1800, four licensed inns, three stores, two blacksmith shops, two joiners, one chairmaker, one shoemaker, one wheelwright, and one taylor. It contained, in January 1798, 157 inhabitants, of whom 36 were black. In the vicinity of the town is the county poor house. The soil in the neighbourhood is extremely thin. It is 23 miles from Baltimore, 77 from Washington city, and 86 W. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39° 28' N. lon. 1. 17. W.

BELLEFONT, a small post town of Centre county, Pennsylvania, laid out on a regular plan within the course of these few years. It has a lofty situation on Spring creek, at the head of boat navigation; and is about 3 miles from Milesburg, 238 from Philadelphia, and 259 from Washington city. It contains upwards of 25 dwellings, some of which are built of stone, and others of timber. The adjacent country is fertile, and well watered with fine limestone springs. It is rapidly improving.

BELLERICA, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county. It contained, in 1800, 1383 inhabitants.

BELLEVILLE, a small post town of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. 190 miles from Washington city.

BELLINGHAM, a small township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 34 miles from Boston, and 20 N.

of Providence. It contained, in 1790, 735 inhabitants, and in 1800, 704.

BELLOWS FALLS, in Windham county, Vermont. Here is a post office, 578 miles from Washington city.

BELPRE, a town, and small settlement of the state of Ohio, on the N. W. side of the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Little Kenhawa; and between Muskingum and Hockhocking rivers. It is 14 miles below Marietta, and 480 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

BELVEDERE, a small post town of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It is seated on the river Delaware, 11 miles above Easton, at the mouth of Pequest creek, and is 220 miles from Washington city.

BENEDICT, a small post town of Maryland, on the W. side of Patuxent river, in Charles county, and about three quarters of a mile above Indian creek, which is the divisional line of St. Mary's county. It is 16 miles E. of Port Tobacco, 22 above Dam point, at the mouth of the river, about 68 S. by W. of Baltimore, and 47 from Washington City. Lat. 38. 1. N. lon. 1. 41. W.

BENNINGTON, a county of Vermont, in the S. W. corner of that state. It is 34 miles from N. to S. and 19 from E. to W., and contains 445,420 acres. On the N. it is bounded by Rutland, E. by Windham, W. by the state of New York, (the divisional line running due N. and S.) and S. by Massachusetts. It is divided into 16 townships, viz. Arlington, Bennington, Bromley, Dorset, Glastonbury, Langrove, Manchester, Pownal, Reedsborough, Rupert, Shaftsbury, Stamford, Sunderland, Sundgate, Woodford, and Wind-

hall. The population in 1790, was 12,238 free persons, and 16 slaves, and in 1800, 14,617. It is watered by Battenkill and Hoosack rivers, which fall into the Hudson. In the mountains are large quantities of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which, a furnace and two forges have been erected.

BENNINGTON, a post town, the capital of the above county, and the most populous in the state, was formerly the seat of government. The compact part of the town is situated near the S. side of Hoosack river, and contains about 165 dwellings, a court-house, gaol, and congregational church. It was settled in 1764, and is the oldest town in the state. The whole town contained in 1790, 2,400 inhabitants, of whom 9 were slaves, and in 1800, 2,243. On the E. side of Mount Anthony, which rises in a conical form, a curious cavern was discovered in 1795. The year following it was explored by several gentlemen, among whom was the editor of the Bennington Gazette, who published an account of it in his paper. After having provided themselves with necessary implements to remove obstructions, they proceeded to the mouth of the cavern, which they found to be about 2 feet long and 18 inches broad. On fixing a limb of a tree for the medium of descent, they proceeded on their journey, and found their first landing, about 15 feet perpendicular below the mouth of the cavern. By a pocket compass, it appeared that the direction of the cave was two points S. of the W. They then descended 18 feet, and arrived at a narrow passage 24 feet in length, the roof in some places lof-

ty, in others so low as to occasion a man to stoop; here they arrived at a partition wall, extending from the roof to within six inches of the bottom, so hard as to defy the efforts of a crow-bar or a hand sledge; however with these, and by means of a hoe, they dug a passage underneath; so that the company one after one crawled through and entered a spacious room 68 feet in length, various in its breadth, formed over head into an irregular arch, the highest point of which was 35 feet. This apartment extends N. and S. In exploring it they discovered in the passage, above a projection of rocks about 10 feet high, two small holes on each side of a stone pillar, about 16 inches in diameter, after much labour, one of the holes was enlarged so that the company crept through, and arrived in an apartment formed in the shape of a bell, about 24 feet long, and nearly 50 high; at the end a little N. of the W. is a narrow passage about 4 or 5 feet long, through which the company passed with some difficulty, and entered another room, of the same dimensions nearly as the latter; beyond which is a covered way, about 17 feet long, which terminates the cave. The variety and transparency of the petrifications exceed description. In some places the walls are as smooth as polished marble, and shine with astonishing lustre. In many places the representation of flowing curtains folded below, appear with peculiar splendour; and in others curious fretwork, of various kinds, appear with equal beauty. In all the apartments, petrifications, resembling icicles, hang pendant from the roof; they are from three inches to three feet

in length; the smaller fort perfectly hollow, the larger very porous, and hard in proportion to their size. At the end of many, drops were hanging, which, with the reflection of the lights, shone with a brilliancy equal to that of a diamond. The company in one of the rooms found the entire scull of a small animal, which they supposed to be of the squirrel kind. Near this a famous battle was fought in 1777, between general Starke, at the head of 800 militia, and a detachment of general Burgoyne's army, commanded by col. Baum. The action was renewed in the evening by a reinforcement of British troops under the command of col. Bregman, who was killed soon after in a subsequent engagement, and general Starke, who was reinforced by colonel Warner, commanding a regiment of Continental troops. In both these actions the English were defeated, and 700 of their troops taken prisoners, with four brass field pieces and military stores. It is 421 miles from Washington City. Lat. 42. 42. N. Lon. 1. 59. E. Walker has committed an error of more than 1° in the longitude.

BENNINGTON, a town of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, laid out in 1796. The situation is beautiful on the E. side of Shenango creek, a navigable branch of Big Beaver, about a mile above the place where it crosses the state line. It is about 12 miles from the salt spring on Mahoning creek, a branch of Big Beaver, 40 miles N. of the Ohio, 60 from Pittsburg, and 52 from Lake Erie. The vicinity is remarkable for its number of old Indian towns.

BENSALEM, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, con-

taining, in 1801, 1089 inhabitants, including 7 slaves. It is situated on the N. W. side of the Delaware, adjoining Philadelphia county.

BENSON, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 1159 inhabitants. A post office is established here. It is 482 miles from Washington city.

BENT CREEK, in Buckingham county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 243 miles from Washington city.

BERGEN, a mountainous, rough, and hilly county of New-Jersey; bounded E. by Hudson river, which separates it from the state of New York, N. W. by Sussex, S. W. by Pegunnock river, which divides it from Morris county, and Passaic river, which separates it from Essex, N. E. by the state of New York, and S. by Arthur-Kull, or Newark bay, which divides it from Staten island. It is 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is divided into six townships, viz. New-Barbadoes, Bergen, Hackensack, Harrington, Franklin, and Saddle river. It contained, in 1790, 10,300 free inhabitants, and 2,301 slaves and in 1800, 15,156, including 2,825 slaves. In this county is a mine of copper ore, which was wrought previous to the war, but has since been wholly neglected. Chief town, Hackensack.

BERGEN, a town of New Jersey, situated in a county of its own name, about 3 miles W. by N. of New York city. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 50 dwellings, and a Reformed Dutch church. It is 92 miles N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 44. N. lon. 1. 15. E.

BERKHAMSTEAD, a township of

Litchfield county, Connecticut, S. of Hartland, and N. of New-Hartford; it has Winchester on the W. Granby and a small part of Simsbury E. The lands are uneven, rocky, and mountainous; abounding with great plenty of pine timber, of which boards and shingles are made. It is well watered by the principal branches of Windsor river, which enters the N. line about a mile and a quarter E. of the N. W. corner, and running a S. S. E. course passes into New-Hartford. The East branch enters the township about the middle of the N. line, and pursues a S. course. It contains about 175 dwellings, and 185 families.

BERKELEY, a fertile and populous county of Virginia, bounded E. and N. by Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Maryland, S. E. by Loudon county, S. W. and W. by Hampshire, and S. by Frederick county. It is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 19,713 inhabitants, of whom 2,932, were slaves, and in 1800, 14,924, and 3679 slaves. Chief town, Martinsburg.

BERKLEY, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, about 50 miles S. of Boston. It contained in 1790—850 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1013.

BERKS, a county of Pennsylvania, containing in 1790, 30,114 free persons, and 65 slaves, and in 1800, 32,388 free persons and 19 slaves. Berks is bounded N. E. by Northampton, N. W. by Northumberland, N. by a point of Luzerne county, S. W. by Dauphin and Lancaster counties, and S. E. by Chester, and Montgomery. It is 53 miles in length,

and 28 and an half in breadth and contains 1,030,400 acres; is divided into 31 townships, viz. Manheim, Brunswick, Pine-grove, Bethel, Tulpehockon, Bern, Windsor, Albany, Ruf-comb, Long-swamp, Alsace, Exeter, Amity, Brecknock, Heidelberg, Comru, Robeson, Caernarvon, Maiden-Creek, Richmond, Maxatawny, Greenwich, Rockland, Hereford, Colebrooke-dale, Douglass, Union, Middle-town, Kutztown, Earl, and Oley. In this county are found mines of iron ore, and coal in great abundance. Iron works have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. extensively. The northern parts of the county are exceedingly rough and mountainous. It is well watered by Schuylkill river, which passes through the middle of it. Chief town, Reading.

BERKSHIRE, the most westerly county of Massachusetts; bounded N. by the state of Vermont, E. by Hampshire county, W. by the state of New-York, and S. by the state of Connecticut. It is 51 miles from N. to S. and 18 from E. to W. and is divided into 26 townships. viz. Lee, Becket, Stockbridge, W. Stockbridge, Loudon, Tyringham, Great Barrington, Alford, Egremont, Mount Washington, Sheffield, N. Marlborough, Sandisfield, Bethlehem, Lanesborough, Adams, Pittsfield, Williamston, Richmond, Lenox, Hancock, Partridgefield, Windsor, Washington, Dalton, and New-Ashford. It contained in 1790, 4,476 houses, and 30,291 inhabitants, and in 1800, 33,885 inhabitants. This county is considerably mountainous and hilly; in some of the mountains are found

quarries of marble. Chief towns, Stockbridge and Lenox.

BERKSHIRE, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, lately settled. It has Canada on the N. and is watered by Michisouci river. In 1800, it contained 172 inhabitants.

BERLIN, a thriving town of Somerset county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Stony creek, which empties into Conemaugh river, on the W. side of Allegany mountain. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1800, 294 inhabitants. It is 30 miles W. by S. of Bedford, and 240 W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 51. N. long. 3. 48. W.

BERLIN, a handsome and flourishing post town of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. W. side of Conewago creek, at the confluence of a small stream. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 100 dwellings. It is 13 miles W. of Yorktown, 101 W. of Philadelphia, and 98 from Washington city, Lat. 39. 56. N. long. 1. 19. W.

BERLIN, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, S. W. of Wethersfield, and N. W. of Middleton, containing in 1800, 2,358, and 2 slaves. It is 26 miles N. N. E. of Newhaven, and 13 S. S. W. of Hartford. A post office is held here. It is 354 miles from Washington city.

BERLIN, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 34 miles W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 512 inhabitants, and in 1800, 599.

BERLIN, a township of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 134 inhabitants, and in 1800, 664. It is on the S. side of Onion river, and is the most north-

westerly township in the county.

BERLIN, NEW. See NEW BERLIN.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, OR CITY POINT, a port of entry, and post-town of Virginia. It is situated in Chesterfield county, on the W. side of James' river, a little distance above the junction of the Appamattox, and about 19 direct below Richmond, but considerably more by the course of the river. It contains between 30 and 40 houses, among these are several warehouses. It carries on a brisk trade to the West Indies, and the different states. There are few merchants of wealth residing here; the exports, notwithstanding, in the year 1794, amounted to 773,549 dollars; and, from the 1st of October to the 1st of December 1795, were, viz 15 kegs of butter, 578 barrels of superfine flour, 101 half ditto, 789 fine ditto, 393 barrels of indigo, 10 tons of pig-iron, 100lb. of sassafras, 80,220 hoghead slaves, 66,300 barrel slaves, 1,819 hogsheads of tobacco, and three kegs of manufactured ditto. Total amount of exports, 90,859 dollars and 45 cents. The different articles shipped from this place, are chiefly collected at Richmond, and boated down the river, to the vessels of burthen lying here. The shipping in 1797 amounted to 9,403 tons. It is 302 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 18. N. long. 2. 22. W.

BERNARD'S TOWN, a township of Somerset county, New-Jersey, containing 2,377 inhabitants of whom 39 are slaves.

BERNARD'S TOWN, is on the W. side of Kennebeck river, in Cumberland, District of Maine, Lat. 39. 54. N. long. 1. 19. W.

opposite to Anson. It contained in 1800, 180 inhabitants.

BERNARD'S TOWN, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, which, in 1790, contained 691 inhabitants. It is 110 miles westerly of Boston.

BERNE, a township of Albany county, New-York, which by the state census in 1796, contained 447 electors. In 1800, it contained 3457 free inhabitants, and 30 slaves.

BERN, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, between the river Schuylkill, and Tulpehocken creek. It contained in 1800, 2049 inhabitants.

BERNYVILLE, a small town of Virginia, containing in 1800, 72 free inhabitants, and 59 slaves.

BERTIE, a populous and fertile county of Edenton district, North Carolina. It is bounded E. by Albemarle sound, N. E. by Hartford county, N. by Northampton, N. W. by Halifax. S. and S. W. by Roanoke river, which divides it from Martin and Tyrrel counties. It contained in 1790, 7465 free inhabitants, and 5,141 slaves, and in 1800, 10,998 inhabitants, including 5,387 slaves. The lands in this county are generally low and fertile Chief town, Windsor.

BERWICK, or ABBOTSTOWN, a handsome post town of York county, Pennsylvania; situated on the W. side of a small stream which empties into Conewago creek at Berlin. The plan of the town is regular. It contains upwards of 70 dwellings, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. The township contained in 1800, 1333 free persons and 8 slaves. It is 15 miles W. S. W. of York, and 103 W. by S. of Philadelphia.

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BERWICK, a small town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania ; beautifully situated on the N. side of Susquehanna river, at Nescopeck falls. It contains upwards of 30 dwellings, and a market house, with a bell. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Sunbury, and 160 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41° 3'. N. long. 1. 7° W.

BERWICK, a town of the district of Maine, 432 miles from Philadelphia, and 556 from Washington City. It is in York county, on the E. side of Salmon Fall river, has an incorporated academy, and contained in 1790, 3,894 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,891. It lies 7 miles N. W. of York, 86 from Boston, and 432 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated June 9th, 1713.

BETHABARA, a town of North Carolina, in Stokes county. It is situated in Wachovia, on the W. side of Grassy creek, which unites with the Gargales, and several others, and falls into the Yadkin. It contained, in 1800, 37 inhabitants, including 2 slaves, and a Moravian church. This town was settled in the year 1753, by the Moravian brethren, who emigrated from Pennsylvania. It is 7 miles N. W. of Salem, 4 S. E. of Bethania, and 183 W. of Halifax. Lat. 36° 9'. N. lon. 5. 12. W.

BETHANIA, or **BETHANY**, a post town of North Carolina, in Stokes county. It is situated in Wachovia, on Gargales creek, 4 miles N. W. of Bethabara. It is regularly laid out, and was settled about the year 1759, by Moravians from Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 153 inhabitants, including 42 slaves, and a Moravian church; is 10 miles N. W. of Salem, 187 W. of Halifax, 538

S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 380 from Washington city.

BETHEL, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the state of Maryland.

BETHEL, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Newcastle county. It is watered by the head branches of Naaman's creek, and contained in 1800, 256 inhabitants.

BETHEL, a township situated in York, district of Maine; the greater part of the township lies on the S. side of Androscoggin river. It contains upwards of 100 families, the lands yield from 20 to thirty bushels of corn to the acre. It was incorporated in 1796, and was formerly called Ludburn Canada. It contained, in 1800, 616 inhabitants.

BETHEL, a township of Windsor county, Vermont. It is watered by a small branch of White river. It contained, in 1790, 473 inhabitants, and in 1800, 963. The lands are generally broken, but in some places are rich intervals. It is 40 miles from Rutland.

BETHEL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Berks containing, in 1800, 817 inhabitants. It is N. of Tulpehocken township, adjoining Dauphin county.

BETHEL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bedford county. See BELFAST.

BETHEL, a township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, lying at the foot of the Blue mountain, and opposite to a township of the same name in Berks county. Both these townships are watered by the Little Swatara and its auxiliary streams. It contained, in 1800, 1839 inhabitants.

BETHLEHEM, a post town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated

in Northampton county, on the N. side of Leheigh river, over which is a large wooden bridge. The town is partly built upon an eminence, and partly upon the bank of Manakish creek, which empties into the Leheigh on the W. side of the town, and furnishes the inhabitants with plenty of red and yellow bellied trout, and other fish. Although the situation is lofty; yet the prospect which it commands is not extensive, being obstructed by a range of the Leheigh hills, that stretches up from the S. W. The town is laid out into regular streets, and contained in 1800, 543 inhabitants. The houses are built chiefly of limestone; here is a handsome Moravian church, the inhabitants being entirely of that persuasion, a ladies academy, besides three other large buildings; one of these is for single women; it is a spacious edifice, built with stone, and is divided into several large chambers, which are all heated with stoves in the winter season, except a large apartment on the third floor, where the women sleep, each having a separate bed. Though this room is high and airy, a ventilator is fixed in the roof, like those commonly used in playhouses. In the stove rooms some of the girls work at spinning either cotton, wool, or hemp; others again are employed in embroidery, working ruffles, pocket books, pincushions, &c. in which they particularly excel. They dine in the refectory; and each individual puts three shillings and six-pence every week into the common stock, besides which, they are obliged to furnish themselves with fire and candle; this being deducted from their whole earnings, they enjoy the remainder.

They are under the inspection of a female superintendant. This house has a chapel, which serves only for morning and evening prayers: it has an organ and several other instruments of music. The church, where the society attends on Sunday, is a simple stone building, furnished with an organ, and several religious pictures. The house for single men stands facing the main street; it differs but little from that occupied by the single women: here most of the single tradesmen, journeymen and apprentices board, under the direction of an elder and warden. They have likewise, besides the church already mentioned, a house for morning and evening prayers: different trades are carried on here for the common benefit. All their beds are numbered, and near the door hangs a slate, on which the numbers are registered; he who wishes to be awakened at a certain hour, has only to write that hour under his number; the watchman who attends, observes this in going his rounds, and at the hour mentioned goes immediately to the number of the bed, and gives him notice. On the roof of the single men's house there is a belvidere, whence a beautiful and variegated prospect may be had of the Leheigh, Delaware river, and neighbourhood. The house for widow women is appropriated for such as have not a house of their own: they live nearly in the same manner as the single women do. There is also a society of married men begun and instituted since the year 1770, for the support of their widows; a considerable fund has been already raised, the interest of which is regularly divided

among the widows whose husbands have been members of the institution. In the house adjoining the church, is the school for girls. The academy for young ladies was instituted since the year 1787, where they are taught the rudiments of literature, music, needle-work, &c. There is another for boys, which is kept in a house fitted for that purpose: here are taught reading and writing in the English and German languages, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, arithmetic, &c. the whole being under the particular care and inspection of the minister of the place. These schools are in high reputation. The regulations and discipline of the Moravians are of the monastic kind, as they keep the women separate from the men, and recommend celibacy, but do not enjoin it. If a young man finds himself in a favourable situation to keep a house, and maintain a wife and children, he presents himself to the warden, and asks a girl; the warden, after consulting with the female superintendant, proposes one to him, whom, if she does not correspond with his wishes, he may reject. Besides the houses already mentioned, there is a public tavern at the N. end of the town, with genteel accommodations: the profit arising from it belongs to the society. There is also a store, with a general assortment of goods, an apothecary's shop, a large tanyard, a currier's and a dyer's shop, a grist mill, a fulling mill, an oil mill, and a saw mill, and on the banks of the Lehigh, a brewery. The inhabitants are supplied with excellent water from a spring, which being in the lower part of the town, is raised by an hydraulic machine upwards

of 100 feet, into a reservoir; whence it is conducted by pipes into the different streets, and public buildings of the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Easton, 58 N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 196 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 37. N. lon. 0. 14. W.

BETHLEHEM, a township of Albany county, New York, which by the state census in 1796, contained 388 electors, and in 1800, 3,485 free inhabitants, and 254 slaves. The inhabitants make large quantities of excellent butter.

BETHLEHEM, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. It contained in 1800, 171 inhabitants.

BETHLEHEM, a township of New-Jersey, in Hunterdon county. It contained in 1794, 1,335 inhabitants, of whom 31 were slaves. It is situated at the head of the S. branch of Raritan river.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Connecticut, situated in Litchfield county, on the head of Southbury river, which empties into the Housetoneck. It contained in 1800, 1,137 free persons, and 1 slave. Here is a congregational church. It is about eight miles S. of Litchfield, and 196 from Philadelphia.

BETHLEHEM, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 130 miles from Boston. It is about 10 miles S. E. of Stockbridge, and contained in 1790, 261 inhabitants, and in 1800, 488.

BETHLEHEM CROSS-ROADS, in Southampton county, Virginia, 219 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office.

BETHLEHEM, EAST, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,461 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

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BETHLEHEM, WEST, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1,553 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

BEULA, a town of Cambria county, Pennsylvania; inhabited by Welsh emigrants. It is pleasantly situated; and is 65 miles easterly of Pittsburg, and 235 westerly of Philadelphia.

BEVERLY, a post town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county. It contained in 1790, 3,290 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,881. Five sail of vessels trade to India. The houses for public worship are two congregational churches. A cotton manufactory has been established here; but has not succeeded equal to the expectations of the proprietors. This town is connected with Salem by a handsome bridge 1,500 feet in length, with a draw for the passage of vessels. It is 22 miles N. E. of Boston, 367 from Philadelphia, and 501 from Washington city. Lat. 42° 37' N. lon. 4° 7' E.

BIBB'S FERRY, in Charlotte county, Virginia. Here a post office has been established. It is 251 miles from Washington city.

BIDDEFORD, a port of entry, and post town of the district of Maine, incorporated November 18, 1718. It is situated on the S. W. side of Saco river, at its entrance into the sea. Courts of justice are held here for York county, and also at Yorktown. It is 18 miles S. W. of Portland. According to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the shipping belonging to this port on the last day of December 1797, amounted to 10,255 tons of the enrolled and licensed tonnage; 2,151 tons were employed in the coasting trade, and 315 in the cod fishery. In 1790, it contained

1,018 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,296. It is 24 miles N. E. of York, 105 from Boston, 451 from Philadelphia, and 585 from Washington city.

BIG BONE CREEK, a rivulet of Kentucky, in Woodford county, formed by several small streams that unite and running westerly fall into the Ohio, below the great bend of that river. Near this creek are the Big Bone Licks, remarkable for the number of bones found at them, belonging to a species of animal called the Mammoth. Similar bones were also discovered on Tyoga river, in Lancaster and York counties, Pennsylvania; at Woodbridge in New-Jersey, on Santee river in South-Carolina, and at Manscoë in the state of Tennessee. See MANSCOË.

BIG EDDY GROVE, in Lexington county, Kentucky. Here is a post office, 811 miles from Washington city.

BIG PRAIRES, in Randolph county, Indiana Territory, at which a post office is established. It is 933 miles from Washington city.

BIG SANDY RIVER, see SANDY.

BILLERICA, a post town of Massachusetts, 366 miles from Philadelphia, and 500 from Washington city. It is situated in Middlesex county, contains 1,200 inhabitants, and was incorporated in 1655. It is watered by Concord and Shawsheen rivers, and is 20 miles N. W. of Boston.

BILLYMEAD, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 144 inhabitants.

BILLINGSFORT, a place in New-Jersey, on the river Delaware, opposite Billing's Island, and twelve miles below Philadelphia. It was fortified in the late revolution,

and commanded the channel. Between the fort and the island several chevaux de frizes were sunk in the river to prevent the enemy's ships from passing up to the city.

BIRMINGHAM, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, containing in 1800, 259 inhabitants.

BIRMINGHAM, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 511 inhabitants. It is situated on the E. side of Brandywine creek, adjoining Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware.

BIRMINGHAM, a small town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, pleasantly situated on the Little Juniatta, about 10 miles above its mouth. It is about 18 miles N. W. of Huntingdon.

BLACK. See **WENEE**.

BLACK, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Minden township, Orleans county; and running a N. course, about 30 miles, falls into lake Memphremagog.

BLACK, a river in Vermont, which rises in Shrewsbury township, Rutland county; passing into Windsor county, runs nearly a S. course for several miles, and receives a number of tributary streams, presently winding to the S. E. falls into Connecticut river opposite to Charlestown.

BLACK, a considerable rivet of Herkimer county, New York, which rises near the foot of that ridge of mountains, which separates the waters that fall into the Hudson, from those that fall into the St. Laurence, and running a N. W. by W. course, falls into the S. E. end of lake Ontario. It is navigable in boats upwards of 50 miles. Mr. Morse says it empties into Iriquois river.

BLACKBURN SPRINGS, in Jackson county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, 655 miles from Washington city.

BLACK RIVER, a considerable branch of Cape Fear river, which empties into the N. W. branch of that river, in a S. by E. direction about 23 miles above Wilmington.

BLACKSTONE, or **PAWTUCKET**, a river of Massachusetts, which rises, in Worcester county, and pursuing a S. E. course, passes into the state of Rhode Island, and over Pawtucket falls in that state, where mills have been erected: here it assumes the name of Providence river, and turning into a S. S. E. direction, enters Narraganset bay. In its course it receives several tributary streams, which are noticed in their proper places. It is navigable to Providence in ships of 950 tons burthen.

BLACK SWAMP, in St. Peter's parish, South Carolina, at which is a post office. It is 631 miles from Washington city.

BLACKWATER, a small river in Virginia, which rises in Prince George's county, and running a S. S. E. course, unites with the Nottaway, at the intersection of the North Carolina boundary.

BLOOMFIELD, a village of Essex county, New Jersey, 5 miles N. of Newark. It has a presbyterian church, and a public library. The inhabitants make large quantities of cyder, of a superior quality; they have also a cotton manufactory. In the vicinity are excellent quarries of free stone, in which are employed several hands, who supply New York, and the adjacent country, with stones for building.

BOLTON, a township of Massa-

chusetts, in Worcester county, containing, in 1790, 861 inhabitants, and in 1800, 945. It is 18 miles N. E. of Worcester, and 34 W. of Boston.

BONHAMPTON, in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, 6 miles from New Brunswick.

BOONESBURG, a post town of Maryland, in Washington county, 62 miles from Washington city.

BOONETOWN, a post town of New-Jersey, in Morris county. It is situated in Hanover township, 116 miles from Philadelphia, and 246 from Washington city. It has a forge, slitting, rolling, grist and saw mill.

BOOTHBAY, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 1946 inhabitants.

BORDENTOWN, a handsome and thriving post town of Burlington county, New-Jersey, pleasantly situated on the E. side of the river Delaware, 26 miles above Philadelphia, and 4 S. E. by S. of Trenton. It consists of one principal street, on which are erected upwards of 100 houses, a Baptist and Quaker church; also a grammar school, which is in high repute. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable; standing elevated about 70 feet above the Delaware, and between two creeks which empty into that river on each side of the town. These are circumstances which contribute much to the pleasantness of the place. It is 181 miles from Washington city. Lat. 40° 12'. N. lon. 0° 29'. E.

BOSCAWEN, a township of Hillsborough county, Newhampshire, containing, in 1800, 1414 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 560 miles from Washington city.

BOSTON, the metropolis of Massachusetts, and the most considerable and flourishing town of the eastern states. It is situated in Suffolk county, upon a peninsula of an irregular form, at the head of Massachusetts bay. The isthmus, which connects the peninsula to the main land, is at the S. S. W. end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The town is not altogether 2 miles in length, and about 9 furlongs in breadth; but in some places it is much less. It is irregularly built; but lies somewhat in the form of an amphitheatre, around the head of the bay, which gives it an agreeable and striking appearance in sailing into the harbour. In the town are about 97 streets, 36 lanes, 26 alleys, besides several squares and courts. On these are erected nearly 2,400 dwellings, which, except those in the centre of the town, are mostly of wood. The houses are estimated to cover nearly 900 acres of land. The public buildings are a state house, an elegant edifice, a court house, Faneuil-hall, an alms-house, a work house, a bridewell, and a powder magazine. The public building which was formerly occupied by the governor, has been converted into a council chamber, a treasurer's and a secretary's office. Here are 19 places for public worship; nine of these are for Congregationalists, three for Episcopalians, two for Baptists, one for Quakers, one for Methodists, one for Sandemanians, one for Universalists, and one for Roman Catholics. Several of the public buildings are handsome, and a few are elegant. Here are seven public schools, which are wholly supported by the town. Several

humane and literary societies have been incorporated for benevolent purposes, and promoting useful knowledge. On the W. side of the town is the Mall, a handsome public walk, ornamented with several rows of trees; and Bacon-hill, on which a handsome monument has been erected, in commemoration of some of the most important events in the late revolution. Three banks have been established here, viz. the Massachusetts bank, which was incorporated in 1784; its capital at present consists of 800 shares, at 500 dollars each. The National branch, and Union banks; the latter was incorporated in 1792. Its capital consists of 100,000 shares, at 8 dollars each. On the E. side of the town is the harbour; though large enough to contain 500 ships at anchor, yet the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit two ships abreast; along the harbour, and in front of the town, are erected upwards of 80 wharves convenient for shipping. One of these extends 600 yards into the sea, on the N. side of which, a range of large, convenient stores have been built. On the N. side of the harbour a lighthouse has been erected. It stands upon a rock, and has a single light. The harbour is agreeably diversified with forty small islands, some of which afford good pasturage, hay, and corn. About three miles from the town is Castle island, which commands the entrance of the harbour. No town on the continent has been more retarded in its progress, at different periods, than this. In 1676, a fire broke out and consumed 45 dwelling houses, one meeting house, and several stores; on the 8th of August, 1697, 80

dwellings, 70 ware-houses, and several vessels, were consumed; October 29th, 1727, it was much damaged by an earthquake; December 23d, 1747, the court-house and public records were burnt. But the most considerable loss was a fire which broke out on the 20th of March, 1760, and consumed houses and property to the amount of 444,000 dollars; again in 1761, and in 1764, it sustained much damage. In the siege of 1775, upwards of 400 houses were destroyed by the British; on the 20th of April, 1787, above 100 houses were consumed by fire, and on the 30th of July, 1794, 40 dwellings, 7 rope walks, with several stores and out-houses, were entirely burnt down, to the amount of 200,000 dollars. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, there are few towns on the continent increasing more rapidly in commerce and manufactures. A spirit of enterprise, taste, and improvement has diffused itself among the inhabitants. The streets are lighted with lamps, and several of them are new paved, which add greatly to the beauty of the town, as well as the convenience of the citizens. The principal articles manufactured here, are, rum, beer, paper-hangings; of which upwards of 24,000 pieces, it is said, are annually made; cordage, cards, sail-cloth, tallow candles, spermaceti candles, and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 11 rope-walks, eight sugar-houses, two breweries, and one glass-house. The market is abundantly supplied with all kinds of provisions, peculiar to the climate. It carries on an extensive commerce with all the principal commercial countries of Europe, and some little to the

East Indies, and China; the exports in 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 2,781,703 dollars. In 1749, the number of vessels entered this port was 489; in 1773, 517; in 1793 the arrivals from foreign ports alone were 404, of these 40 were ships; and in 1794, 464; of these 78 were ships; in 1798, arrived from foreign ports, ships 123, brigs 155, barques 5, snows 6, sloops 22, schooners 227—total 528; and in 1804, entered from foreign ports, 192 ships and barques, 290 snows and brigs, 408 schooners and sloops—total 890. Cleared in the same year for foreign ports, 721 vessels. Boston, like the other towns in Massachusetts, is a corporation, and governed by nine select-men, chosen annually in March; at the same time are chosen a town-clerk, a treasurer, 12 overseers of the poor, 24 firewards, 12 clerks of the market, 12 constables, and 12 scavengers. This town was settled about the year 1630 from Charleston, and named Boston, out of respect to the Rev. Mr. Cotton, of Boston in England, who was minister of the first church here. It is 253 miles from New-York, 348 N. E. of Philadelphia, 450 from Baltimore, 481 from Washington city, 626 from Richmond, 873 from Fayetteville, 1038 from Columbia, South-Carolina, 1168 from Augusta, Georgia, and 1300 from Frankfort, Kentucky. Lat. 42. 23. N. lon. 3. 39. E.

BOSTON, NEW, a township of New-Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 12 miles S. W. by W. of Amuskeag falls. It contained in 1790, 1202 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1491. It is 60 miles from Boston, and the same distance W. of Portsmouth.

BOSTWICKS, in Stokes county, North Carolina. Here is a post office 290 miles from Washington city.

BOTETOURT, a large mountainous county of Virginia; bounded N. by Fluvanna or James' river, which separates it from Rockbridge and Bath counties, W. by Monroe, E. by Bedford, and S. by Franklin. It is 44 miles long, and 40 broad; and contained in 1790, 9267 free inhabitants, and 1,259 slaves, and in 1800, 8,482, and 1,343 slaves. In this county are the Sweet springs, at the E. end of the Allegany mountain, about 42 miles from the Warm springs. They are but little frequented, notwithstanding they have relieved cases in which the Warm springs failed. It is said that chalk is found in this county. Chief town Fincastle.

BOTETOURT, a post town of Virginia, the capital of Gloucester county, 15 miles from Yorktown, and 175 from Washington city. It contains about 25 dwellings, and was formerly called GLOUCESTER COURTHOUSE.

BOTTLEHILL, a village of New-Jersey, in Somerset county, two miles N. W. of Chatham, and 15 of Elizabethtown.

BOUNDBROOK, a village of New-Jersey, in Somerset county, seated on the N. Bank of the Raritan.

BOURBON, a county of Kentucky, adjoining Scott county on the N. W. Clarke on the S. E. Fayette on the S. W. and Harrison on the N. The inhabitants cultivate Indian corn and wheat, of the latter it is common to obtain from 30 to 35 bushels of the acre; and of Indian corn about 50. Hemp grows remarkably well, but very little is cultivated. It

contained in 1800, 10,362 free inhabitants, and 1994 slaves. Chief town, Paris.

BOURBON, the chief town of the above county. See PARIS.

Bow, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, containing in 1790, 568 inhabitants, and in 1800, 719. It is situated on the W. side of the Merrimack, S. of Concord.

BOWDOIN, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, about six miles above the mouth of the Kennebeck, between that river and the Amariscoggan. It contained in 1790, 983 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1260. The lands are pretty even, and produce corn, rye, wheat, pease, and grass. It is 165 miles N. E. of Boston.

BOWDOINHAM, a township of Maine, in the county of Lincoln, situated on the W. bank of the Kennebeck. It was incorporated September 18th, 1762; and contained in 1790, 455 inhabitants, and in 1800, 792. It is 171 miles N. E. of Boston.

BOWLING-GREEN, a village of Caroline county, Virginia, 234 miles from Philadelphia. Here a post-office is kept, and the courts of justice are held for the county, in a brick building erected for that purpose. It is 22 miles S. W. by S. of Fredericksburg, 25 N. of Hanover court-house, 46 N. E. by N. of Richmond, and 84 from Washington city.

BOWLING GREEN, Kentucky, in Warren county, 808 miles from Washington city. Here has been established a post office.

BOXBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 30 miles N. W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 412 inhabitants, and in 1800, 387.

BOXFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situated S. E. of the Merrimack, and contained in 1790, 925 inhabitants, and in 1800, 852. It is seven miles W. of Newburyport, and is divided into two parishes, in each of which is a bloomery.

BOYLESTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1786. It contained in 1790, 839 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1058. It is 10 miles N. E. of Worcester.

BOZRAH, a township of New-London county, Connecticut, 36 miles E. of Hartford, containing in 1800, 1039 free persons.

BRACHEN, a county of Kentucky. It contained in 1800, 2191 free inhabitants, and 191 slaves.

BRACKENRIDGE, a county of Kentucky, containing in 1800, 700 free inhabitants, and 385 slaves. At the courthouse is a post office, which is 699 miles from Washington city.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD, in Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on Turtle creek, 6 miles E. S. E. of Pittsburg. Here General Braddock, in 1755, on the 9th of July, at the head of 1,400 men fell into an ambuscade of 600 men, chiefly Indians. The American militia were placed in the rear, and fortunately served as a guard to cover the retreat of the regulars, and prevented them from being entirely cut off. This is one among many facts to demonstrate, that our militia ought not to be held in that contempt which some of our time-serving politicians, of the present day are anxious to represent them.

BRADDOCK's, a bay on the S.

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side of lake Ontario, 65 miles E. from Niagara, and 42 W. of Great Sodus.

BRADFORD, EAST, and WEST, two townships in Chester county, Pennsylvania, both of which are watered by Brandywine creek and its western branch. East Bradford, contained in 1800, 875 inhabitants, and West Bradford, 988.

BRADFORD, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,371 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,420. It is situated on the S. side of the Merrimack, opposite Haverhill, has two parishes, and is 10 miles W. of Newburyport. It is watered by several streams, that fall into the Merrimack, turning several mills in their course.

BRADFORD, a township of New-Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 20 miles E. of Charleston. It contained in 1790, 217 inhabitants, and in 1800, 740. It was incorporated in 1760.

BRADFORD, a township of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 654 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,067. It is situated on the W. bank of Connecticut river, nearly 20 miles above Hanover.

BRAINTREE, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, which contained in 1800, 1,285 inhabitants. It is eight miles E. by S. from Boston; and was settled in 1625.

BRAINTREE, a township of Orange county, Vermont, 75 miles from Bennington. It contained in 1790, 221 inhabitants, and in 1800, 531.

BRAINTRIM, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 527 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 303 miles from Washington city.

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BRANDON, a township of Vermont, in Rutland, containing in 1790, 637 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,076. It is situated on both sides of Otter river, about 60 miles N. of Bennington. The post office is 595 miles from Washington city.

BRANDON, a harbour on the N. side of Long island, in the state of New-York. It is nine miles from Hamstead plains; and the same distance W. of Smithtown.

BRANDYWINE, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 1,139 inhabitants, including two slaves.

BRANDYWINE, a river of Pennsylvania, that rises in the N. part of Chester county, and running S. enters New-Castle county, Delaware state, passes Wilmington, and joins the Christiana a little below that town. On this creek, in the neighbourhood of Wilmington, are several of the finest mills in the United States. A law was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of cutting a canal along the Brandywine, but it has not met with success; few venturing to hazard their money in the undertaking.

BRANDYWINE, a hundred of Newcastle county, in the state of Delaware. It is of a triangular form, situated between the river Delaware, Chester county, in Pennsylvania, and Brandywine river. In 1800, it contained 2,130 free persons, and 53 slaves.

BRANFORD, a township of Connecticut, in Newhaven county. It is watered by a river of the same name, that falls into Long Island sound, 10 miles E. of Newhaven. It contained in 1800, 2,136 free persons, and 20 slaves.

BRASS, a town of Tennessee, about 105 miles S. E. of Knox-

ville. It is seated on the head waters of Hiwassee.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, in Windham county, containing in 1790, 1,589 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,867. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 28 miles E. of Bennington, and 311 from Philadelphia. Here is a post office, which is 455 miles from Washington city.

BRECKNOCK, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 338 inhabitants.

BRECKNOCK, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Berks county, at the foot of the Conawago hills. It is watered by Muddy and Cocalico creeks, branches of the Conostoga. In 1800, it contained 744 inhabitants.

BRENTON'S-REEF, the most southerly point of Rhode Island, which with Beaver Tail, forms the mouth of Newport harbour.

BRENTWOOD, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham county, five miles W. of Exeter, and 19 S. W. of Portsmouth. It contained in 1790, 976 inhabitants, and in 1800, 899. It was incorporated in 1742. Vitriol and sulphur are found in this township, both combined in the same stone.

BRETTONWOOD, a township of Grafton county, Newhampshire, containing in 1800, 18 inhabitants.

BREWER'S, or **SCHOOLICK**, is situated on the W. side of Schoolick river, in Washington county, Maine, 2 miles from St. Andrew's. Here is a post office, which opens a communication with the British province of New Brunswick, &c. It is 745 miles from Philadelphia, and 893 from Washington city.

BRIAR CREEK, in Georgia, falls

into the Savanna about 50 miles below Augusta. It is noted for a battle fought on the 3d May, 1779, between General Ash, commanding a detachment of Americans, consisting of 2,000 men, and General Provost at the head of a party of British troops. In the engagement the former were beaten, 300 of them slain and taken prisoners; besides several who were drowned in the river and swamps. They lost the whole of their artillery, baggage, and stores.

BRICK-MEETINGHOUSE, in Cecil county, Maryland. Here is a post office, 108 miles from Washington city.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, a post town of New-York, situated on Long Island, in Suffolk county, between Easthampton and Southhampton. It has a Presbyterian church, and is 196 miles from Philadelphia, 95 from New-York, and 341 from Washington city.

BRIDGEPORT, a post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, 304 miles from Washington city.

BRIDGETOWN, a small post town of Maryland, situated on Chester river, which separates the counties of Kent and Queen-Anne. It contains about 40 houses, is 22 miles N. E. of Centreville, 18 E. of Chester, and 120 miles from Washington city.

BRIDGETOWN, a post town of Maine district, situated in the county of Cumberland, on the N. W. branch of Presumpscot river, and 36 N. W. of Portland. On the W. is Otisfield. The soil is fertile, yields good crops of wheat, rye, Indian-corn, oats, and flax; but is most excellent for grass. It contained in 1790, 522

inhabitants, 80 dwelling houses, and a church for public worship, and in 1800, 646 inhabitants. Here are three grist mills, two saw mills, and a fulling mill. In this township is Long Pond, which is about 10 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth; its direction is nearly from N. W. to S. E. by means of it rafts are conveyed to the sea. It has a natural curiosity, worthy of notice, which may afford matter of speculation to the naturalist. About the middle of the pond is a bay, or cove, on the E. shore, which is about 100 rods deep. Here the bottom is clay, and the water so shallow, that a person may walk in forty rods from the shore. On the clay is a vast number of stones, of different sizes, from two or three pounds to as many tons. They appear to be moving towards the shore; a plain and evident proof of which, is the mark in the clay behind them as many of the larger stones have left a mark at least six rods, and have, in front towards the shore, drove up a cart load of clay. Several of them are so deep that they never appear above water. The shore is lined with a row of stones, in many places two rods wide, and four or five feet deep, which appear to have come out of the pond. It is supposed by the neighbours that the stones have all an annual motion, but the distance they move has never been ascertained. Bridgetown consists of large sloping hills, separated by valleys, abounding in excellent springs. It is 156 miles N. E. of Boston, and 641 from Washington city.

BRIDGETOWN, a small town of Queen-Anne county, Maryland,

situated eight miles E. of Centre-ville, on the W. side of Tuckahoe creek, a branch of Choptank river. It is 65 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

BRIDGETOWN, a post town, and the capital of Cumberland county, New-Jersey, situated on Cohanzeey creek, which admits vessels of 100 tons up to the town. It contains about 50 dwellings, is 12 miles N. E. of Greenwich, 57 S. of Philadelphia, and 185 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 29. N. lon. 0. 2. E. Mr. Morie falls into a great error in the situation of this town, which he says is on the post road between Philadelphia and New-York.

BRIDGETOWN, a town of New-Jersey, on the road between Philadelphia and New-York, between Woodbridge and Elizabeth-town, opposite to Staten Island. It is 74 miles from Philadelphia, and 21 from New-York.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, containing in 1790, 281 inhabitants, and in 1800, 664. It was incorporated in 1769.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of New-Jersey, in Somerset county, containing 2,201 free inhabitants, and 377 slaves.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 293 inhabitants, and in 1800, 781. It is 56 miles N. E. of Bennington.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, 30 miles from Boston. It contained in 1790, 4,975 inhabitants, and in 1800, 5,200; and is five miles N. E. of Raynham. The inhabitants manufacture nails, some hardware, &c. The post

office is 474 miles from Washington City.

BRIDGEWATER, a township of Oneida county, New-York. It contained in 1797, 149 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1061 free persons.

BRIDPORT, a township of Addison county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 449 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,124. It is situated on the E. side of lake Champlain, about 72 miles N. N. W. of Bennington.

BRIMFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 34 miles N. E. of Northampton. It contained in 1790, 1211, inhabitants, and in 1800, 1384. It is 75 miles W. of Boston.

BRISTOL, a maritime county of Massachusetts, bounded N. by Norfolk, S. W. by the state of Rhode Island, S. and S. E. by Buzzard's bay, and N. E. by Plymouth county. It is 42 miles in length, and 32 in breadth, and is divided into 15 townships, viz. Taunton, Norton, Easton, Mansfield, Attleborough, Swanzy, Somerset, Dighton, Raynham, Berkley, Freetown, Westport, Dartmouth, New-Bedford, and Rehoboth. It contained, in 1790, 4,514 houses, and 31,709 inhabitants, and in 1800, 33,880 inhabitants. This county contains valuable mines of iron ore, which are worked to a large amount. Copper ore has been discovered in Attleborough township. Chief town, Taunton.

BRISTOL, a small maritime county of the state of Rhode-Island, seven miles in length, and three in breadth. It is bounded E. by Mount Hope, or Bristol bay, W. by Warwick bay, N. by

Bristol county, Massachusetts, and S. by part of Narraganset bay. It is divided into three townships, viz. Bristol, Warren, and Barrington; and contained, in 1790, 3,113 free inhabitants, and 98 slaves, and in 1800, 3,801, including 46 slaves. Chief town, Bristol.

BRISTOL, a post town, and the capital of the preceding county. It is situated on the main, twelve miles N. N. E. of Newport, and contained, in 1800, 1678 inhabitants, including 29 slaves; a handsome court house, a church for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists. This town was bombarded by captain Wallace, commanding a small British squadron, in October, 1775, and laid under contribution. No lives were lost on the occasion, except the minister of the Congregational church, who left his house at the commencement of the bombardment, and being sick and very weak, perished in the fields. Several of the houses were destroyed; but they have been since rebuilt. It is now flourishing, and carries on a considerable trade to Africa, the West Indies, and the different states. Within the jurisdiction of this town is Mount Hope, the last residence of the famous King Philip. It is now the seat of Mr. Bradford, formerly a senator in Congress. This place is remarkable for the large quantities of fine vegetables, with which it furnishes the neighbouring towns; upwards of 300,000 ropes of onions, beside immense quantities of beets, carrots, turnips, &c. are raised here annually. It is 21 miles S. E. by E. of Providence, 306 from Philadelphia, and 450 from Washington city.

BRISTOL, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, situated W. of Kennebeck river, between Damariscotta and Pemaquid rivers, incorporated June 18th, 1755. It is eight miles N. of Pemaquid point, and contained in 1790, 1,718 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,062. It is 204 miles N. E. of Boston, 552 from Philadelphia, and 665 from Washington city.

BRISTOL, a borough and post town of Pennsylvania, beautifully situated in Bucks county, on the N. W. side of Delaware river, partly opposite to Burlington. It contains about 86 dwellings, some of which are neat and commodious. It is an agreeable and handsome place, and is the resort of much genteel company in the summer season. This town was incorporated by Mr. William Keith in 1720, and was governed by a burgess and common council-men until the revolution. It is 20 miles above Philadelphia. The borough contained, in 1800, 511 inhabitants. It 166 miles from Washington city. Lat. 40. 6. N. lon. e. 18. E.

BRISTOL, the township in which the above borough is situated. It contained, in 1800, 1,017 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

BRISTOL, a hilly township of Hartford county, Connecticut, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. It is 16 miles W. of Hartford city, and contained in 1800, 2,622 free persons, and one slave. The northern parts are watered by Farmington river.

BRISTOL, a township of Addison county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 211 inhabitants, and in 1800, 665. It is E. of Vergennes. The post office is 521 miles from Washington city.

BRISTOL, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, between Germantown and Montgomery county. It is watered by the head branch of Frankford creek, and contained, in 1800, 771 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a township of Ontario county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 751 inhabitants.

BRISTOL, a township of New York, in Schoharie county, containing, in 1800, 1075 free persons and 3 slaves.

BROADALBIN, a township of Montgomery county, New-York, which in 1796 contained 227 electors for Governor, and in 1800, 1,133 inhabitants.

BROAD, a bay on the coast of the district of Maine, lying between Lincoln and Hancock counties. It has Pleasant Point on the E. and Pemaquid Point on the W.

BROAD-CREEK, a hundred of Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, containing in 1800, 1,586 free inhabitants, and 235 slaves. It is situated in the forks of Broad creek, and Nanticoke river.

BROADDUS'S MILLS, in Caroline county, Virginia, 97 miles from Washington city. A post office has been established at these mills.

BROADFIELD, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 96 miles from Washington city.

BROAD KILL, a hundred of Delaware state, in Sussex county, bordering on Delaware bay, partly between Prime Hook and Cold-spring creek. It contained, in 1800, 2,286 free persons, and 255 slaves. Here is a post office, 166 miles from Washington city.

BROAD RIVER, in Beaufort dis-

istrict, South-Carolina, is not very extensive, but remarkable on account of its breadth, being in some places six or seven miles wide. It affords one of the finest harbours in the southern states. On this river is the town of Beaufort.

BROAD RIVER, a branch of the Savanna, Georgia, which falls into that river at Petersburg. At a small expense it may be made navigable upwards of 20 miles.

BROAD RIVER, is formed by several creeks that rise in the mountains of North Carolina, and, passing into South Carolina, receives Pacolet, runs in a S. E. course, receives Tyger, and Enoree rivers, and then uniting with the Saluda forms the Congaree.

BROMLEY, a township of Somerset county, New Jersey.

BROMLEY, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 71 inhabitants, and in 1800, 130. It is 32 miles N. E. of Bennington.

BROOKE, the most northerly county of Virginia, was formerly a part of Ohio county. It is bounded N. and N. W. by the Ohio, which separates it from Jefferson county in the state of Ohio, S. by Ohio county, and N. E. by Beaver, and E. by Washington county, Pennsylvania. It is 33 miles from N. to S. and about 6 or 7 from E. to W. the lands are generally rich, and well watered by a number of creeks that fall into the Ohio; these are Buffaloe, Herman's, King's, &c. on which are a great many excellent mill seats. It contained in 1800, 5,808 free persons, and 215 slaves. Chief town Charleston.

BROOKFIELD, a township of Chenango county, New York. In

1796, it contained 160 electors of governor, and in 1792, 219 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,973 free persons.

BROOKFIELD, a township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, six miles from Danbury, and 54 S. W. of Hartford. It contains one Presbyterian and one Episcopal church, and a town house. Here is a post office, 332 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 1,010 inhabitants.

BROOKFIELD, a post town of Massachusetts, in the county of Worcester, lying W. of Boston about 68 miles, is bounded N. by New Braintree and Oakham, E. by Spencer, S. by Sturbridge and Western, and W. by Western and Ware townships; the latter lies in the county of Hampshire. It was originally laid out into 8 miles square; since which there have been two or three small skirts taken from it, and added to the towns of Western, and New-Braintree. The town is divided into three parishes, viz. West, North, and South, or East; has four houses of public worship, three are Congregational, and one is a Baptist. The soil in general is very fertile, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, peas, beans, flax, &c. and is equally good for grazing, as for tillage. Arable land in general will produce, of rye and wheat, from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Indian corn, from thirty to fifty bushels per acre, and oats in like proportion. The lands in general produce almost all kinds of fruits and vegetables in abundance. It has several ponds of considerable extent, one in the south precinct, about a mile square, called Quaboag Pond, a name that

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was given it by the Indians, but is now generally called Podunk Pond, another Indian name given also to a large meadow adjoining it. About a quarter of a mile to the south of this pond, is another of considerable magnitude called South Pond, which communicates with Quaboag Pond by a small rivulet. In the West parish, is a third called Wickoboag Pond : it is large and supplied by a number of small brooks; has one considerable outlet of about thirty rods in length, when it communicates with Quaboag river, near the line between Brookfield and Western. The river Quaboag, is a considerable stream, rising from two sources in the town of Rutland, and Leicester, and forming a junction at the east part of the town of Brookfield. It empties into Quaboag Pond, from whence issuing, it forms the principal branch of Chicopee river. Those ponds and rivers are plentifully supplied with many kinds of fish; particularly perch, and pickerel. The number of inhabitants in the town, when the census was taken in 1790, was 3,100, and 438 dwelling houses, some of which have been built within these few years past, and perhaps are not inferior to any, in any county of the state, and in 1800, 3,284 persons.

BROOKFIELD, a township of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 988 inhabitants.

BROOKFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county. It contained in 1800, 504 inhabitants.

BROOKINGTON, in Amelia county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 182 miles from Washington city.

BROOKHAVEN, a post town of Long Island, in Suffolk county, 66 miles E. of New York. It has an Episcopalian and a Presbyterian church, and contained in 1790, 3,224 inhabitants, in 1796 the number of electors was 536. In 1800, it contained 3,808 free persons, and 215 slaves. It is 161 miles from Philadelphia, and 303 from Washington city.

BROOKLIN, a township of Connecticut, in Windham county, containing in 1800, 1,199 free persons, and 3 slaves.

BROOKLIN, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 454 inhabitants.

BROOKLINE, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing in 1800, 605 inhabitants.

BROOKLINE, a township of Vermont, in Windham county, containing in 1800, 472 inhabitants.

BROOKLYN, a township in King's county, on the W. end of Long Island. It is separated by E. river from New York. The compact part of the township consists of one principal street. It contained in 1790, 1,603 inhabitants, and 405 slaves, and in 1800, 1,933, and 445 slaves; a Presbyterian and Dutch reformed church, and a powder magazine. The post office of this township is 243 miles from Washington city.

BROOKLYN, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, 21 miles N. of Norwich. Here is a post office, 412 miles from Washington city.

BROOKVILLE, a post town of Montgomery county, Maryland, 20 miles from Washington city.

BROTHER'S VALLEY, a town-

ship of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,353 inhabitants.

BROTHERTON, a village of New York, adjoining new Stockbridge. It is inhabited by about 150 Indians who emigrated from different parts of Connecticut. They receive 2,160 dollars annually.

BROWNFIELD, a township of York county, Maine, on the N. E. side of Saco river. It contained in 1800, 287 inhabitants. Lands here are similar in quality and produce to those in Fryeburg. Stook's hill affords the inhabitants a charming prospect of the neighbouring towns.

BROWNINGTON, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 65 inhabitants.

BROWNSBURG, a post town of Rockbridge county, Virginia, containing 20 houses. It is situated 12 miles N. E. of Lexington, on Hay's creek, which falls into the N. branch of James river. It is 200 miles from Washington city.

BROWN'S CROSS ROADS, state of Ohio, in Ross county. Here is a post office, which is 442 miles from Washington city.

BROWNSVILLE, OR REDSTONE OLD FORT, a post, and flourishing town of Pennsylvania. It is situated in Fayette county, on the S. E. side of Monongahela river, between Dunlap and Redstone creeks: over the former of these a bridge has been erected, which connects Bridgeport, a small village on the opposite side of the creek, with Brownsville. It is 260 feet long, 14 broad, and 36 feet in height. The town is laid out in regular streets crossing each other at right angles. It contained in 1800, 425 inhabitants, and up-

wards of 12 stores with a pretty general assortment of goods, an Episcopalian, and a Roman Catholic church; and within a few miles of the town are four Quaker meeting-houses. Upwards of 100 boats are built here annually for trade and emigration to Kentucky, averaging about 20 tons each. There are within less than 5 miles of the town, upwards of 24 grist, saw, oil, and fulling mills. A brewery, and a distillery have been established here; and next to Pittsburg, it is the most considerable, and flourishing town of the western part of Pennsylvania. It is 35 miles S. by E. of Pittsburg, 12 N. W. of Union, 325 S. E. by E. of Philadelphia, and 244 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 58'. N. lon. 4° 44'. W.

BROWNSVILLE, a post town of New York, in Oneida county, 590 miles from Washington city.

BRUNSWICK, a county of Virginia, containing in 1790, 12,827 inhabitants, of whom 6,776 were slaves; and in 1800, 6,917 free persons, and 9,422 slaves. It is bounded N. by Dinwiddie, E. and S. E. by Greensville, W. by Mecklenberg, and N. W. by Lunenburg. It is 38 miles in length and 35 in breadth. A district court is held here the 29th of April and September, for the counties of Brunswick, Greensville, Lunenburg, and Mecklenburg; and a county court for Brunswick the 4th Monday in every month. It is well watered by Nottaway and Meherrin rivers.

BRUNSWICK, a maritime county of Wilmington district, North Carolina, and the most southerly in that state. It is bounded E. by

Cape Fear river, which separates it from New Hanover, N. by Bladen, S. W. by the state of South Carolina, and S. by the Atlantic ocean. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contained in 1790, 1,560 free inhabitants, and 1,511 slaves; and in 1800, 4,110 inhabitants, including 1,614 slaves. In this county is the Wackamaw, a beautiful lake about 7 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; and a little south of the lake is Green swamp, a large body of valuable rice land. Chief town, Smithville.

BRUNSWICK, a small town of North Carolina, situated in the above county, on the W. side of Cape Fear river, about 9 miles N. of Fort Johnson, and 17 S. W. of Wilmington. It was formerly the residence of some of the regal governors. Lat. 34° 0' N. Lon. 3° 13' W.

BRUNSWICK, a township of Essex county, Vermont, situated on the W. bank of Connecticut river. About 4 or 5 rods W. of Connecticut river is a pond, containing nearly 20 acres; the bank of the river is at this place a steep ridge, about 15 or 20 feet higher than the surface of the pond, and perhaps 150 feet above the river; a small brook runs into the pond, which has no outlet above ground, but about half way down the river's bank, which is very steep, issues a considerable stream of water perfectly clear; the bottom of the channel in which it runs, is covered a considerable thickness with a red or rather a deep orange-coloured substance, having a strong smell resembling sulphur, which is diffused for some distance beyond the river.

The water that issues from this place, is very disagreeable to the taste; but that in the pond is sweet and good. The horizontal distance from the edge of the pond to this outlet is not more than 6 or 7 rods. It is called the Mineral pond, and the outlet the Mineral spring.

BRUNSWICK, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,214 inhabitants. It is in the N. end of the county.

BRUNSWICK, a post town of Maine, in the county of Cumberland, situated on the S. side of Androscoggin river, and W. of Merry-meeting bay: on the S. E. is Stevens river, which divides it from Bath. The whole territory is about 36 miles in circumference, is of a very irregular form, being much indented with bays and creeks. The soil is generally loamy, with a mixture of sand and clay. In the eastern and western divisions the clay soil predominates; in the middle the sand forms a very light soil, of which there is a tract of one thousand acres, left by the original proprietors as a perpetual commonage for feeding cattle, &c. The western division contains the best land for farms. In general the lands bear very good crops of Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, and various kinds of culinary roots and vegetables; for producing the several species of grass suitable for hay; it is also extremely well calculated, particularly the western parts. In the eastern part are extensive tracts of salt marsh, of considerable value to the proprietors. The most common growth of trees consists of white, pitch, and Norway pines;

spruce, hemlock, maple, beech, and birch. The river Androscoggin affords the inhabitants salmon, shad, sturgeon, bass, alewives, perch, pickerel, &c. In 1790 the population was 1387, and in 1800, 1809. At the falls of Androscoggin are three saw-mills, with six saws, and two grist-mills: on the other streams are five saw-mills, with seven saws and two grist mills. The public buildings are a Congregationalist and a Baptist church; and a college now building, which is of brick, 50 feet long, 40 wide, and three stories high. It is situated in the plain near the centre of the town. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in lumber, particularly in boards: about 6,000 millions of feet are sawed annually at the Androscoggin mills; but not nearly so much at the others. To Boston they send vast quantities of shingles, clapboards, staves, laths, and oars. Shipbuilding is also carried on, and making of bricks. They generally manufacture their own clothing, and send some coarse woollen cloth to market. Brunswick is united to Topsham on the N. side of Androscoggin, by two bridges. The first is a large handsome structure, extending from the Brunswick shore to an island, and resembles in form the letter S. From the island is another plain bridge to the Topsham shore. The whole is called Androscoggin bridge. The length of the first is 644 feet, and the breadth 28. It has one arch 99 feet in the chord, and 38 feet above the water of the low tide. The bridge leading to Topsham, from the island, is 156 feet in

length, and 28 in breadth. The tide flows up to Brunswick falls, but no vessel of burthen can come up the river farther than Merry-meeting, which is seven miles below the falls. Vessels often put into Bath, and receive their cargoes of lumber from rafts that are floated down. We mention as a curiosity, that a citizen of this town has a clock, and over the pediment of his house the figure of a horse, and a negro-boy, with a whip in his hand, which are so connected with the clock, that at the approach of every hour, the boy with his whip strikes the horse: he instantly kicks the bell of the clock, and proclaims the hour of the day. Brunswick is 80 miles N. E. of Portland, 155 of Boston: this distance may be shortened five or six miles. It is 500 miles from Philadelphia, and 634 from Washington city.

BRUNSWICK, a post town which has been regularly laid out, in Georgia. It is situated in Glynn county, at the mouth of Turtle river, which empties into St. Simon's sound. It has an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the greatest fleet. It is about 75 miles S. by W. of Savannah, and 712 from Washington city. Lat. 31. 10. N. Lon. 5. 0. W.

BRUNSWICK New, a city of New-Jersey, situated partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset county, on the S. W. side of Raritan river, about 15 miles above the head of Raritan bay. The situation is low, and rendered disagreeable by a hill which immediately rises behind the town. At the breaking up of the ice, it often lodges on the shallow fording place opposite the city, which caus-

es the water to rise many feet above its usual height, and sometimes to overflow the lower floors of those houses that stand contiguous to the river, and have not their foundations elevated. The streets are raised and paved with pebbles. It contains upwards of 280 dwellings; three churches, one for the Reformed Low Dutch, one for the Presbyterians, and one for Episcopalian. The collegiate exercises in Queen's college are now suspended. The other public buildings are a grammar school, a court-house, a jail, and a market-house. The public buildings are all in Middlesex county. A toll bridge, 950 feet in length, is erected over the Raritan opposite Albany street, which divides the two counties, and leads directly to Philadelphia and New-York. The piers are of hewn stone. It cost nearly 90,000 dollars, and is one of the neatest and strongest bridges in the United States. The lands in the vicinity have been much neglected, but of late years the farmers are paying more attention to agriculture; wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, and buck-wheat are mostly raised by them; of the two first about 15 bushels are produced to the acre, of the others the quantity is greater. New-Brunswick was incorporated in 1684, is 30 miles from Trenton, 35 S. W. of New-York, and 60 N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 30. N. lon. 0. 47. E.

BRUTUS, a military township of New-York, watered by Seneca river. It is 19 miles S. S. E. of lake Ontario, and 11 N. E. of Cayuga lake.

BRYAN, a county of Georgia, bounded N. by Chatham, E. by the sea, and S. by Liberty. In

1800 it contained 2,836 inhabitants, including 2,306 slaves.

BRYANT'S LICK, a S. E. branch of Green river, Kentucky. It falls into Green river about 27 miles E. of Craigfort.

BRYAR CREEK, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Susquehanna.

BUCKFIELD, a township of Cumberland county, District of Maine, incorporated in 1793. It contained in 1790, 453 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 1002. Previous to its incorporation, it was called Bucktown. The post office is 660 miles from Washington city.

BUCKINGHAM, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James' river, which separates it from Fluvanna county, S. E. by Cumberland, S. W. by Campbell, and S. by Appamattox river, which divides it from Prince Edward county. It is 65 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and contained in 1790, 5611 free inhabitants, and 4,168 slaves, and in 1800, 7053, and 6336 slaves. A county court is held in the court-house of this county, the 2d Monday in every month. At the court-house is a post office, which is 223 miles from Washington city.

BUCKINGHAM, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 119 inhabitants.

BUCKINGHAM, a large township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, watered by Pidcock's creek, and a branch of Neshamony. It is about 6 miles N. W. of Newtown, and contained, in 1800, 1483 inhabitants.

BUCKLAND, in Prince William's county, Virginia, 42 miles from

Washington city. Here is a post office.

BUCKLAND, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, about 120 miles W. of Boston. It contains 718 inhabitants.

BUCKLESTOWN, a little town of Virginia, in Berkley county, 8 miles from Martinsburg, and 176 from Philadelphia.

BUCKS, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. E. and S. E. by Delaware river, which separates it from Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, S. W. by Philadelphia and Montgomery counties, and N. W. by Northampton. Its greatest length is 41 miles, and breadth 21, containing 411,900 acres. It is divided into 27 townships, viz. Durham, Springfield, Haycock, Nockamixon, Richland, Lower Milford, Rockhill, Bedminster, Tinicum, Hill-town, New-Britain, Plumstead, Solebury, Buckingham, Warwick, War-rington, Warmipster, Southampton, Northampton, Wrightstown, Upper Makefield, Lower Makefield, Newton, Middletown, Falls, Bristol, and Bensalem. It contained, in 1790, 25,140 free inhabitants, and 261 slaves, and, in 1800, 27,437 free persons, and 59 slaves. This county abounds with limestone; iron ore is found in some parts, and lead has been also discovered. In the northern parts the lands are poor; but on advancing to the south, they become more fertile. Near the N. end is a remarkable hill, called the Haycock, in a township of that name. Two branches of Tohickon creek, wash the N. E. and S. sides, and unite on the S. E. Its base is about 15 miles in

circumference. The ascent to the top is gradual, which affords a most extensive and variegated prospect to the S. S. E. and S. W. the height has never been ascertained. It is to be lamented, that our Pennsylvania philosophers have done so little in collecting, and ascertaining many interesting particulars, relative to the natural history, and geography of their state. They seem to be actuated by no principle of curiosity, although that principle is generally allowed to be a necessary qualification in a philosopher. When a few of the citizens conceived the idea of opening an inland navigation, they soon acquired a knowledge of the distance, course, and depth of the rivers, and their probable connection; and who will say, that mountains are not as beneficial a part of the creation as rivers. If the plains of Georgia and South Carolina were interspersed with mountains and lofty hills, the inhabitants would not be visited regularly, every year, with that train of disorders, peculiar to a low, flat country; which carries off annually one out of every 32 of the inhabitants; whereas in the hilly and mountainous country of the north, the ratio of deaths is about one to every 75. Chief town, Newton.

BUCKSTOWN, a township of Hancock county, Maine. It is situated on the E. side of Penobscot river, 260 miles N. E. of Boston, and contained, in 1790, 316 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 624. The post office is 743 miles from Washington city.

BUCKTOWN, a small place in Dorchester county, on the E. shore

of Maryland, about a mile W. of Transquacking creek, and 8 S. E. of Cambridge.

BUCKTOWN, formerly a nominal township of Cumberland county, Maine. It is now called **BUCKFIELD**, which see:

BUFFALOE, a creek of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county. It is formed by several small streams that unite, and running E. fall into the west branch of the Susquehanna, a little above Lewisburg. It might be made navigable to Mifflinburg, at a small expense.

BUFFALOE, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the west branch of Susquehanna. It is watered by the above creek, Penn's and Middle creek, and contains the towns of Lewisburg, Mifflinburg, and New-Berlin. On the W. it is mountainous, but the valleys are fertile.

BUFFALOE, a fertile valley of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, extending W. about 20 miles from the W. branch of the Susquehanna to Jack's mountain. It is watered by Buffaloe creek; and on the N. is Buffaloe mountain.

BUFFALOE, a creek of New-York, which in a W. course falls into Niagara river, opposite Fort Erie, near the E. end of Lake Erie. About 5 miles above its mouth, is a town inhabited by the Seneca Indians; it consists of about 80 warriors, besides women and children.

BUFFALOE, a river of Tennessee, which runs a S. W. course, and falls into the Tennessee river in lat. 35. 10. N.

BUFFALOE, a township of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, con-

taining in 1800, 1564 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

BUFFALOE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Butler county. It contained, in 1800, 463 inhabitants.

BUFFALOE, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 569 inhabitants.

BUFFALOE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county. It contained, in 1800, 1102 inhabitants.

BUFFALOE LICK, in Georgia, at the S. E. end of the great ridge, one of the Appalachian mountains, which separates the waters of the Savanna, and Alatamaha. It contains several acres. At the S. E. end are a large cane-swamp and meadows, which form an extensive plain. Mr. Bartram thinks this is the source of the Great Ogeechee river. The Lick which is situated between the swamp and the ascent of the great ridge, is nearly level; and the earth, to an unknown depth almost white, consisting of a tenacious and fattish clay, which all kinds of cattle lick with great eagerness. Mr. Bartram tasted the clay, but could not discover any saline quality, only an insipid sweetnes.

BUFFALOE, WEST, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

BULLITS, a salt lick of Kentucky, situated on Salt river, near Saltsburg, and about 20 miles from the Rapids of the Ohio. This was the first lick in Kentucky at which salt was made.

BULLITS, a county of Kentucky. In 1800, it contained 2,502 inhabitants, and 944 slaves.

BULL ISLAND, on the coast of

South Carolina, is one of the three islands which form the north part of Charleston harbour.

BULLOCK, a county of Georgia, containing, in 1800, 1913 inhabitants, including 264 slaves.

BULLSKIN, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the N. E. side of Youghiogeny river, between Laurel hill and Chesnut ridge. It contained, in 1800, 981 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

BUNCOMB, a county of North-Carolina, and the most westerly in that state. It is bounded N. and W. by the state of Tennessee, E. by Rutherford, and S. by South-Carolina; is about 80 miles from N. to S. and 40 from E. to W. Its principal rivers are French-broad, Mill's river, Cany, Pigeon, Swananoa, and Tuckasiege: this last is a branch of Tennessee river. The chief mountains are, the chain of the Appalachian, Black mountain, which is the loftiest in the county, Bald Mountain, and the Great Iron or Smoky mountain. Several of the valleys are large; in general they are fertile, producing plentiful crops of wheat, rye, and corn; and afford excellent ranges for cattle. It contains abundance of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which a bloomery has lately been erected. Chief town, Morristown.

BURKE, a mountainous county of North-Carolina, about 80 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded N. by the state of Tennessee and Wilks county, E. by Iredell and Lincoln counties, S. by Rutherford, and S. W. by Buncomb. The most remarkable rivers are the Catabaw, John's river, the 3 little rivers, branches of the Catabaw, Toe, and Linvel's

river. Its principal mountains are the Appalachian, or Blue Ridge, Yellow Mountain, the Grandfather, which last is the loftiest, and which is the source of the Nolachuky and Watagau rivers, which fall into the Holstein, New River, or the Great Kenhawa, that empties into the Ohio, the Yadkin, which joins the Pedee, and John's river, which empties into the Catabaw. The other mountains are Table Mountain, South Mountain, and Brushy Mountain, the latter dividing Burke and Wilks counties. Between the mountains are large fertile valleys; and on the rivers, which we have enumerated, are extensive tracts of rich fruitful land. It is worthy of notice, that several of the mountains produce abundant crops of Indian corn, in many instances 40 bushels to an acre; they are also remarkable for producing excellent fruit, such as apples, pears, and peaches. The hilly lands produce about 1000lb. of tobacco to the acre, and of hemp from 500 to 900lb. wheat from 10 to 16 bushels, and barley from 30 to 58. It contained, in 1800, 9799 inhabitants, including 776 slaves. Chief town, Morgantown.

BURKE, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 108 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, see BRIDLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, a large maritime county of New-Jersey, 55 miles in length from the mouth of Mullicus river to Trenton, and 28 in breadth. It is bounded N. E. by Middlesex and Monmouth counties, N. W. by Hunterdon, and Delaware river, which separates it

from Pennsylvania, S. E. by the Atlantic, S. and S. W. by Gloucester county. It is divided into eleven townships, viz. Chesterfield, Nottingham, Little Egg harbour, Evesham, New Hanover, Chester, Springfield, Northampton, Mansfield, Burlington and Williamsburg. It contained, in 1790, 17,868 free inhabitants, and 227 slaves; and in 1800, 21,521, including 188 slaves. The N. E. boundary of this county was the old divisional line of East and West Jersey. The interior part of the county is one extensive forest of pine trees. Chief town, Mount-Holly.

BURLINGTON CITY, formerly the capital of the preceding county. It is a post town, and is situated partly on an island, and partly on the S. E. side of the Delaware, and extends, according to its charter, one mile back, and three miles along the river. The island, which is the most populous part of the town, is a mile and a quarter in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It communicates with the main land by four bridges and causeways. On the island are about 160 houses, 1,000 white, and 100 black inhabitants. Few of the blacks are slaves: the main streets are regular and spacious, and generally ornamented with trees in front of the houses. The Delaware, opposite the town, is about 1110 yards wide, and under shelter of Mittinicunk, and Burlington island, affords a safe and convenient harbour. It is advantageously situated for trade, but is too near Philadelphia to admit of an extensive commerce. The public buildings are a handsome new brick

market house, supported by pillars, a courthouse, and jail, which is reckoned the strongest in the state; besides three houses for public worship, viz. one for Episcopilians, one for Methodists, and one for Friends or Quakers, which are the most numerous. There are also an academy, a free school, and a nail manufactory. The academy has been lately established, and is under the direction of seven trustees, and the instruction of two preceptors. The island of Burlington was laid out, and the first settlement established, about the year 1677; five years after, Mittinicunk, or Free School Island, was given for the use of the island of Burlington; the yearly profits arising from it amount to 180 pounds, and are appropriated for the education of poor children. The city was a free port under the state government; but has been established by Congress a port of entry, and a collector appointed for it. However it carries on no foreign trade: its principal intercourse is with Philadelphia. In the charter granted by the state legislature, the mayor, recorder and aldermen had the power of holding a commercial court, when the matter in controversy was between foreigners and foreigners, or between citizens and foreigners. But these powers, we should think, are abrogated by the Federal Constitution. A county court is held here the 2d Tuesday in February, 3d in May, 2d in August, and 1st in November; besides courts of nisi prius, which are held at such times as the judges of the supreme court shall direct. It is 20 miles N. E. of Philadelphia by water, and 17 by land;

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and is 170 miles from Washington city. Lat. 40. 8. N. lon. 0. 19. E.

BURLINGTON, a post town, and the capital of Chittendon county, Vermont. It is beautifully situated on Lake Champlain, at the confluence of Onion river; and contained, in 1790, about 350 inhabitants; and in 1800, 715. A law was passed by the legislature of Vermont, the 2d of November 1791, for founding an university in this town. Large subscriptions and donations of land and other property, have been made by individuals, for the purpose of erecting convenient buildings, and establishing a fund. Measures, we hear, are now taking for the erection of such buildings. From the agreeableness of the situation, and the salubrity of the climate, there is little doubt but it will become an institution of much public utility. It is 130 miles N. of Bennington, 332 N. by E. of New-York, 429 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 541 from Washington city. Lat. 44. 30. N. lon. 1. 53. E.

BURLINGTON, a small township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, was taken from Woburn, of which it was formerly a parish, and incorporated in 1799. It contained, in 1800, 534 inhabitants.

BURLINGTON, a township of Otsego county, New York, containing in 1796, 438 electors. It is situated on the E. side of Unadilla river, 11 miles W. of Cooperstown. In 1800 it contained 2,376 free persons and 4 slaves. The post office of this township is 473 miles from Washington city.

BURSONTOWN, in Bucks coun-

ty, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, which is 195 miles from Washington city.

BURTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing in 1790, 141 inhabitants, and in 1800, 264. It was incorporated in 1766.

BURRVILLE, a post town of Tennessee, in Anderson county, 570 miles from Washington city.

BUSH, a short river of Harford county, Maryland, which falls into the Chesapeake, about three miles N. E. of Gunpowder river. It is navigable almost its whole length.

BUSHTOWN, see HARFORD, Maryland.

BUSHWICK, a pleasant town of Long Island, in King's county, containing in 1790, 540 inhabitants, and in 1800, 448 free inhabitants, and 188 slaves.

BUSHY, a small stream, which is the N. E. branch of Sewickley creek, Pennsylvania.

BUSTLETOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, 160 miles from Washington city. Here is a flourishing academy, which was established by an act of Assembly. It is 14 miles from Philadelphia.

BUTLER, a county of Pennsylvania, established the 12th of March 1800. It is bounded W. by Beaver, N. W. by Mercer, N. by Venango, E. by Armstrong, and S. by Allegany county. It is 30 miles from N. to S. which is its greatest length, and 25 from E. to W. its greatest breadth. In 1800 it contained 3,915 inhabitants and 1 slave. It is watered by Conquenesing creek, and its tributary branches, besides the auxiliary streams of several others, and con-

tains 406,040 acres. The S. E. corner touches the Allegany river, at the mouth of Buffaloe creek.

BUTTERFIELD, and BUTTERFIELD-SLIP, in Cumberland county, Maine, were formerly nominal townships. They have been incorporated, one called Hartford, the other Sumner.

BUTTERNUTS, a township of New York, in Otsego county, in which is a post office. It is situated on the river Unadilla, which falls into the east branch of the Susquehanna. It contained in 1800, 1,380 free persons, and 8 slaves. A post office is established here. It is 375 miles from Philadelphia, and 440 from Washington city.

BUXTON, a post town of Maine, in the county of York, containing in 1790, 1,564 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,938. It is situated on Saco river, 16 miles from its mouth, 118 N. E. of Boston, 466 from Philadelphia, and 620 from Washington city.

BUZZARD'S BAY, on the S. coast of Massachusetts, which with Barnstable bay on the N. E. forms the Peninsula of Cape Cod, or Barnstable. It extends into land about 30 miles N. E. by N. and is on an average about 7 miles wide. Its entrance, in lat. 41. 25. N. is between the Sow and Pigs off the S. W. point of Cattahunk, one of the Elizabeth islands on the E. and Seakonet point on the W.

BYBERRY, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania. It is in the N. E. part of the county, and is separated from Bucks county by Poquaslin creek. In 1800, it contained 579 inhabitants.

BYFIELD, a parish of Newbury township, in Essex county, Massachusetts. It has a woollen and a nail manufactory. In a limestone quarry is found the Asbestos.

BYRAM, a township of Sussex county, New-Jersey, established in 1798: previous to that, it formed a part of Newton.

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CABARRUS, a county of N. Carolina, bounded N. by Rowan county, S. by Rocky river, which divides it from Anson, E. by Montgomery, and S. W. by Mecklinburg. It is watered by several creeks, which fall into Rocky and Cold water rivers. It contained, in 1800, 4366 free inhabitants, and 695 slaves. At the court-house is a post office, which is 439 miles from Washington city.

CABELLSBURG, a small post town of Virginia, situated in Amherst county, eight miles S. of the Court-house, 28 N. E. by E. of Madison, and 215 from Washington city.

CABIN-POINT, a small post town of Virginia, situated in Surry county, on Upper Chipoak creek. It is 26 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg, 329 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 183 from Washington

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city. Lat. 37° 0'. N. lon. 2° 4'. West.

CABOT, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 349 inhabitants. It is situated about 17 miles W. of the 15 mile falls of the Connecticut, on the height of land between that river and Lake Champlain.

CAERNARVON, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 453 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

CAERNARVON, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Berks county. It has Brecknock township on the N. W. Nantmill in Montgomery county, on the S. E. Salisbury S. and Earl S. W. It is watered by Little Conestoga creek, and contained, in 1800, 942 inhabitants, including 15 slaves.

CAGHNEWAGA, a plain in the township of Johnstown, New-York, on the N. side of the Mohawk, 24 miles W. of Schenectady.

CAHOKIA, a settlement in the Indiana Territory, N. of Kaskaskia river. Here is a post office, 963 miles from Washington city.

CAIRA, in Amelia county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 190 miles from Washington city. Also a town laid out in Tennessee.

CALAIS, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 45 inhabitants, and in 1800, 443. It is 105 miles N. E. of Bennington.

CALDERSBURG, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 11 miles W. of Connecticut river.

CALDWELL, a township of Essex county, New-Jersey, established in 1798. It formerly belonged

to Newark and Acquackanunk townships.

CALEDONIA, a county of Vermont, bounded N. E. by Essex county, S. W. by Orange, S. E. by Connecticut river, N. W. by Chittenden and Orleans. It contains 22 townships, 566,240 acres, and, in 1800, 9377 inhabitants.

CALN, EAST and WEST, two townships of Chester county, Pennsylvania, one on the E. and the other on the W. side of the west branch of Brandywine creek, and separated from each other by Brandywine township. West Caln contained, in 1800, 867 inhabitants; and East Caln, 819, including 5 slaves.

CALVERT, a county of the Western shore of Maryland, containing 139,270 acres, bounded E. by the Chesapeake, N. by Anne, Arundel, S. and W. by Patuxent river, which divides it from St. Mary's, Charles, and Prince George's counties. It is 33½ miles in length, from the mouth of the Patuxent to Lion's creek, which falls into that river, and 19½ miles in breadth. It contained, in 1790, 4347 free inhabitants, and 4305 slaves, and, in 1800, 4196 free persons, and 4101 slaves. This county is agreeably variegated with hills; the land in general is sandy, producing good crops of Indian corn; but the tobacco which is raised here is of an inferior quality. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

CAMBRIA, a county of Pennsylvania, established in 1803. It includes what was formerly the N. end of Somerset county.

CAMBRIA, a township of the above county. It contained, in 1800, 445 inhabitants.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of Washington county, New-York. The township, in 1790, contained 4,996 inhabitants, of whom 41 were slaves, and in 1800, 6108, and 79 slaves. In 1796, it contained 623 electors for a governor. It is 43 miles N. of Albany, 103 N. of New-York, 289 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 443 from Washington city.

CAMBRIDGE, a township of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, between Umbagog lake on the N. and Androscoggin river on the E.

CAMBRIDGE, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 359 inhabitants, and, in 1800, 733. It is situated on both sides of Moille river, about 20 miles E. of lake Champlain. Here is a post office, which is 559 miles from Washington city.

CAMBRIDGE, a post and chief town of Dorchester county, Eastern shore of Maryland. It is situated on the S. side of Choptank river, about 15 miles from its mouth; the river is here nearly two miles wide. It contains about 50 houses, a church, and 300 inhabitants. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable. It is 18 miles N. W. by W. of Vienna, 37 S. of Easton, 152 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 100 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 34. N. lon. 0. 59. W.

CAMBRIDGE, a post town of South Carolina, and the capital of the district of Ninety-Six. It is situated in Abbeville county, 80 miles W. N. W. of Columbia, 165 N. W. of Charleston, 50 N. by W. of Augusta, in Georgia, and 602 from Washington city. It contains upwards 60 dwellings,

a court-house, a brick jail, and a college, lately instituted. A district court is held here on the 26th of April and November, and a county court for Abbeville county on the 25th of March, and 12th of September. Here are also held two other courts, on the 2d Monday of June and November, for the purpose only of granting tavern licenses, and appointing commissioners, overseers of roads, bridges, and in matters relating to the poor. It is 745 miles from Philadelphia.

CAMBRIDGE, one of the largest and most flourishing towns of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It is agreeably situated on the N. side of Charles' river, over which a bridge has some years ago been erected, connecting Boston with this town. It contains, besides Harvard university, upwards of 100 dwellings, a congregational, and an Episcopalian church; also a court-house. Harvard university consists of 4 large, spacious edifices, built of brick, named Harvard, Hollis, Stoughton, and Massachusetts-hall. Harvard-hall is divided into 6 apartments, one of which is appropriated for the library, two for the philosophical apparatus, one for the museum, a fifth is used for a refectory, and the other for a chapel. The library contains upwards of 13,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus has cost nearly 1,500l. and is one of the completest on the continent. This university was first instituted in 1636, and was no more than an academic free-school; two years after, in consequence of a donation left it by the Rev. Mr. Harvard, of Charlestown, who died there, it was named Harvard college. In 1650, its first charter

was obtained from the government of Massachusetts; and in the mean time it received several donations from learned men in Europe. The governor, lieutenant-governor, the council and senate, the president of the university, and the congregational ministers of the six adjoining towns, are, during office, overseers of the university. The corporation is a distinct body, in whom is vested the property of the university. The number of those who have been admitted to academical degrees, since its first establishment, to the commencement in July, 1793, was 3,360. The usual number of resident students, are from 130 to 160. The population of the township amounted, in 1800, to 2453 inhabitants. It has a post office, and is 350 miles from Philadelphia, and 477 from Washington city.

CAMDEN, a district of South Carolina, bounded N. E. by Cheraws, S. E. by Georgetown, N. by the state of North Carolina, N. W. by Pinkney, W. by Ninety-Six, S. W. by Orangeburg, and S. by Charleston district. It is 82 miles from N. to S. and 60 from E. to W. and is divided into the following counties: viz. Fairfield, Richland, Lancaster, Kershaw, Clermont, Clarendon, and Salem. It contains 38,065 inhabitants, of whom 7865 are slaves. This district is well watered by the Wateree, or Catawba river, which passes nearly through the middle of it and its tributary streams. In the N. part of the district is the Catabaw nation of Indians, the only tribe which resides in the state: 144,000 acres of land were granted them on the Wateree, by the proprie-

tary government. They are about 450 in number, of whom 150 are warriors. This nation was at war for many years with the Six Nations, and was one of their most formidable enemies. They often penetrated into their country, which, it is said, no southern or western tribe ever did. The Six Nations always considered them among the bravest, and most generous of their enemies; until they were surrounded by the settlements of white people; since which they have degenerated. Their town bears the same name with themselves. It is a few miles E. of the Catabaw river, adjoining the divisional line of North Carolina, and near the main road leading from Camden to Charlotte. It is situated in Lat. 34° 56'. N. lon. 5° 42'. W. The upper part of this district is diversified with hills, the soil in general rich, and the country well watered. It produces good crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, tobacco, cotton, &c. Chief town, Camden.

CAMDEN, a post town of South Carolina, and the capital of Camden district. It is situated in Kershaw county, on the E. side of the Wateree, 120 miles N. by W. of Charleston, and contains about 120 houses regularly built on a good plan. Here is a court-house, jail, and an Episcopal church. It is situated on a large navigable river, and carries on a brisk trade with the back counties. A district court is held here on the 26th of April and November. It is 35 miles N. E. of Columbia, 643 from Philadelphia, and 476 from Washington city. Lat. 34° 17'. N. lon. 5° 23'. W.

A battle was fought at this

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town, on the 16th of August, 1780, between gen. Gates and lord Cornwallis, in which the Americans were defeated. Another battle was fought the year following, on the 25th of April, between lord Rawdon, now Earl Moira, and gen. Greene, who was encamped within a mile of the town. Rawdon sallied out with 800 men and attacked gen. Greene in his camp, who commanded a party of Continentals, and a party of undisciplined militia. The Americans had 126 killed, and 100 taken prisoners. The English had about 100 killed. The 13th of May following, the British evacuated and burnt the town.

CAMDEN, a county of Edenton district, North Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. W. and W. by Pasquotank river, which separates it from Pasquotank county, and E. by Currituck. It contained, in 1790, 2995 free inhabitants, and 1238 slaves, and in 1800, 4191, including 1170 slaves. Chief town, Jonesborough.

CAMDEN, a village of Kent county, state of Delaware; situated a few miles S. of Dover.

CAMDEN, a township of Oneida county, New-York, containing, in 1800, 374 inhabitants.

CAMDEN, a post town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 35 miles N. E. of Pownalboro, and 709 from Washington city. It is situated on Penobscot bay, in the S. E. end of the county, and has an excellent harbour, called Neguntacook, into which a small stream empties, that waters part of the township, and in its course turns 3 grist-mills, 3 sawing-mills, and one fulling-mill. This town was incorporated in 1791, and

contained, in 1800, 872 inhabitants. It has several valuable limestone quarries.

CAMILLUS, a military township of New-York, about 18 miles S. W. of fort Brewington. It is W. of Salt Lake, and contained, in 1800, 336 inhabitants.

CAMPBELL, a county of Kentucky. It contained, in 1800, 1539 free persons, and 406 slaves. At the court-house is a post office, 525 miles from Washington city.

CAMPBELL, a county of Virginia, about 27 miles long, and 30 broad, containing, in 1790, 7685 inhabitants, of whom 2488 were slaves, and in 1800, 6195, besides 3671 slaves. It is bounded N. by James's river, which separates it from Amherst county, W. by Bedford, S. by Staunton river, which divides it from Halifax and Pittsylvania counties, E. by Charlotte and Prince Edward counties, and N. E. by Buckingham. It contains large quantities of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which, iron works have been erected.

CAMPBELL'S FORT, in the state of Tennessee, situated near the confluence of Holstein and Tennessee rivers, 135 miles from Abington, and 445 W. of Richmond.

CAMPBELL'S SALINES, a tract of land in the state of Tennessee, containing about 300 acres of salt marsh, on North Holstein. It was discovered by Capt. Campbell in 1745, and in 1753 he obtained a patent for it, from the governor of Virginia; but salt water was not discovered till about the year 1781. Since that period large quantities of salt have been made. Wells or pits are sunk, 30 or 40 feet, in order to procure

the salt water, after digging about 8 or 10 feet through a dark fat soil or mud, a limestone rock is then discovered, full of chasms, through which the salt water issues into the wells or pits; from these it is raised by buckets into the boilers, placed in furnaces, at convenient distances. It is surrounded by hills covered with lofty timber.

CAMPBELLTOWN, a small town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the lower road between Reading and Harrisburg, and near a branch of the Quitipahilla. It is 13 miles E. of Harrisburg, and 96 N. W. of Philadelphia.

CAMPBELLTOWN, in Edgfield county, South Carolina. Here is a post office, which is 576 miles from Washington city.

CAMPTON, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1761, and contained, in 1790, 395 inhabitants, and in 1800, 635. It is situated on the E. side of Pemegewisset river, 35 miles N. W. of Hanover.

CANAAN, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 183 inhabitants.

CANAAN, a township of New-Hampshire, in Grafton county. It contained, in 1800, 835 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 563 miles from Washington city.

CANAAN, a township of Essex, Vermont, containing in 1790, 19 inhabitants, and in 1800, 45. It is situated at the foot of Great Monadnock, and is the most N. easterly in the state.

CANAAN, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 60 miles N. of New-Haven, and 40 N. W. of Hartford. It is situat-

ed E. of the Housatonick, adjoining Massachusetts on the N. has a forge and slitting mill. Lead and iron ore are found in the mountains. It contained, in 1800, 2133 free persons, and 4 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 368 miles from Washington city.

CANAAN, a township of Columbia county, New-York, containing in 1790, 6692 inhabitants, of whom 35 were slaves. In 1796, it contained 663 electors of governor, and in 1800, 5164 free inhabitants, and 31 slaves. It adjoins Massachusetts on the E. and on the W. is Kinderhook.

CANAAN, a post town of the District of Maine, in Kennebeck county, containing, in 1800, 720 inhabitants. It is situated on both sides of the river Kennebeck, and contains nearly 70 square miles, has a congregational meetinghouse decently finished, several school houses, one saw mill, one grist mill, and two pot-ash works. The principal part of the settlements are on the W. side of the river; the easterly, and largest part of the town, is owned by the Plymouth company, and a considerable part undivided property, which has hitherto retarded, in a great measure, the settlement; but this is now partly done away. The land generally is good; the inhabitants frugal and industrious, attending to the cultivation of their farms, and contributing largely to repairing the roads through the township. A brook, called the Wafferunset, about 30 yards wide, falls into the Kennebeck on the E. and forms the boundary of the Plymouth company's claim.

The head of Sowhegan falls, is the boundary between Canaan and Norridgewock. The falls are.

about 20 feet perpendicular. The river is here divided by an island, on each side of which the channel is about 120 feet. It was incorporated in 1788; is 7 miles N. of Hallowell, 244 N. by E. of Boston, 577 from Philadelphia, and 700 from Washington city.

CANANDAIGUA, a township of Ontario county, in the state of New-York. It contained, in 1800, 1145 inhabitants, besides 8 slaves.

CANAJOHARIE, a township of the state of New-York, in Montgomery county. It is situated on the S. side of the Mohawk, 40 miles W. of Schenectady, and 56 W. by N. of Albany; and is watered by Canajoharie, which falls into the Mohawk. In 1796, it contained 730 electors, and in 1800, 12223 free persons, and 46 slaves. Here are the ruins of a fort built by the British during the war which commenced in 1754. It was the chief seat of the Mohawk Indians, and has a great many apple trees which they planted.

CANANDAQUA, a post town of New-York, and capital of Ontario county, seated on the N. side of a lake of the same name, at its outlet into Canandaqua creek, on the great road leading from Albany to Niagara, and 16 miles W. of Geneva. It contains about 50 houses, built upon a gentle ascent from the lake. In 1796, the township contained 291 electors. The town stands on the site of an ancient Indian town of the same name. Canandaqua lake is about 20 miles long, and 3 broad; and by means of Canandaqua creek, communicates with Seneca river, at the distance of 35 miles. The town is 340 miles W. of Albany, 473 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 446 from Washington city.

CANDIA, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing, in 1790, 1040 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1186. It was incorporated in 1767, and is about 26 miles westerly of Portsmouth.

CANFIELD, a small post town of Trumbull county, state of Ohio, 321 miles from Washington City.

CANIADERAGO, a lake of New-York, in Otsego county, about 6 miles W. of lake Otsego, and is nearly about the same size. It communicates with the East Branch of the Susquehanna, by Oaks creek.

CANICODEO, a creek of New-York, which falls into Conesteo creek, a branch of the Tioga river, 26 miles W. N. W. of the Painted Post.

CANISTIA, a township of Steuben county, New-York, containing, in 1800, 509 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

CANNAUGHQUENESSING, a township of Pennsylvania, in Butler county. It is watered by a creek of the same name, a principal branch of Big Beaver Creek, which falls into the Ohio below Pittsburg. It contained in 1800, 935 inhabitants.

CANNIOTT, a township of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 785 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

CANONNICUT, an island belonging to the state of Rhode-Island, forming part of the county of Newport. It is situated at the entrance of Narraganset bay, about 3 miles W. of Rhode-Island, extending N. and S. about 7 miles, and about one in breadth. The soil extremely rich, affording the cultivator a bountiful reward for his toil. It was incorporated, in 1678, by

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the name of Jamestown, and contained in 1790, 507 inhabitants, of whom 16 were slaves. On the S. end, called Beaver's tail, is a light-house, for directing vessels into Newport harbour and Narraganset bay.

CANONSBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, 319 miles W. of Philadelphia. It is situated on the N. side of the W. branch of Chariers creek, which falls into the Ohio, 5 miles below Pittsburg. In the neighbourhood is great abundance of coal, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel at a very moderate price. Canonsburg contains about 60 dwellings, and an academy. In the vicinity are several valuable mills. It is 7 miles N. E. by E. of Washington, 15 S. W. of Pittsburg, and 265 from Washington City. Lat. 40° 17'. N. lon 5° 4. W.

CANTERBURY, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, separated from Plainfield by Quinnaboung river. It is 7 miles E. by S. of Windham, and, in 1800, contained 1812 inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 412 miles from Washington City.

CANTERBURY, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, containing in 1790, 1,038 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,114. It is situated on the W. side of the Merrimack, 14 miles N. by W. of Concord, and 48 from Portsmouth.

CANTON, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1797, and contained, in 1800, 1110 inhabitants. It was formerly the N. part of Stoughton. Here is a post office, which is 482 miles from Washington City.

CANTON, a township of Oneida county, New-York. It contained, in 1800, 24 inhabitants.

CANTON, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1063 inhabitants including 3 slaves.

CANTWELL'S BRIDGE, a post town of Newcastle county, Delaware state, situated on Apoquinimick creek; over which is a drawbridge to admit the passage of boats. It is 12 miles from Duck creek, 52 from Philadelphia, and 141 from Washington city.

CANY FORK, a short navigable river, in the state of Tennessee, which, running a N. W. course, falls into Cumberland river, about 50 miles from Nashville.

CAPE ANN. See GLOUCESTER.

CAPE COD, called by the French MALLEBARRE, the S. E. point of land, at the entrance of Massachusetts Bay, opposite to Cape Ann. The harbour is large and safe for shipping, except in a strong S. E. wind when they are exposed to drag their cables. Lat. 42° 4. N. lon. 4° 59. E.

CAPE ELIZABETH, a maritime township of Cumberland county, Maine, incorporated in 1765, contained, in 1790, 1355 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1275. The principal headland called Cape Elizabeth, 12 miles N. E. of the entrance of Saco river, and 20 S. W. of Cape Small Point.

CAPE FEAR, or CLARENCE, the largest and most considerable river of North-Carolina. It is formed by the confluence of the N. E. and N. W. branches above Wilmington, and 35 miles from the ocean. It enters the Atlantic in a S. direction, by two chan-

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nels; the largest one passing between Oak island and the S. W. end of Smith's island, at Baldhead, wheron a light-house is erected. The smaller enters by New Inlet, at the head of Smith's island. The water here is sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing 10 or 11 feet. It is upwards of three miles wide at its entrance, affording 18 feet water at full tides, over the bar, and continues that breadth up to the flats, to which place it is navigable in large vessels, being 14 miles below Wilmington, and 21 above its mouth. Thence to Wilmington it is navigable in vessels drawing ten or twelve feet, with safety. The N. W. branch is formed by the junction of Haw and Deep rivers; and running a S. E. by S. course, unites with the N. E. branch at Wilmington. This branch is not so broad as the N. E. branch, but is a much deeper and longer river. About 15 miles above Wilmington it receives Black river, and is navigable in sea vessels 25 miles higher; and thence to Fayetteville landing, which is not less than 80 miles, it is passable in boats carrying 150 barrels. The N. E. branch rises in the upper part of Sampson county; and running a S. E. course for nearly 30 miles, presently turning to the S. unites with the N. W. branch, where it is about 200 yards broad. It is navigable in brigs 20 miles above Wilmington, and in boats of large burthen to South Washington, 40 miles further; and thence in small boats and rafts to Sareetoo, which is about 70 miles. The light-house, as we have mentioned ab ve, stands upon Baldhead, at the mouth of the river. The

iron lantern is 10 feet 9 inches in diameter, and about 15 feet 9 inches in height, from the floor to the top of the roof. It was lighted on the night of the 23d of December, 1794. The light-house bears W. N. W. from the point of the cape, four miles distant; and N. W. by N. from the extremity of the Fryingpan shoal, distant 24 miles. In sailing from the eastward, the direction is to bring the light to bear N. N. E. and then steer in N. which will carry a vessel clear off the shoal, and bring her a short distance to the W. end of the bar. Observe, moreover, if it be in the night, not to come into less than seven fathom water. In going in without a pilot, the direction is to bring the light-house to bear N. or N. half E. and steer directly for it, until the vessel is close in with the beach, and then for the fort which bears about N. and in full view. To strangers it may be further necessary to observe, that in passing the shoal, particularly in a dark night, it is most prudent to steer W. in Lat. 33° 20. or 25. at most, and by doing so they will fall W. of the bar.

CAPE MAY, a maritime county of New-Jersey, 34 miles in length and 19 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Gloucester, W. by Cumberland, S. W. by Delaware bay, S. and S. E. by the Atlantic. It is divided into three precincts, called Upper, Lower, and Middle precinct; and contained in 1790, 2,430 free inhabitants, and 141 slaves, and in 1800, 3066, including 98 slaves. At the Court House is a post office. It is 231 miles from Washington City. In the southern part of the county,

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is a remarkable spring of fresh water, that rises in the bottom of a salt water creek. The lands in general are poor and sandy.

CAPE ISLAND, in Cape May county, New-Jersey. It is 243 miles from Washington City.

CARLISLE, a post town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Cumberland county. It is pleasantly situated on a large plain, contiguous to a branch of Conedogwinet creek. The town is regularly laid out, consisting of several parallel streets, crossed by others at right angles. It contains about 400 dwellings, chiefly of stone and brick, and in 1800, 2,032 inhabitants, including 52 slaves. The public buildings are, a college, a jail, a handsome brick court house which stands in the centre of the town; and four houses for public worship, viz. one for Presbyterians, one for Germans, one for Episcopalians, and one for Roman Catholics. Dickinson college has nothing, in its appearance, to attract the attention of the traveller. It was founded in 1783, and has a principal, three professors, a philosophical apparatus, a library, containing about 3,000 volumes, 4000l. in funded certificates, and 10,000 acres of land; the last was granted by the state. In 1787 it had about 80 students. The number is yearly increasing, and as a seminary of learning, it stands in high repute. It was named after Mr. John Dickinson, formerly President of the supreme executive council of Pennsylvania, and author of The Pennsylvania Farmer's Letters. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 124 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 11. N. lon. 2. o. W.

CARLISLE, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1800, 634 inhabitants.

CAERNARVON, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 453 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

CARNESVILLE, the capital of Franklin county, Georgia, contains about 25 dwellings, and a courthouse. It is 100 miles N. W. of Augusta.

CAROLINE, a fertile county of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, containing 205,340 acres. It is bounded N. and N. W. by Queen Anne's, S. by Dorchester, W. by Tuckahoe creek and part of Choptank river, which separate it from Talbot county, and E. by part of Kent and Sussex counties, in the state of Delaware. It is 34½ miles from N. to S. and 16 from E. to W. and contained, in 1790, 7,449 free inhabitants, and 2,057 slaves; and in 1800 7,361 free inhabitants, and 1865 slaves. It is well watered by Choptank river, Tuckahoe and Marshy-Hope creeks. Chief town, Denton.

CAROLINE, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia; bounded S. E. by Essex and King William counties, S. W. by Hanover, N. W. by Spotsylvania, and N. E. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from King George's county. It is 40 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and contained, in 1790, 17,489 inhabitants, of whom 10,292 were slaves; and in 1800, 6,857 free inhabitants, and 10,581 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 2d Tuesday in every month.

CARTER, a county of the state of Tennessee, in Washington dis-

trict, established in 1796. It was formerly included in Washington county, and in 1800 it contained 4,805 free persons, and 208 slaves. The post office is 463 miles from Washington city.

CARTERET, a maritime county of Newbern district, North Carolina, bounded S. by Core sound, N. by Craven, E. and N. E. by Pamlico sound and Neus river, and W. by Onflow county. It contained, in 1790, 3,019 free inhabitants, and 713 slaves; and in 1800, 3,962 inhabitants, including 796 slaves. Chief town Beaufort.

CARTERET, CAPE, OR ROMAN, on the coast of South Carolina, Charleston light house bearing W. S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. 21 leagues. Lat. 33. 5. N. lon. 4. 17. W.

CARTERSVILLE, a post town of Virginia, situated in Powhatan county, on the S. side of James's river. It is 40 miles above Richmond, 323 from Philadelphia, and 182 from Washington city.

CARTHAGE, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Moore county. It is situated upon a pleasant eminence, within 2 miles of the centre of the county, on the main road leading from Salem to Fayetteville; 40 miles from the latter, and 96 from the former. The town was established by an act of the legislature, in the beginning of the year 1796, and is regularly laid out. In the centre is a public square, in which is a court-house and jail. It is 547 miles from Philadelphia, and 391 from Washington city.

CARVER, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 847 inhabitants; and in 1800, 863. Large quantities of iron ore are

found in a pond in this township, some years 500 tons have been dragged out. It is said to be of a good quality, much richer than bog ore.

GARVER'S RIVER, a branch of the river St. Pierre, which falls into the Mississippi.

CANSENOVIA, a township of Chenango county, New York, which, in 1797, contained 225 taxable inhabitants; and in 1800, 310 inhabitants. The post office is 494 miles from Washington city.

CASPION LAKE, a pond in Greensborough, Vermont. From this pond one of the head branches of La Moille river issues. On its W. bank is Hazen Block house.

CASTINE, a post town of the district of Maine, and the capital of Hancock county, 610 miles from Philadelphia. It is situated on Penobscot bay, was incorporated in 1796, and contained in 1800, 665 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 761 miles from Washington city.

CASTINE, a river of Hancock county, Maine, which falls into Penobscot bay. It is about 14 miles in length, 6 of which it is navigable. Near its source are several mills.

CASTLETOWN, a township of Richmond county, Staten Island, New York. It contained in 1790, 805 inhabitants; and in 1800, 956. In 1796, it had 114 electors.

CASTLETOWN, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 805 inhabitants; and in 1800, 1,039. It is 20 miles S. E. of Mount Independence. Castleton river, which

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rises in Pittsford, is chiefly supplied by lake Bombazon, partly situated in this township, and running a S. W. course through the township, enters Fairhaven, and joins the Pultney, a little below Col. Lyon's iron works.

CASWELL, a county of Hillsborough district, North Carolina; bounded E. by Person, W. by Guilford, N. by the state of Virginia, and S. by Orange county. It contained, in 1790, 7,300 free inhabitants, and 2,736 slaves; and in 1800, 5,912, and 2,788 slaves. The post office is 326 miles from Washington city. Chief town, Leesburg.

CATABAW, or WATEREE, a considerable river of South Carolina, which rises at the foot of the Appalachian mountains, in North-Carolina; thence pursuing an E. direction for nearly 40 miles, turns gradually into a S. course; thence S. by E. and passing into South Carolina, unites with the Congaree, and forms the Santee. This river bears the name of Catabaw, from a nation of Indians of that name, until it passes into South Carolina, where it obtains the name of Wateree. At M'rganton, 350 miles from the sea, and 60 from the top of the mountains, it is 250 yards wide. This river, in its course through North Carolina, has been made navigable, in the summer of 1796, upwards of 100 miles, by the inhabitants living on its banks. Mr. Avery, at his own expense, cleared 6 miles.

CATABAW, or CATAHBA, a nation of Indians living in South Carolina, on the river Catabaw, near the borders of North Carolina. The proprietary government granted them 144,000 acres of land, in a square tract, about 200

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miles from Charleston; this they possess unmolested. The nation is now reduced to about 450 persons. It was formerly very powerful, and their country extensive, bounded on the N. and N. E. by North Carolina, E. and S. by South Carolina, and S. W. by the Cherokee nation. Doctor Barton, in his new views of the origin of the tribes and nations of America, informs us, that in the infancy of South Carolina, the Catahba could muster 1,500 fighting men. About the year 1745, this nation consisted of almost 400 warriors, of above 20 different dialects. But at present the number of fighting men consists of about 150 only.

CATARAQUI, a name formerly given to Lake Ontario.

CATAWBA SPRINGS, in Lincoln county, North Carolina. Here is a post office, which is 495 miles from Washington city.

CATAWESSION, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on the S. side of the east branch of the Susquehanna. Here are several mountains; the principal one is that called Catawessy. It is watered by a creek of the same name, that falls into the east branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of which is the little town of Catawessy, improving fast these few years. The township in 1800, contained 1,315 inhabitants, and is 218 miles from Washington city. It is 20 miles direct E. by N. of Sunbury.

CATHARINE, a township of New-York, in Tioga county. It contained in 1800, 266 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 390 miles from Washington city.

CATHARINES, St. a pleasant and fertile island, on the coast of Georgia, the N. point of which forms

the S. entrance into Sunbury harbour.

CATHENINES, a town of Ontario county, New York, about 3 miles S. of the S. end of Seneca lake.

CATO, a military township of New York, S. of Hannibal, W. of Lysander, N. of Brutus, and N. W. of Galen. It is 12 miles from the S. side of lake Ontario, and about 20 S. W. of fort Oneida.

CATSKILL, a post town of Green county, New York, 383 miles from Washington city. See KAATS-KILL.

CAVENDISH, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, situated on Black river. It contained in 1790, 491 inhabitants, and in 1800, 922. Black river, in passing through this township, has worn itself a channel 100 feet deep, which has undermined a great many rocks, that have fallen promiscuously upon each other. In many of the rocks are holes of various depths and divisions occasioned by the rotatory motion given by the current to the little pebbles, which lodged upon them; similar to those in the rocks at the falls of Schuylkill, and at Amuskeag falls in the Merrimack. Here is a post office, which is 498 miles from Washington city.

CAYAHAGA, or CAYUGA, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which running a N. course falls into Lake Erie, 40 miles E. of Huron river. It is, at its mouth, so deep that large sloops may enter. Not far from this, a huge ridge of rocks project over the lake, elevated about 50 feet above the water. They in part consist of many layers of various colours, in horizontal directions,

exactly parallel, resembling the work of art. From the top of the rocks a person has a delightful view of the lake; but from the water, the rocks afford a more magnificent prospect. They are dangerous if approached in a storm, as the surges beat high. Cayuga river, till the portage between it and the Tuscarawa, a branch of the Muskingum, is the E. boundary between the United States and the Indians.

CAYUGA, a county of New-York. It contained in 1800, 1,587 inhabitants, including 53 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 439 miles from Washington city.

CAYUGA, one of the six confederate nations of Indians, consisting of about 500 persons, who live in Canada, except 40 that reside in the United States. They receive from the United States, an annuity of 500 dollars, and from the state of New York 2300.

CAYUGA, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, between Oswego and Seneca lakes. It is nearly 40 miles in length, and about 2 in breadth, in some places it is more. At the N. end it communicates, by means of the river Seayace, with Seneca river, and thence with Lake Ontario. It abounds in plenty of salmon, bass, cat-fish, eels, &c. At the N. end are the reservation lands belonging to the Cayuga Indians.

CAZENOVIA, or CASENOVIA, a township of Chenango county, New York, containing by the state census of 1796, 274 electors, and in 1800, 3,071 free persons, and 9 slaves. It is 40 miles W. of Whitestown. See CASENOVIA.

CECIL, a county of the eastern shore of Maryland; situated in the N. E. corner of the state.

It is bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, S. by Sassafras river, which divides it from Kent county, E. by the state of Delaware, and W. by the Chesapeak bay, and Susquehanna river, which separate it from Harford county, on the western shore. It is 24 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; and contained, in 1790, 243,200 acres; 10,218 free inhabitants, and 3,407 slaves; and in 1800, 7,015 free persons, and 2,103 slaves. The lands in this county, though in many parts hilly, are well adapted for raising wheat and Indian corn. Chief town Elkton.

CECIL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, S. W. of Chartiers, and N. of Washington. It contained in 1800, 937 free persons, and 3 slaves.

CEDAR CREEK. See Rockbridge.

CEDAR CREEK, in South Carolina, divides the counties of Chesterfield and Darlington, and after a course of 15 miles, falls into the Great Pee Dee half a mile below Spot Mill creek. It has 4 saw and 2 grist mills, and receives on the N. side Harrison's creek, 5 miles in length; on which are 2 saw and one grist mill. Cedar creek is deemed the breeding place of the sucker, a fish about the size of a shad.

CEDAR CREEK, a hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, containing in 1800, 2,132 inhabitants, including 169 slaves.

CEDAR LICK, a salt spring of Tennessee, in Mero district, 4 miles from Big Spring, 6 from Little Spring, and 19 from Nashville.

CEDAR POINT, a port of entry in Charles county, Maryland. Its exports consist chiefly of tobacco and Indian corn. In 1794 they

amounted to 18,593 dollars. It is situated on the Potomac, above Pickawaxen creek, about 13 miles S. by E. of Port-Tobacco, and 69 direct S. S. W. of Baltimore.

CEDAR POINT, on the W. side of Chesapeak bay, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, a little more than two miles from Hog island point, at the S. entrance of Patuxent river. Mr. Morse says there is a Cedar Point on the W. side of Delaware bay, in St. Mary's county. We believe he will find a difficulty in persuading the citizens of Delaware state, that the state of Maryland extends as far E. as the bay of Delaware.

CENTERHARBOUR, a post town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, 486 miles from Philadelphia, and 586 from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 263 inhabitants.

CENTREVILLE, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Queen Anne's county. It is seated upon a handsome eminence, near Corsica creek, which empties into Chester river, nearly 5 miles from the town. At the distance of half a mile is a landing, from which upwards of 20,000 bushels of grain are annually exported. It contains about 40 dwellings, several of which are handsome brick buildings. The court house has a fine appearance. It is 12 miles S. S. W. of Church-hill, 21 N. of Easton, 15 S. of Chester, and 72 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 4. N. lon. 1. o. W.

CENTREVILLE, a small town of Centre county, Pennsylvania, situated on Spring creek, at the S. W. end of Nittany mountain. The lands in the valley are rich, and fertile. The plan of the town is regular. It is 8 miles from Belle

Font, and 185 from Philadelphia.

CENTREVILLE, a small post town of Virginia, in Fairfax county. It is 26 miles from Washington city.

CHABAQUIDDICK, a small island belonging to Massachusetts, situated on the S. coast, near Martha's Vineyard, and forms part of Duke's county.

CHACKTAWNS, a powerful nation of Indians, residing in the western parts of Georgia. They have the river Mobile, or Tombeckbee on the E. the Mississippi on the W. and the Chickasaw Indians on the N. and West Florida on the S. They are said to be about 6,000 in number; and more civilized than any other nation of Indians, within the territories of the United States; for they dance, they sing, and make poetry. They were called Flat Heads, from the following circumstance: when a male child was born, (for like us they use the females with tenderness) the nurse procured a wooden case, which served the purpose of a cradle, and that part wherein the head was lain, was hollowed in the form of a brick mould. The child was laid prostrate on its back, and a bag of sand upon its face, which gently compressed the forehead, and formed it somewhat resembling a brick, from the eye-brows up. Their foreheads were high, and inclined backwards. This custom has been abolished. They are said to be virtuous, sensible, and ingenuous; in war courageous, and intrepid, although their natural disposition is gentle, and quiet. A singular custom, as related by Mr. Bartram, prevails among this nation, in their obsequies of the dead. When a friend, or a relation dies, they immediately erect a scaffold

about 20 feet high, in a neighbouring grove. Here they lay the corps, and cover it with a light mantle, frequently paying it visits; until the flesh becomes so putrified, as to be easily separated from the bones. The undertakers, for there are even men of that description amongst the Indians, make it their business to strip off the flesh from the bones, wash, and expose them to the open air, in order to cleanse and purify them. Having previously prepared a chest, or coffin, curiously wrought with bones and splinters, they lay in it the bones of their departed friend, or relative, when it is deposited in the bone house, a building erected by the inhabitants of every town for that purpose. When this house is full, a general and solemn interment takes place. The nearest relations repairing, on a day appointed by consent, to the bone house, take out their respective coffins, and follow each other in order of seniority. Those next of kindred always first, and the multitude following as one family proceed with solemn step to the place of general interment. Their lamentations on the occasion, are affecting. The coffins are placed in order and covered with earth, and form a mount resembling a pyramid. This done they return in the same order of procession, ending the day with a festival, which is called the feast of the dead.

CHADBOURNE, a river of Maine, which issues from Bonneboy pond.

CHAMBERSBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Franklin county. It is situated on the Eastern branch of Conococheague creek, and consists of one long street, on which are erected about 200 dwellings, two Pres-

byterian churches, a stone jail, a handsome brick court-house, a paper and a merchant mill. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, and the country around rich, and well cultivated. A supreme court is held here once a year, at such times as the Judges shall appoint; and courts of common pleas, and general quarter-sessions of the peace, the 1st Monday in February, May, September, and December. It is 157 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 93 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 56. N. lon. 2. 29. W.

CHAMPION, a township of Oneida county, New-York, containing in 1800, 143 inhabitants.

CHAMPLAIN, a lake of the United States, situated between the states of New-York and Vermont, and extends from Mischisoui bay, which is partly in Canada, to East bay on the S. about 122 miles; its breadth is various, being from two to fourteen miles. It contains upwards of 60 islands of different sizes; the most considerable are North and South Hero, and Mote island. It communicates with the river St. Laurence on the north by a considerable river known formerly to the French, by the name of Iriquois or Rich-Lieu, but is now more generally known by the name of Sorel river. It receives at Ticonderoga the waters of Lake George, from the S. S. W. which is said to be 100 feet higher than this lake. The water is pure and transparent, and generally deep enough to navigate a 50 or 60 gun ship. In some places it is from 80 to 100 fathoms in depth. On the New York or W. side, the mountains extend within a few miles of the lake, and in some places close to the

shore; but on the Vermont side there is a tract of low, fertile country, 14 or 16 miles wide, stretching along between the lake and the Green mountains. In many of the stones in the neighbourhood are found a variety of petrifications; but the most curious is the snake stone, some of which measure from 20 inches to 2 feet diameter. In several of those places where they are found, the attrition of the water has worn off the stone, without producing the least visible effect on the petrification; and they appear lying upon its surface, as if they were cemented to it. Rock crystal of a fine water is found on the islands. Sturgeon and other fish abound in the lake. One thing perhaps worthy of remark is, that beyond the N. end of the lake, that deleterious reptile, the rattle-snake, is seldom found; and the further you advance northward, snakes in general become less dangerous. The French and English, who possessed this lake at different periods, were always careful of securing the navigation by erecting fortifications upon its banks; as it opened a more expeditious and less dangerous communication with Canada, than by the way of Kennebec and Caudiere river; or by Oswego, Lake Ontario, and Cadaraki; consequently the fort at Crown Point was erected by the French, in 1731, on a point of land which extends north into the lake, named by the Dutch in that neighbourhood, Kruyn Punt, or Scalp-Point, and by the French Pointe a la Chevelure; in 1757, it consisted of a square with four bastions, and a high castle within the walls—it had no ditch, but was strengthened by a redoubt,

and mounted with 36 small cannon. The French named it Fort St. Frederick, from M. Frederic Maurepas, minister of the Marine in France. On the 4th of August, 1759, it was surrendered to the British forces under the command of General Amherst. It was taken by the Americans on the 14th of May, 1775, and retaken by the British the year following. The next considerable place of strength erected by the French, was Corillon, in 1755. It is situated about 16 miles S. of Crown Point, on the W. side of the lake, a little above the entrance of lake George, and partly opposite to Mount Independence in Vermont. The place where it was erected is called by the Indians, Ticonderoga, which signifies the end of the lake. This last is the name by which it is generally known; it also fell into the hands of the British in 1759, on the 28th of July, and in the late revolution, the garrison was surprised and taken on the 10th of May, 1775, by cols. Allen and Easton, at the head of 250 Vermontese, when 240 men, 200 pieces of cannon, besides mortars and large quantities of military stores, with two armed vessels, and materials for constructing others, fell into their hands. It was afterwards retaken by Gen. Burgoyne, who compelled the unfortunate St. Clair, with 6,000 troops, to evacuate it. They fled to Skeensborough, some by land, and others by water; the British pursued them, took 200 boats, 130 pieces of cannon, and 2 galleys, 3 others were blown up, together with all their provisions and baggage. Of the Americans who attempted to make their flight by land, 200 were killed, and 600

wounded. The British losses amounted to about 200 men. Gen. St. Clair's conduct on this occasion, was much censured, the public mind became greatly irritated; accordingly a court martial was called, who examined into all the circumstances of the affair; and after a full developement, honorably acquitted him. These fortifications are now entirely neglected; the British, till the treaty of 1795, occupied a barrack on the W. side of the lake, within the state of New York, at Point Aufer. It was a place of no strength, being incapable of withstanding the smallest cannon shot, and was furnished with one field piece, a few men, and a subaltern officer. They held also a small stockaded hut at Dutchman's point, on the Vermont side. It is 16 miles S. of the Canada line, and was garrisoned by six soldiers. This lake derives its name from Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the French settlements in Canada, who discovered it about the year 1610; the Dutch settlers formerly of New York, called it Corlaer Smeer, from the following circumstance: There resided at Schenectady one Antonio Van Corlaer, an Indian trader and interpreter of great repute, among the Five Nations of Indians. In 1665, the governor of Canada, Chevalier de Courcelles, having sent a party of French troops against the Mohawks, but being unacquainted with the country, and in want of snow shoes, they were on the point of perishing, when they met with Corlaer's residence; he took them under his protection, and humanely prevented them from falling a sacrifice to Indian barbarity; the

governor in grateful return, invited him to Canada ; but on his way, the benevolent Corlaer was unfortunately drowned in crossing the lake, in a bay which has obtained his name.

CHAMPLAIN, a post town and the most northerly of New York, in Clinton county. It is bounded N. by Lower Canada, and E. by Lake Champlain, on the S. is Plattsburg, and W. Herkimer county. It is about 12 miles from N. to S. and it is supposed to be nearly 40 from E. to W. The hills uniformly extend N. and S. parallel to Lake Champlain, and rise gradually from the margin of the lake to the height of 30 feet above the general surface of the country. The principal rivers are the Great and Little Chazy, which run a considerable distance to the N. E. and fall into the Lake, the latter about 5, and the former about 7 miles S. of the Canada line. The river Curbs falls into Great Chazy about two miles above its mouth. This river is navigable six or seven miles in boats of several tons burden. It turns several grist and saw mills. The Little Chazy has also several mills. These rivers are supplied by innumerable streams, which afford a great many mill seats. They abound with salmon and a variety of other fish ; of these the maskenonge is little inferior to the salmon ; it weighs from 20 to 30 pounds. The lands produce excellent wheat, rye, maize, oats, peas, flax, and almost all kinds of roots and vegetables common to the climate. The soil is particularly suited to grass. It is generally a loam or marl, and in some places sandy. The best lands in some instances produce 35 bushels

of wheat to the acre ; 20 or 25 may be an average ; and of Indian corn, 40, 50, and 60 bushels are frequently raised from an acre. In 1798, it contained about 125 families, and in 1800, 1168 inhabitants, including 1 slave. The western part of the township, to which people are now emigrating, is watered by several branches of a considerable river that falls into the St. Laurence above Montreal, and is said to be navigable in small boats, with a few obstructions, into the township. From muscle shells, and other marine productions, found in the surface of the earth, and to the depth of 40 feet, in great plenty, many of the inhabitants believe that this part of the country was once covered by the sea. This opinion is further confirmed by the shores of the lake, which exhibit all the appearance of being once many feet higher than it now rises in spring floods. Champlain is 200 miles N. of Albany, 465 from Philadelphia, and 591 from Washington city.

CHANCEFORD, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Conestoga creek, and S. E. of Windsor. It contained, in 1800, 1362 free persons, and 7 slaves.

CHANDLER'S RIVER, in Washington county, District of Maine, falls into Englishman's bay. It is navigable some miles in coasting vessels, where there are a corn and saw mill, at the head of the tide. There are 10 or 15 dwellings on the bank of the river, where a post office is kept. It is 352 miles from Boston, and 697 from Philadelphia.

CHANDLERSVILLE, a small post town of Washington county,

Maine. It is 845, miles from Washington city.

CHAPELHILL, a post town of North Carolina, seated in Orange county, near the head of New-hope Creek, a branch of Haw river, 14 miles S. E. of Hillsborough. The situation is lofty, and commands an extensive prospect; the soil dry, and the vicinity abounding in excellent springs. It contains about 20 families. In 1791, the university of North Carolina was established by an act of the Legislature, and fixed at this place. Buildings were accordingly erected, large enough to admit 110 boys; in 1796, tuition commenced, and, it is expected, when complete, the buildings will contain upwards of 500 students. A chapel is erected and annexed to the university, in which the students attend divine service. The funds, in support of the institution, are considerable; and will, in a short time, become very productive. The university is under the direction of the governor of the state, and 40 trustees, gentlemen of the first eminence in the state. Chapelhill is 24 miles W. of Raleigh, 472 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 319 from Washington City. Lat. 35. 40. N. lon. 3. 53. W.

CHAPTICO, a small post town of Maryland, in St. Mary's county, 7 miles W. by N. of Leonard town, 215 from Philadelphia, and 56 from Washington City. It is situated on a small creek of the same name, that falls into Wicomico river.

CHARLEMONT, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 605 inhabitants, and in 1800, 875. It is 16 miles W. of Deerfield.

CHARLES, a county of the Western shore of Maryland; bounded S. and W. by the Potomac, which separates it from the state of Virginia, N. by Prince-George's, E. by Patuxent river, which divides it from Calvert county, and S. E. by St. Mary's. It is 27 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and contains 258,180 acres. In 1790, it contained 10528 free persons, and 10,085 slaves, and in 1800, 9614 free inhabitants, and 955 slaves. The lands in this county are generally low and sandy, although in some measure diversified with hills; but these are not much elevated. Tobacco, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, &c. are mostly raised here. Chief town, Port-Tobacco.

CHARLESBURG, a small post town of Maryland, in Montgomery county, 26 miles from Washington City.

CHARLES, CAPE, a headland of the eastern shore of Virginia, on the N. side of the entrance of the Chesapeak bay, opposite Cape Henry on the S. Lat. 37. 15. N. lon. 0. 34. W.

CHARLES CITY, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long, and 9 broad. It is bounded N. and E. by Chickahominy river, which separates it from New-Kent and James-city counties, S. and W. by James river, which divides it from Prince-George's and Chesterfield counties, and N. W. by Henrico. It contained in 1790 2,447 free inhabitants, and 3,141 slaves, and in 1800, 2352 free persons, and 3013 slaves. The post office is 167 miles from Washington City. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the 3d Thursday in every month.

CHARLES, a river of Massachusetts, which flows from a pond bordering on Hopkinton, Worcester county; running a S. by E. course for several miles, it turns to the N. E. whence it receives Stop river, a small stream; thence pursuing a N. direction for a few miles, winds N. E. by E. to Mother brook, a stream which flows from this river, and unites with the Neponset. This stream is remarkable for its number of mill-seats. Thence winding from a N. E. by E. course nearly into a N. W. direction, about 9 miles, presently turns to the N. E. by N. as far as Watertown; whence meandering in an E. S. E. direction, enters Boston harbour, between that town and Charlestown. It is navigable in boats to Watertown, which is about 7 miles. In its course through Newton township, it passes over falls, which have a picturesque and romantic appearance. Two bridges have been erected over this river.

CHARLESTON, the metropolis of South-Carolina, is situated in a county and district of its own name, upon a neck of land between Cooper and Ashley rivers, which unite on the east side of the town, and empty into the ocean six miles E. by S. of it. These rivers are broad, and deep for some miles above the town, they have a rapid flood and ebb, which in the middle of the channel, run nearly four knots an hour; neap tides generally rise five feet, and spring tides seven. The plan of the town is regular, consisting of several parallel streets, which extend E. and W. from river to river;

these again are intersected by others at right angles. A few of the streets are spacious, but most of them are too narrow for so warm a climate, particularly those which have been built according to the original plan; a fault too common in the plan of most towns, laid at that early period. Their general breadth is from 35 to 66 feet, having drains underneath to carry off the filth. The greater part of the houses which were formerly built are of wood, but having often suffered severely by fire, the citizens are now erecting their buildings more generally of brick, three stories high; some of the houses are elegant, and most of them are neat, airy, and convenient; and well calculated for so warm a climate, being furnished with piazzas and balconies. Almost every family has a pump, but the water being so near the salt rivers, and filtered only through sand, is brackish; which commonly gives to those, who are not accustomed to it, a severe griping. The public buildings are a state house, an exchange, an armoury, a poor-house, an orphan's house; besides a college, and several academies. The houses for public worship are, two episcopal churches, two for independents, one for Scotch presbyterians, one for baptists, one for methodists, one for German Lutherans, one for French protestants, one for quakers, one for Roman catholics, and a Jewish synagogue. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable, notwithstanding its being built on a plain, not more than seven feet elevated above the surface of the water in the harbour,

lying open to the sea-breezes, and the rivers passing on each side, afford an easy opportunity of carrying off the nuisance, and keeping the streets clean. The harbour is large and convenient; and is guarded by fort Johnson, on James island, three miles below the town; about 9 miles further is Charleston bar, across which there are six channels; the most northerly of these is North channel, which runs along Sullivan island, and has from five feet to five fathom water; three miles further S. and E. S. E. of the city, is 8 feet channel; the next is Middle channel, in which are $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet water. It is about one mile and one third S. of Eight feet channel; one mile and a half below Middle channel, is the Swash, which only admits small vessels; the next in order is Ship channel, which has 18 feet water, the light-house bearing W. by N. A little more than half a mile below the last is Lawford channel, which is the most southerly; here the water is from ten feet to three fathom. Charleston carries on an extensive trade to Europe and the West Indies, and is the fourth commercial town in the union. The exports in 1794, amounted to 3,846,392 dollars. The number of vessels belonging to this port in 1787, was 735; but the present number must be much greater. It contains according to the census of 1790—16,400 inhabitants, of whom 7,700 are slaves. It was incorporated in 1783, and divided into thirteen wards; each of which choose a warden, from among whom the citizens elect an intendant of the city. The intendant and wardens form the

city council, who have power to make and enforce bye-laws for the regulation of the town. In the year 1778 a dreadful fire broke out, and consumed 252 houses, valued at £. 506,855 currency; and in 1796 another less calamitous in its consequences, destroyed one-third of the city; 500 families were left without habitations; their losses were estimated at nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dollars. The orphan house, a handsome and benevolent institution, from 1790 to 1796 admitted 126 boys and 70 girls; of these 7 died, 100 bound out apprentices, and given to their parents; at that time their remained 57 boys and 32 girls. A federal circuit court is held here on the 6th of May and 25th of October, and a district court on the 3d Monday in March and September, the 1st in July, and 2d in December. It is 119 miles N. E. of Savannah, 376 from Edenton, 540 from Richmond, 644 from Baltimore, 763 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 538 from Washington City. Lat. 32° 47'. N. lon. 4° 46'. W.

CHARLESTON, a maritime district of South-Carolina, bounded S. E. by the Ocean, N. E. by George-town district, N. W. by Orangeburg, and S. W. by Beaufort. It is divided into six counties, viz. Charleston, Washington, Colleton, Berkley, Merion, and Bartholomew; and contains 76,985 inhabitants, of whom 48,634 are slaves. Although it was divided into the above counties by an act of the assembly, it was soon after repealed, and the old division of the parishes is now observed. It is nearly in the form of a square, being about

50 miles in length, and 55 in breadth; and is well watered by Wando, Cooper, Ashley, Ponpon, Ashepoo and Cambehee rivers. Along the sea coast and rivers, the soil is rich and well cultivated, producing large crops of indigo, rice, Indian corn, &c. but remote from the rivers the soil is generally a sandy barren.

CHARLESTOWN, the chief town of Brooke county, Virginia, situated on the E. side of the Ohio, at the mouth of Buffaloe creek, and is one of the most flourishing towns in these parts. The plan is regular, and in 1800, it contained 497 free persons, and 71 slaves. It is 24 miles from Washington in Pennsylvania, 331 from Philadelphia, and 400 N. W. of Richmond.

CHARLESTOWN, a post town of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Cecil county, on the W. side of North-East river, about 4 miles from the head of Chesapeak bay. It contains about 20 houses, mostly occupied by fishermen, who reside here on account of the herring fishery. It is 10 miles W. S. W. of Elkton, 59 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 86 from Washington City. Lat. 39° 34'. N. lon. 0° 54' W.

CHARLESTOWN, a township of Montgomery county, New-York, which, in 1796, contained 456 electors, and in 1800, 1969 free persons, and 32 slaves. It is situated on the S. side of the Mohawk, about 33 miles W. of Schenectady.

CHARLESTOWN, or No. 4, a post town of New-Hampshire; situated in Cheshire county, on the E. side of Connecticut river. It contained in 1800, 1364 inha-

bitants, a congregational church, a court house, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1791. This town was incorporated in 1753. It is 120 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, 341 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 485 from Washington City. Lat. 42° 46'. N. lon. 2° 41'. E.

CHARLESTOWN, a handsome and flourishing town of Massachusetts, and the largest in Middlesex county. It is situated on a peninsula, formed by Mystic river on the N. E. and a bay which sets up from Charles' river on the S. W. and is separated from Boston by the latter, over which a bridge was erected in 1786 and 1787, opening an easy communication between the two places. The bridge is 1,503 feet in length, and 43 in breadth. It is supported by 75 wooden piers, with a draw in the middle for the passage of vessels. On each side there is a path six feet wide, railed in for the safety of foot passangers. At low water the floor of the bridge is about 17 feet above the river, but at full tide not more than four. It is illuminated with 40 lamps. Another bridge was erected the year following, connecting Charlestown, with Malden. It is 2,420 feet in length, including the abutments, and 32 feet in breadth; having a draw 30 feet wide. The water is here about 23 feet deep at full tide. Charlestown contained in 1790, 1583 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2751.

Here is a large meeting-house, an alms-house, and a school-house; besides several stores, and other buildings. It was burnt by order of general Gage, in 1775, and the houses and property

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which were destroyed, amounted to £.156,900. The articles manufactured here are, pot and pearl ashes, rum, ships, leather, pewter, and brass. Charlestown in conjunction with Boston, is a port of entry.

CHARLESTOWN, a maritime township of Washington county Rhode-Island, nineteen miles from Newport, incorporated in 1738. It contained in 1790 2,010 free inhabitants, and 12 slaves, and in 1800, 1,454 inhabitants, including 6 slaves; and is 408 miles from Washington City.

CHARLESTOWN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Schuylkill, about 7 miles above Norristown. It contained, in 1800, 1,277 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

CHARLESTOWN, a village of Berkley county, Virginia, situated on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Winchester. It is 10 miles from Shepherdstown, and 20 from Winchester.

CHARLESTOWN, a small post town of Jefferson county, Virginia, 73 miles from Washington City.

CHARLESTOWN, a small town of Mason county, Kentucky; situated at the confluence of Lauren's creek with the Ohio. It contains about 25 dwellings, and is 6 miles N. of Washington, and 60 N. E. of Lexington. Lat. 38. 43. N. lon. 9. 13. W.

CHARLESTON, a township of New-York state, in Ontario county. It contained, in 1800, 1,057 free inhabitants, and 11 slaves.

CHARLOTTE, a populous and fertile county of Virginia; bounded W. by Campbell, N. by Prince-Edward and Buckingham counties, E. by Lunenburg, S. E.

by Mecklenburg, and S. by Halifax and Pittsylvania counties. It contained in 1790, 5,262 free inhabitants, and 4,816 slaves, and in 1800, 5,629 free persons, and 6,283 slaves. At the Court-house is a post office, which is 233 miles from Washington City.

CHARLOTTE, a post, and the chief town of Mecklenburg county, North-Carolina, situated on Steel creek, which unites with the Sugaw, and falls into Catawba river, about 10 miles N. of the South Carolina boundary. It contained in 1800, 65 free persons, and 59 slaves; a court-house and jail. It is 44 miles S. W. by S. of Salisbury, 617 W. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 460 from Washington City. Lat. 35. 18. N. lon. 5. 43. W.

CHARLOTTE, a fort erected by the British, in South-Carolina, on the E. side of Savanna river, one mile below Petersburg, and 52 above Augusta. It is built of stone and lime; is 150 feet square, and 10 feet high. Mr. Morse says it stands at the junction of Tugeloo and broad rivers; this is certainly an error: the gentleman from whom we had our information, lives only a mile from the place.

CHARLOTTE, a township of Vermont and the most S. westerly in Chittenden county. It is situated on the E. side of lake Champlain, and contained in 1790, 635 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,231. Here is a post office which is 529 miles from Washington City.

CHARLOTTEBURG, a small town of Brunswick county, North Carolina. It is seated upon a small island near the coast.

CHARLOTTE-HAEL, in St. Ma-

ry's county, Maryland. It is 55 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Albemarle county. It is situated on a gentle ascent, about half a mile N. of a branch of Rivanna river, and about 3 miles W. of the Southwest mountain. It contains upwards of 50 dwellings, a court-house and jail. A district court is held here on the 15th of April and September; and a county court the 2d Tuesday in every month. It is 40 miles S. E. by E. of Staunton, 86 W. N. W. of Richmond, 303 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 157 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 2. N. lon. 3. 42. W.

CHARLTON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1800, 2120 inhabitants.

CHARLTON, a township of New-York, in Saratoga county. It contained, in 1800, 1725 free inhabitants, and 21 slaves. The post office is 426 miles from Washington City.

CHARTIERS, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Allegany county. It contained, in 1800, 1,931 free persons, and 1 slave.

CHARTIERS, a creek of Pennsylvania, which is formed by two branches that rise in Washington county, and uniting, runs N. and falls into the Ohio, 3 miles below Pittsburg.

CHATAUGHQUE, a lake of New-York, in Ontario county, near the borders of Pennsylvania. It is 18 miles long and 3 broad, and communicates with the Allegany, by Conewanga river, which issues

from the S. E. and the N. W. end of the lake is 9 miles from Chataughque harbour on lake Erie.

CHATHAM, a township of Grafton county, New-Hampshire. It contained in 1790, 50 inhabitants, and in 1800, 183. It was incorporated in 1767.

CHATHAM, a township of Essex county, New Jersey, 13 miles W. of Elizabethtown. It is situated on Passaic river.

CHATHAM, a township of Columbia county, New York, which in 1796, contained 380 electors of governor, and in 1800, 3,570 free persons, and 126 slaves.

CHATHAM, a post and maritime township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, about 5 miles in length, from E. to W. and 3 in breadth from N. to S. is 20 miles from Barnstable, and 98 from Boston. It has the Atlantic on the E. and S. Harwick W. and Orleans and part of Harwick on the N. The soil is generally light, and a considerable part of it unfit for cultivation. It produces about ten bushels of corn, and six of rye to the acre. The inhabitants support themselves principally by the fisheries. In the year 1796, they had about forty vessels employed on the banks of Newfoundland. There

is some difficulty in entering the harbour; it will however admit vessels drawing 12 feet water. From the S. part of the town, and W. of the harbour, is a neck of land, about one-fourth of a mile in breadth, called the Sandy Point of Monoomoy; it projects three leagues into the sea, and is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ leagues from the great point upon which Nantucket light-house is built. The near approach of

these points to each other, has given rise to an opinion among many of the inhabitants, that they were once united, but that the violent action of the winds and tide has caused their separation. The basis of Sandy Point is now united on the E. side, to a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, which was formerly an island, and still retains the name of "Morris island." Near this, vessels find safe anchorage, in 15 fathoms water, secure from the violence of the W. and N. W. winds, which blow for the greater part of the winter. This place is remarkable for the number of vessels which have been wrecked upon its shores. Chatham contained, in 1800, 1,351 inhabitants. It is 446 miles from Philadelphia, and 529 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 41'. N. lon. 5° 54'. E.

CHATHAM, a township of Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the E. side of Connecticut river, opposite Middleton. It contained, in 1800, 3,278 free persons, and 9 slaves.

CHATHAM, a rich and well cultivated county of Hillsborough district, North Carolina; bounded E. by Wake, N. by Orange, S. by Cumberland and Moore counties, and W. by Randolph county. It contained, in 1790, 7,589 free inhabitants and 1,632 slaves; and in 1800, 8,937 free persons, and 2,708 slaves. It is well watered by the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river. In this county are found large quantities of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which, a furnace and forge have been erected on Fish creek. Chief town, Pittsburg.

CHATHAM, a town of Cheraws district, South Carolina; situated

in Chesterfield, on the W. side of Great PeeDee river. It contains about 15 dwellings which have been lately built. It carries on some trade; and, from its situation, bids fair to command an extensive inland commerce, as it stands near the head of navigable water, and has a large extent of rich, well cultivated country around. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Greenville, 150 of Charleston, 776 from Philadelphia, and 427 from Washington city. Lat. 34° 44'. N. lon. 5° 30'. W.

CHATHAM, a maritime county of Georgia, bounded N. by Savanna river, N. W. by Effingham, E. by the Atlantic, and S. by Bryan county. It is about 35 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. In 1790, it contained 10,767 inhabitants, of whom 8,201 were slaves; and in 1800, 12,946 inhabitants, including 9,049 slaves. Chief town, Savanna.

CHATHAM, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, 131 miles from Washington city.

CHAUDIERE, a river which rises in the district of Maine, and running N. W. enters the province of Lower Canada, and falls into the St. Laurence. It is navigable in boats, within 5 miles of the navigable waters of Kennebeck.

CHEAK'S CROSS Roads, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. Here is a post office. It is 501 miles from Washington city.

CHEAT, a river of Virginia, which rises in Randolph county, on the N. W. side of the Alleghany mountain; thence pursuing a N. N. W. course, passes into the state of Pennsylvania, and unites with the Monongahela, nearly 4 miles N. of the divisional line of Virginia, 102 above Pittsburg, and 40

C H E

C H E

above Brownsville. It is 200 yards broad at its mouth, and at Dunkard's settlement, 50 miles higher, it is 100 yards; to which place it is navigable for boats, except in dry seasons; and opens a communication with the Potomac at the mouth of Savage river, by a portage of 37 miles.

CHEESECOCKS, a township of Orange county, New York, containing in 1800, 2091 inhabitants, including 25 slaves.

CHELMSFORD, a post town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 26 miles from Boston. It is situated on the Merrimack, and contained in 1790, 1,142 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,290. A bridge is erected across the river at Pawtucket falls, which opens an easy communication to the inhabitants of this town and those of Dracut on the opposite side. It is 372 miles from Philadelphia, and 506 from Washington city.

CHELSEA, formerly TURNERSBURG, the chief town of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 239 inhabitants, and in 1800, 897. It is watered by White river, and Ompompanoosuck rivers; and has a courthouse, jail, and is 60 miles from Rutland.

CHELSEA, town of Suffolk county, Massachusetts, adjoining Boston, from which it is separated by Winnisimet ferry. It was incorporated in 1738, and contained in 1790, 472 inhabitants, and in 1800, 849.

CHELSEA, that part of Norwich, in Connecticut, situated on the point formed by the confluence of the rivers Shetucket and Norwich, containing about 160 houses. It is properly the port or landing of Norwich city. Here

is a post office, 397 miles from Washington city.

CHELTENHAM, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Philadelphia county, on the S. W. It is watered by a branch of Frankford creek, and contained in 1800, 680 inhabitants.

CHEMUNG, a township of Tioga county, New-York, between Newton and Oswego. It contained in 1796—81 electors, and in 1800, 515 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 360 miles from Washington city, and is 160 miles direct N. W. of New-York city.

CHENANGO, a county of New-York, having Montgomery N. E. Tioga W. and Pennsylvania S. It contained, in 1800, 15,666 inhabitants, including 16 slaves.

CHENANGO, a post town of New-York, 375 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 385 from Washington city. It is partly situated between Susquehanna and Chenango rivers. In 1796 it contained 169 electors. The township contained in 1800, 1146 free persons, and 3 slaves. The post office is 385 miles from Washington city.

CHENANGO, a river of New-York state, which is the northern branch of Susquehanna.

CHENESSEE, or GENESSEE, a river, which rises in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and running in a N. E. by N. direction, passes through the state of New-York, and falls into lake Ontario, about 80 miles E. of the falls of Niagara. Its whole course is about 100 miles. Five miles above its mouth is a fall of 75 feet perpendicular; a little higher is another 96 feet, and further up,

within 50 miles of its source, is one of 40. These are finely calculated for erecting mills and carrying on all kinds of water works. The Genesee flats, which principally belong to the Indians, extend 20 miles on each side of the river, and about 4 in breadth; without trees, and covered with grass, the height of a man's head. The soil is uncommonly rich.

CHEPAWAS, a powerful nation of Indians living on lake Superior, and its islands. They were one of those hostile nations engaged against the United States, in the late Indian war, which was happily terminated by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795.

CHERAWS, a district of South Carolina, about 83 miles in length and 63 in breadth. It is bounded N. and N. E. by the state of North Carolina, S. E. by George-town district, and S. W. by Lynche's creek, which separates it from the district of Camden. It is divided into 3 counties, viz. Marlborough, Chesterfield, and Darlington; and in 1790, contained 10,706 inhabitants, of whom 3,229 were slaves; but this was far short of the real number, some mistake having happened in taking the census. In 1800, it contained 13,352 free persons, and 4,877 slaves. The principal rivers are Great and Little Pedee; which are supplied by a number of auxiliary streams, viz. Thompson's, Lynche's, Jefreys, &c. Creeks, which will be described under their respective names. It is an extensive flat country, diversified only by ridges and gentle eminences. Land of the first quality is composed of a light sandy soil, mixed with a black mould; in some places wholly made by the overflowing

of the rivers; and when cultivated, produces 50 bushels of Indian corn to the acre. It will bear cultivation longer than land consisting of an argillaceous soil. Land of the next quality, has an argillous bottom, with a mixture of black mould and clay. It produces trees of an amazing size, often 100 feet high, and 4, 5, and six feet in diameter. When new it will frequently yield 50 bushels of maize to the acre; but, in the course of a few years cultivation it becomes exhausted, and will scarcely produce 25 or 30 bushels. Those fields on the banks of rivers, that have a descent, when overflowed in freshes, the mould is swept off to the clay, which will not then produce any thing; whilst another field, whose peculiar situation causes the water to flow gently over it, gathers manure by the freshes, and never loses its strength by cultivation. There is another kind of land consisting wholly of an argillaceous soil, without any mixture. It produces oaks of a tolerable size, and when first cultivated yields about 30 or 40 bushels to an acre; and by a judicious rotation of crops, and some manure, will be productive for many years. The river ridges, constitute another sort of land of a very inferior quality; the soil on these is either light and sandy, or a cold tenacious clay, and produces, when first cultivated, only about 15 or 20 bushels to the acre. These ridges are often interspersed with marshes, of a fine deep mould, yielding excellent grass; but when drained, have not answered the expectation of the undertaker: there have however been a few exceptions. Lands

that have a lofty situation, and produce a tall growth of small pines, yield about 15 or 20 bushels to an acre, and answer the different purposes of agriculture; there is likewise a mulatto soil that produces tolerable crops. The white sandy hills, and flat clayish pine woods, are unfit for cultivation, but afford excellent ranges for cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses; they are interspersed with some fertile spots. The inhabitants have lately begun to cultivate the borders of the swamps, in which they generally sow rice. The chief produce of the pine lands is corn, peas, sweet-potatoes, rice, and cotton. Peas are planted between the rows of corn, of which an acre will yield 10 or 15 bushels, and likewise produce from 20 to an 100 bushels of potatoes; but corn is the staple of the district; of which it is supposed that not less than 150,000 bushels are annually sent to market. Lumber is the next most valuable article; about 3 millions of feet are yearly rafted down the rivers and creeks out of the district: great quantities of beef and pork are likewise sent to market; and of late some peas. The low price of indigo, has discouraged the planters from attending much to the cultivation of that plant, except in small quantities: the produce to the acre is various, and depends much upon the season and the quality of the soil: some lands yield only about 20, others 100s. to an acre. It is so with oats and wheat; some lands produce only 10 bushels to the acre; others 20, and lands of the first quality, in favourable seasons, yield 30 bushels. The quantity of rice is not so fluctuating,

10 and 15 bushels an acre are the usual extremes; but it is more so with barley, the extremes being 15 and 30 bushels. The inhabitants generally cultivate flax and cotton enough for the use of their families. There is nothing from which the people derive greater profit than raising of hogs; these are fattened principally upon acorns, and are very little trouble to the planter. The most common growth of trees, are the black, red, Spanish, chesnut, white, post, willow, water, overcup, black jack, white jack, and Jerusalem oak; the latter rises to the height of 8 or 10 feet; its fruit is a kind of red berry, which grows in little bunches on the twigs. Three kinds of hickory; the common sort, scaly bark, and white hickory: the cotton tree, sycamore, sweet tupelo, and black gum; maple, red bud, white, stinking, and prickly ash; the persimmon, sassafras, poppa, linnwood, dog-wood, holly-tree, black mulberry, birch, willow, hornbeam, beach, cypres, cedar, the pitch, lablolly, and shortleaf pine; stnt wood, alder, elder, spice wood of two sorts; myrtle; sweet, red, and white bay; the little, and big red haw, the black haw; the honey, and wild locust; the chinkopin, and wild cherry; the black walnut, and wild plum; tree of three sorts; also grapes of several kinds, viz. muscadin, summer, winter, and fox grapes; &c. In the rivers and creeks are caught vast quantities of shad and rock; besides which they abound with trout, black fish, bream, catfish, pike, gar, racoon, red bellied, white, and mamouth perch; roach, minnow, and eels. Alligators often visit the rivers. The

wild animals common to this district, are the otter, mink, and muskrat; the panther, bear, catamount, racoon, fox, wolf, wild cat, opossum, polecat, deer, the cat, fox, and black squirrel: the most common kinds of birds, are cranes, and ducks of several species; the water turkey, wild geese, buzzard, the carrion and common crow; partridge, blackbird, dove, rice bird, parequet; jay, red, and blue bird; wood-cocks, woodpeckers, &c. The court house is 424 miles from Washington city.

CHEROKEES, a nation of Indians residing in the northern parts of Georgia, and the southern parts of the State of Tennessee. They have the Appalachian or Cherokee mountains to the E. which separate them from North and South Carolina, the Tennessee river to the N. and W. and the Creek Indians to the S. Their towns, which are about 40 in number, are situated on the S. side of the Tennessee river, above the Muscle Shoals, its tributary streams, and the head waters of Coose river. The whole number of persons is estimated at 2,503. They are robust, well made, and taller than any other nation of Indians in those parts, or even white men; being generally six feet high, a few are more, and some less. Their complexion is brighter than any other Indians; their women are tall, slender, and delicate; and many of them are nearly as fair and blooming as some of those who are denominated white women. In their dispositions they are represented as grave and uniform; and in their deportment, dignified and circumspect; cautious and reserved with strangers, but with

their friends frank and social. In their intercourse with mankind, they are brave, honest, just, and liberal—in their councils secret, deliberate, and resolved. They were formerly a powerful nation, but being for many years at war with the Carolinians, after losing many important battles, in which the flower of their warriors was slain, they at length were compelled to acknowledge the superior force and prowess of the white men. They have these many years paid homage to the Creek confederacy, but with a great deal of reluctance.

CHERRY VALLEY, a post town of New York, in Otsego, 12 miles N. E. of Cooperstown. It is situated at the head of a creek of the same name, and in 1796, contained 629 electors. Here is an academy, in which are usually between 60 and 70 students; the building is 60 feet by 30; the funds are trifling. It has a Presbyterian church; and is 61 miles W. of Albany, 336 from Philadelphia, and 455 from Washington city. It contained, in 1800, 1537 free inhabitants, and 13 slaves.

CHESAPEAK, one of the largest bays in the known world. It extends N. nearly 300 miles through part of Virginia, and the greater part of Maryland. Its entrance is N. W. by W. between Cape Charles on the N. and Cape Henry on the S. and communicates with the ocean in an E. by S. direction. Its breadth is various, being from 6 to 30 miles, with nine fathom water in most places, affording many excellent harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It abounds with a great many fertile islands; but what may, per-

haps, seem worthy of remark, is, that these stretch along the E. side of the bay, except ten small solitary ones, which lie contiguous to the western shore. It receives from the W. beginning S. the waters of James, York, Rappahannock, Potomac, Patuxent, Severn, Patapsco, Gunpowder, and Susquehanna rivers. From the N. on the eastern side, it receives Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Saint Michael's, Choptank, Nanticoke, Wicomico, Manokin, and Pocomoke; besides a great many small rivers. This bay affords a number of excellent fisheries for herring and shad; several thousand barrels are annually cured at Potomac and Susquehanna rivers, which supply the inland country, and afford a considerable article of exportation. It is remarkable for a species of wild duck, called Canvas-back; they are larger than the common wild duck; their flesh is free from any fishy taste, and is much admired by epicures, for its richness and delicacy. The vast number of ducks, which may be seen on this bay in the winter season, and in the mouths of the rivers which empty into it, exceed belief. Swans, crabs, oysters, &c. are here found in great abundance.

C H E S H I R E, a well cultivated county of New-Hampshire, situated in the S. W. corner of that state. It is bounded W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from Windham, and part of Windsor county, in the state of Vermont, E. by Hillsborough, S. by the state of Massachusetts, and N. by Grafton county. It is 60 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, containing 730,240 acres, and is divided into 34 townships, viz. Charleston, Keene, Ackworth, Al-

stead, Chesterfield, Claremont, Cornish, Croydon, Dublin, Fitzwilliam, Gilson, Goshen, Hinddale, Jaffrey, Langdon, Lempster, Marlborough, Marlow, Newport, Packersfield, Richmond, Rindge, Stoddard, Surry, Sullivan, Swansey, Unity, Walpole, Washington, Wendell, Westmoreland, Winchester, New-Grantham, Plainfield, and Springfield. It contained, in 1790, 28,756 free inhabitants, and 16 slaves; and in 1800, 38,825 free persons. It is well watered by a great number of small rivers, which fall into Connecticut river: besides a great variety of ponds. Chief towns, Charleston and Keene.

C H E S H I R E, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, 140 miles from Boston. It contained, in 1800, 1325 inhabitants.

C H E S H I R E, a township of New-Haven county, Connecticut, 26 miles S. W. of Hartford, and 15 from New-Haven. Here are 3 congregational churches, an academy, and episcopal church. It is 7 miles W. of Wallingford, and contained, in 1800, 2281 free persons, and 7 slaves.

C H E S H I R E, a township in Connecticut, 15 miles N. of New-Haven, in the centre of a very fertile and healthy county. In it is an academy which pursues a very liberal plan of education; boys may study any branches of science their parents please. Particular attention is paid to an English education. French is also taught; likewise fencing and dancing.

C H E S N U T C R E E K, a branch of the Great Kenhawa, near the Virginia and North-Carolina boundary. In the neighbourhood are mines of iron ore.

C H E S N U T - H I L L, a township of

Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the Blue mountain, and contained, in 1800, 916 inhabitants. It is watered by Aquashicola and Head creeks.

On the N. E. is Hamilton township, and W. that of Toamensing.

CHESTNUT-RIDGE, a mountain of Pennsylvania, which extends from Maryland, in a N. N. E. direction, through Fayette county, and into Westmoreland, as far as the river Conemaugh, parallel to the Laurel-Ridge. It is the most westerly mountain in Pennsylvania, of those that are called the Appalachian mountains.

CHESTER, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania; 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Berks, N. E. by Montgomery, S. E. by Delaware county, and part of the state of Delaware, S. W. and W. by Lancaster, and S. by Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. It is divided into 39 townships, viz. Birmingham, East-Bradford, West-Bradford, Brandywine, East-Calm, West-Calm, Coventry, Charlestown, East-Town, East-Fallowfield, West-Fallowfield, Goshen, Honeybrook, Kennet, Londongrove, Londonderry, London-Britain, East-Marlborough, West-Marlborough, Newlin, New-London, New-Garden, East-Nottingham, West-Nottingham, East-Nantmill, West-Nantmill, Upper-Oxford, Lower-Oxford, Pennsbury, Pike-land, Sadsbury, Thornbury, Tryduffrin, Ewchland, or Uchland, Vincent, Willistown, West-Town, East-Whiteland, and West-Whiteland. It contained, in 1790, 27,792 free inhabitants, and in 1800, 32,093 free persons, and 46 slaves. It has 106 merchant and grit

mills, 115 saw mills, 18 fulling mills, 4 slitting mills, 6 oil mills, 1 snuff mill, 6 paper mills, 2 furnaces, 8 forges, and 12 tilthammers.—Chief town, West-Chester.

CHESTER, a borough and post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Delaware county. It is situated on the N. W. side of Delaware river, between Ridgely and Chester creeks, on the great post road leading to the southward, 15 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and 130 from Washington city. The number of dwelling houses is reckoned at about 100. It has a court-house and jail; a church, a Friends meeting, a market-house, and large brick school house. It is remarkable for being the place where the first colonial assembly was convened in Pennsylvania, which was on the 4th of December, 1682. The distance affording an agreeable morning's ride, and having genteel accommodations, it is the resort of much company from Philadelphia in the summer season. It is remarkable, that in digging of wells, at the depth of 12 feet, logs have often been found, whence immediately underneath is a solid rock. Chester was incorporated in December, 1795; and is governed by two burgesses, one high constable, one town clerk, and three assistants.—The powers of the corporation are much limited, being wholly confined to the preservation of peace and order among the inhabitants. In the neighbourhood is found the asbestos. The township of Chester contained in 1800, 957 inhabitants.

CHESTER, the capital of Kent county, Maryland; situated on the W. side of Chester river, about 14 miles direct from its conflu-

ence with the Chesapeak. It contains about 140 houses, a church, college, jail and court house.—The college was incorporated in 1782, by the name of Washington. It is supported by a permanent fund of 1,250l. established by law, and is under the direction of 24 trustees. A county court is held here twice a year, and an orphan's court the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August and December. It is 37 miles N. of Easton, 77 S. W. of Philadelphia, 66 E. by S. of Baltimore, and 89 miles from Washington city. Lat. 30. 12. N. lon. 0. 57. West.

CHESTER, a navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in New-Castle county, Delaware state. It runs nearly a west course for about 15 miles; thence winding suddenly to a S. W. by S. course, empties into the Chesapeak on the N. E. side of Kent Island.

CHESTER, a small town of Shanandoa county, Virginia; situated between the north and south branches of Shanandoa river, about 13 miles S. of Newtown, and 20 S. by W. of Winchester. Lat. 39. 2. N. lon. 3. 22. W.

CHESTER, a county of Pinkney district, South Carolina, bounded E. by Camden district, N. by York county, W. by Union, and S. by Fairfield county. It is 40 miles from E. to W. and 23 from N. to S. and contained, in 1790, 5828, free inhabitants, and 938 slaves, and in 1800, 7011 free persons, and 1164 slaves. It is well watered by Fishing, Rocky, and Sandy rivers. The lands in many places are broken, but well timbered. Indian-corn, rye, wheat,

barley, oats, &c. are chiefly cultivated by the farmers; on the high lands, an acre will yield about 25 bushels of Indian corn, and 15 of wheat or rye; barley and oats are uncertain. The low grounds produce 50 bushels of corn, but are often overflowed, which damages the crop very much. In the county are several grist, oil, and fulling mills. The air is here pure and temperate.

CHESTER, a post town of South Carolina, and capital of the above county, and is seated upon a lofty eminence, which affords an agreeable prospect. Its situation is advantageous, being on the great road leading from Virginia, through North Carolina to Georgia, and on the great western road leading from Charleston to the mountains. The town is watered by a branch of Sandy river, an auxiliary stream of Broad river. It has a court house, and jail; is 20 miles from York, 58 N. W. of Columbia, 175 from Charleston, 736 from Philadelphia, and 534 from Washington city.

CHESTER, a town of Cumberland county, Virginia, 6 miles S. of Richmond, and 15 N. of Blandford. It is on the S. W. bank of James' river.

CHESTER, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 981 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1878. It is 11 miles from Charlestown in New Hampshire. Here is a post office, which is 490 miles from Washington city.

CHESTER, a township of Hampshire, Massachusetts, which contained, in 1790, 177 dwellings, and 1119 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1542 inhabitants. It is 20 miles N. W. of Springfield.

CHESTER, a post town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county. It is situated on the E. side of the Merrimack, 6 miles N. of Londonderry, and contained in 1800, 2,046 inhabitants, and a Congregational church. Rattlesnakehill, in this town, is deemed a great curiosity. It is about 400 feet high, is of a circular form; on the S. side, a little above the base, is the Devil's den, which is only a dreary cave, or room, 15 or 20 feet square, and 4 high. Chester was incorporated in 1722; is 32 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth, 396 from Philadelphia, and 528 from Washington city.

CHESTER, a township of Lunenburg county, Nova-Scotia. It is situated on Mahone bay.

CHESTER, a township of New-Jersey, in Morris county, formerly a part of Rockbury, was established in 1798.

CHESTER, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, on the river Norridgewock, 25 miles N. W. of Hallowell. It contained in 1800, 112 inhabitants, a congregational church, and a school-house. A post-office is established at this place, which is 568 miles from Philadelphia, and 693 from Washington city.

CHESTER, a township of Washington county, New-York, containing, in 1800, 507 inhabitants.

CHESTER, a small post town of Orange county, New-York. It is 291 miles from Washington city.

CHESTER, WEST, the capital of Chester county, Pennsylvania; is described in the English Gazetteers as seated on the Delaware. See West-Chester.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of

South-Carolina, situated in Che-raws district. It is bounded N. by the state of North-Carolina, W. by Lynche's creek, which separates it from Lancaster county, in the district of Cambden, E. by Great Pedee river, which divides it from Marlborough, and S. by Cedar creek, which separates it from Darlington county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, and contained, in 1800, 4068 free persons, and 1148 slaves.

CHESTERFIELD, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. and N. E. by James' river, which separates it from Henrico and Charles-city counties, S. and S. W. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Prince-George's, Dinwiddie, and Amelia, and S. W. by Powhatan. It contained, in 1790, 14,214 inhabitants, of whom 7,487 are slaves, and in 1800, 6,636 free persons, and 7,852 slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse of this county, on the 2d Tuesday in every month.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1790, 180 houses, 1,183 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,323. It is 14 miles W. of Northampton, and 114 W. of Boston.

CHESTERFIELD, a small post town of Caroline county, Virginia. It is 102 miles from Washington city.

CHESTERFIELD, a township of Newhampshire, in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1752. It is situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, about 25 miles below Charleston, and contains 1905 inhabitants. West river

mountain, about 4 miles from fort Dummer, has several times emitted fire and smoke, particularly about the year 1730, and in 1752. Here is a post-office, which is 460 miles from Washington city.

CHESTERTOWN, Maryland. See Chester.

CHETIMACHAS, an outlet of the Mississippi, in Louisiana, about 30 leagues above New-Orleans. It runs S. then divides into two channels, and falls into the gulf of Mexico. A nation of Indians of the same name, live on its banks.

CHETIMACHAS, GRANDE, a lake of Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi, about 25 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It communicates with lake de Portage by a channel or strait about 400 yards wide. The lands here are low, and covered with cypress, live oak, &c.

CHICAPEE, a small river of Worcester county, Massachusetts, which issues from several ponds, and running S. W. joins Ware river.

CHICCAMAGGA, a creek which falls into the river Tennessee about 6 miles above the Whirl. The Chiccamagga, live on this creek and the Tennessee.

CHICHESTER, Upper and Lower, two townships of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Lower Chichester extends along the Delaware, the other is W. The first contained, in 1800, 385 inhabitants, and the latter 522.

CHICHESTER, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1727. It contained in 1790, 491 inhabitants, and in 1800, 775, and is 45 miles from Portsmouth.

CHICKAHOMINY, a small na-

vigable river of Virginia, which rises in Goochland county, running a S. E. thence a S. course, enters James' river, at Sandy Point. It is navigable for vessels of six tons burthen, about 32 miles.

CHICKAMACOMICO, a creek of Dorchester county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland; it is a branch of Transquaking creek.

CHICKASAW BLUFF, on the E. side of the Mississippi, within the territory of the United States, in Lat. 35. N. The Spaniards had built a stockaded fort at this place, which they yielded up to the United States in 1795.

CHICKASAW, a creek of the Indiana, which falls into the Wabash below St. Vincent.

CHICKASAW, a river of the United States, which falls into the E. side of the Mississippi 67 miles below Mine-au-fer. In time of floods it is navigable 30 miles.

CHICKASAWS, a nation of Indians who dwell in the N. W. corner of the state of Georgia. They are bounded W. by the Mississippi. E. by Tombeckbee river, N. by the state of Kentucky, and S. by the Choctaw Indians. They have seven towns, and are reckoned by some at about 1,700 souls, of these 500 are warriors. The country which they inhabit, is one extensive plain; the soil rich, and the land in general well watered. Here is a post-office, which is 987 miles from Washington city.

CHIHEMECOMET, OR CHICKMINO-CUMINOCK, an island on the coast of North Carolina, situated between the N. entrance of Pamlico sound, and Roanoke island.

CHIHOHOCKI, See Delaware river.

CHICAGO, a river of the Indi-

ana Territory, which falls into the S. W. end of lake Michigan. At its mouth the Indians, by the treaty of Greenville, have ceded a tract six miles square.

CHILESBURG, a post town of Virginia, in Caroline county, 90 miles from Washington city.

CHILHAWEE, a mountain in the S. W. end of Tennessee towards the Cherokee country.

CHILESQUAQUE, a large township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, between the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 1,102 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

Also the name of a large creek, which passes through the township, and falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, above the town of Northumberland.

It is likewise the name of a mountain, which extends parallel to the east branch of the Susquehanna, through the interior of the township of Chilisquaque, beyond Fishing creek.

CHILICOTHE, or CHILLAKOTHE, the capital of the state of Ohio, situated on the W. side of the Sciota, near the mouth of Paint creek, in Ross county. The plan of the town is regular, and, though but a few years since it was established, contains upwards of 150 houses. It is 70 miles by water from the mouth of Sciota river, 45 by land, and 420 from Washington city.

CHILMARK, a township on the island of Martha's Vineyard, in Massachusetts. It contained, in 1790, 771 inhabitants, and in 1800, 800; is 99 miles S. by E. of Boston.

CHIPAWAS, or CHIPPAWAS, several tribes of Indians, which dwell near Michillimackinac, on

lake Superior, and upon the southern side of that lake. Their number is estimated at 5,500.

CHIPPAS, a small tribe of Indians, estimated at about 200 souls. They reside on Sanguinam bay of lake Huron.

CHIPPABA CREEK, empties itself into the river Niagara, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the falls, it takes its name from the Indians who formerly lived on its banks. Here is a small garrison, 6 dwellings, some stores, and other buildings.

CHIPPEWAY, a river of the Indiana Territory, which, in a S. W. course, falls into the Mississippi in lat. 44.

CHITTENDEN, a county of Vermont, bounded W. by Lake Champlain, N. by Franklin county, E. by Caledonia, S. E. by Orange, and S. by Addison. It is 45 miles long, and 40 broad, and contains 566,240 acres, 23 townships; and, in 1800, 12,878 inhabitants. It is watered by Onion river, which flows nearly through the middle of the county; and La Moille, which passes through the N. E. end. Chief town, Burlington.

CHITTENDEN, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, about 61 miles N. E. of Bennington. It contained in 1790, 159 inhabitants; and in 1800, 327.

CHITTENENGO, or CANASERAGE, a small river of New-York, which runs N. and falls into Lake Oneida.

CHOCORUO, a mountain of New Hampshire, situated in Grafton county, on the line which separates it from Strafford county.

CHOPTANK, a large navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Kent coun-

ty, state of Delaware. After pursuing a S. S. W. course, about 43 miles, it turns suddenly to a W. N. W. direction, and empties into the Chesapeake, between Cook's point and Tilghman's island.

CHOWAN, a county of Edenton district, North Carolina, bounded S. by Albemarle Sound, N. E. by Perquiman's, N. by Gates, and W. by Harford county. It contained in 1790, 2,423 free inhabitants, and 2,588 slaves; and in 1800, 2,070 free persons, and 1,760 slaves. Chief town Edenton.

CHOWAN, a considerable river of North Carolina. It is formed by the confluence of Blackwater, Meherrin and Notaway rivers, which rise in Virginia, and unite after passing into North Carolina; thence running a S. by E. course, enters the N. W. end of Albemarle sound. It is about three miles wide at its mouth, and continues that width to Holliday's island, which is about 15 miles. It is navigable for small vessels several miles.

CHRISTCHURCH, a parish of Charleston district South Carolina, which contained in 1790, 2,954 inhabitants of whom 2,377 are slaves, and in 1800, 447 free persons, and 3585 slaves. At the court house, which is 816 miles from Washington City, there is a post office.

CHRISTIAN, a county of Kentucky. It contained, in 1800, 2,021 free persons, and 297 slaves.

CHRISTIANA, a small navigable river of the state of Delaware, which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and running S. S. W. about 12 miles, turns suddenly to the N. E. by E. passes

Christiana-bridge, where it becomes navigable, and receives, in one current, Red Clay and White Clay creeks, from the N. thence flows by Newport, and on passing Wilmington, winds gradually to the S. E. and enters the river Delaware about 2 miles below that town.

CHRISTIANA, a hundred of Newcastle county, Delaware, containing, in 1800, 6,239 free inhabitants, besides 186 slaves. It is situated between Brandywine on the S. Red Clay creek on the N. Chester county on the E. and Christiana creek on the W. In this hundred are the towns of Wilmington and Newport. See BRANDYWINE river and WILMINGTON.

CHRISTIANA-BRIDGE, a post town of Delaware state, in Newcastle county. It is situated on a creek of the same name, at the head of navigation, and contains about 50 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church. A great part of the houses are of brick, and being situated upon the ascent of a hill, have a fine prospect of the country towards the Delaware. It carries on a brisk trade to Philadelphia in flour; and is 9 miles S. W. of Wilmington, 37 S. W. of Philadelphia, 12 E. N. E. of Elkton, and 108 from Washington City. Lat. 39. 43. N. lon. 0. 34. W.

CHRISTIANSBURG, the chief town of Montgomery county, Virginia; situated near the W. side of a branch of little river, which falls into the Kenhawa. It contains about 20 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. A county court is held here the first Tuesday in every month. It is 200 miles W. S. W. of Richmond,

and 478 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 4. N. lon. 5. 35. W.

CHRISTIANSVILLE, a small post town of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, 243 miles from Washington City.

CHURCH-CREEK TOWN, a village of Dorchester county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. It is situated in lat. 38. 2. N. near the head of Church-creek, which runs N. W. into Hudson river, and is 7 miles S. W. of Cambridge.

CHURCH-HILL, a post town of Queen Anne's county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, containing about 12 dwellings, and an episcopal church. It is seated at the head of S. E. creek a branch of Chester river, and is 12 miles N. E. of Centreville, 85. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 82 from Washington City.

CHURCHTOWN, a village of Pennsylvania, situated in the N. E. corner of Lancaster county. It contains 15 dwellings, and an episcopal church. There are two forges in the neighbourhood of this village, which manufacture about 450 tons of bar iron annually. It is 20 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, and 50 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 9. N. lon. 0. 49. W.

CICERO, a military township of New-York, W. of lake Oneida.

CINCINNATI, a post and flourishing town of the state of Ohio, and the present seat of government. It is built on the N. side of the Ohio, between the Great and Little Miami rivers, opposite the mouth of Licking river. It is the most considerable town in the territory. The first buildings were erected in 1788. It now contains about 300 houses, and

carries on a brisk trade. It is defended by fort Washington; is 90 miles N. of Lexington, 82 N. by E. of Frankfort, 800 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 515 from Washington City. Lat. 39. 4. N. lon. 9. 44. W.

CINCINNATUS, the most S. easterly of the military townships, in the state of New-York. It adjoins Salem, in Herkimer county, and is watered by two branches of Tioughnioga river, which falls into the Chenango. A post office is kept here, which is 416 miles from Philadelphia.

CINTHIANA, a post and the chief town of Harrison county, Kentucky, seated on the E. branch of the South fork of Licking river, and contained in 1800, 74 inhabitants. It has a lofty situation; and is 14 miles N. of Paris, 30 N. of Winchester, 46 N. W. of Bourbon furnace, and 590 from Washington City.

CITYPOINT, See BERMUDA Hundred. It is 169 miles from Washington City.

CLAIR, St. a county of the Indiana Territory, established in April, 1790. Its boundaries are thus defined, "Beginning at the mouth of Little Michillimackinac river, running thence southerly in a direct line to the mouth of the Little river above fort Massac on the Ohio; thence along that river to its junction with the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Illinois river; and up the Illinois to the place of beginning with the adjacent islands of the Illinois and Mississippi."

CLAIR, St. a fort in the state of Ohio, built on a small creek which falls into the Great

Miami river. It is 25 miles N. of fort Hamilton, and 21 S. of fort Jefferson.

CLAIR, ST. a lake situated about mid-way between lakes Erie and Huron, and forms part of the boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. It is about 90 miles in circumference. The waters of Huron, Michigan and Superior, pass through it into Erie, by means of Detroit river.

CLAIR, ST. a township of Bedford county Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, together with Bedford township, 2501 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

CLAIR, ST. a county of the Indiana Territory, containing, in 1800, 1213 inhabitants.

CLAREMONT, a county of South Carolina. It contained, in 1800, 2313 free persons, and 2845 slaves.

CLAREMONT, a township of Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1762. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, 24 miles S. of Hanover, 82 S. W. by W. of Portsmouth. It contained in 1790, 1435 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1889. Here is a post office which is 495 miles from Washington City.

CLARENDRON, the most southerly county of Camden district, South Carolina. It is bounded E. by Georgetown district, S. by Charleston, N. by Salem county, and W. by Orangeburg district. It is 30 miles long, and 30 broad; and contained in 1790, 2,392 inhabitants, of whom 602 were slaves, and in 1800, 2041 free persons, and 2333 slaves.

CLARENDRON, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, con-

taining in 1790, 1,478, inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,789. It is 15 miles E. of Fairhaven, and 44 N. E. of Bennington.

CLARENDRON, See CAPE-FEAR.

CLARKE, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Bourbon, S. E. by Montgomery, and W. by Fayette. The lands in this county are of the first quality. Chief town, Winchester.

CLARKSBURG, a post and the chief town of Harrison county, Virginia; situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, 40 miles above Morgantown, containing between 30 and 40 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. It is 343 miles from Philadelphia, and 250 from Washington City.

CLARKSBURG, a post town of Georgia, in Jacksons county, 704 miles from Washington City.

CLARKSBURG, a small post town of Montgomery county, Maryland, 29 miles from Washington City.

CLARKSBURG, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts. It contained, in 1800, 253 inhabitants.

CLARKS FERRY, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, which is 154 miles from Washington City.

CLARKSTOWN, a township of New-York, on the W. side of Hudson river, in Orange county. It is 6 miles N. of Tappan township, and 29 from New-York. In 1796, it contained 224 electors, and in 1800, 1659 inhabitants, besides 149 slaves.

CLARKSVILLE, a post and the chief town of Montgomery county, Tennessee. It is situated on the N. side of Cumberland river, in the district of Mero, at the mouth of Red river, 60

miles W. of Nashville, and contains upwards of 25 dwellings, a jail and courthouse. It is 250 miles W. from Knoxville, and 790 from Washington City.

CLARKSVILLE, a settlement in the Indiana territory, on the N. side of the Ohio, opposite Louisville. It contains about 70 families.

CLAVERACK, a post town of the state of New-York, and capital of Columbia county. It is delightfully seated in a large plain, near a creek of the same name; contains about 65 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and Dutch church. In 1790, the township contained 3,262 inhabitants, of whom 340 were slaves, and in 1800, 4090, including 314 slaves. In 1796, it contained 412 electors. It is 231 miles from Philadelphia, and 380 from Washington City.

CLERK, a county of Kentucky, containing, in 1800, 5,988 free inhabitants, and 1535 slaves.

CLERMONT, a county of Camden district, South Carolina, bounded N. by Kershaw county, E. by Salem, S. by Clarendon, and W. by Wateree river, which separates it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, and contains 4,548 inhabitants, of whom 2,110 are slaves. Chief town, Statesburg.

CLERMONT, a post town of New-York, in Columbia county, containing in 1790, 1867 inhabitants, of whom 113 were slaves, and in 1800, 1047 free inhabitants, and 75 slaves. It is 117 miles N. of New-York, 212 from Philadelphia, and 361 from Washington City.

CLINCH, a navigable river of the State of Tennessee which rises in the Cumberland mountains, Virginia; and running a S. S. W. course, crosses the divisional line; thence meandering in a S. W. by W. direction for nearly 200 miles, unites with the Tennessee about 15 miles below Holstein river.

CLINCH, a mountain of Tennessee, which divides the waters of Holstein and Clinch rivers.

CLINTON, the most northerly county of New-York, about 96 miles from N. to S. and 37 from E. to W. It is bounded E. by lake Champlain, N. by the 45th degree of N. lat. which divides it from Lower Canada, W. by Herkimer county, and S. by Washington. In 1790 it contained 1,597 free inhabitants, and 17 slaves, in 1798—765 dwellings, and in 1800, together with Essex, it contained 8,514 inhabitants, including 58 slaves. It is divided into seven townships. The inhabitants manufacture pot and pearl ashes, which they export to Quebec and New-York. In general the land is rich, and well calculated either for grain or pasture. It produces, on an average, 25 bushels of wheat to the acre. The principal rivers are Saronac, Sable, Boquet, Great and Little Chazy; the two latter run N. into the St. Lawrence, and are navigable several miles.

Chief towns Plattsburg and Willsborough.

CLINTON, a township of Kennebeck county, district of Maine, formerly Hancock. It is situated on the E. side of Kennebeck river, and W. of Sebasticook,

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and is 7 miles from the junction of those rivers. The population in 1790, was 533 persons. In the N. part of the town is a society of baptists. The inhabitants carry on the lumber trade pretty extensively, which, with the alewife fishery, employs the greater part of them, to the great injury and neglect of agriculture; but the latter affords them little profit in proportion to the time they lose in that business. Perhaps if it were under better regulations it might become more profitable. Clinton has 3 saw mills, one grist mill, and a manufactory of potash.

CLINTON, a township of Dutchess county, New-York, N. of Poughkeepsie. It contained in 1790, 4607 inhabitants, of whom 176 were slaves, in 1796, 666 electors, and in 1800, 5026 inhabitants, including 63 slaves. The post office is 340 miles from Washington city.

CLYDE, a river of Vermont, which rises near the head of Nelhegan river, and running a N. W. course through several large ponds falls into lake Memphramagog, in the township of Derby. By this river and the Nelhegan, the Indians had a water communication between Connecticut river and lake Memphramagog, having to carry their canoes only about a mile from one river to the other. The land between the head of the two rivers is perfectly level.

COBHAM, a small town of Virginia, situated on the S. side of James' river, partly opposite to Jamestown. It is 11 miles N. W. of Smithfield, 20 N. W. by N. of Suffolk, and 54 E. by S. of Petersburg.

COBLESKILL, a town in the

county of Schoharie, New-York, incorporated in 1797. In 1800, it contained 1726 free persons, and 39 slaves.

COCALICO, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated partly between Cocalico and Conestego creeks, N. N. E. of the borough of Lancaster. It contained in 1800, 3565 free persons, and two slaves.

COCHECHO, a river of New-Hampshire, which rises in the Blue-hills, Strafford county, and running N. E. falls into Piscataqua river, 5 miles above Hiltons-point.

COCHRANSVILLE, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, which is 137 miles from Washington city.

COCKBURN, a township of Grafton county, in the northern part of New-Hampshire. It is situated on the E. bank of Connecticut river, and in 1800 contained 109 inhabitants.

COCKE, a county of Tennessee, about 70 miles long, and 45 broad. It is bounded N. by Jefferson, N. E. by Green, S. by Buncomb, in North-Carolina, and W. by Sevier. The principal rivers are Nolachucky, on the N. and Big Pigeon, which rises on the mountains, in the S. runs through it, and falls into the Nolachucky. It is full of mountains, remarkable for their height, and separated by valleys, consisting of a fertile soil. In several of the mountains lead ore is found, and iron ore in great abundance. The lands on Nolachucky and Big Pigeon, are very fertile. Wheat, corn, rye, oats, and cotton are chiefly cultivated. The county contains upwards of 400 families. It was taken from Jefferson county. Chief town Newport.

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COCKERMOUTH, a township in Grafton county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1766. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, 15 miles N. of Hanover, and contains 373 inhabitants.

COD, CAPE, See CAPE COD.

CODORUS, a creek of York county, Pennsylvania, which rises in Frederick county, Maryland, and running N. E. passes near Hanover, through the borough of York, and falls into the Susquehanna, between Manchester and Hallam townships. Codorus is also the name of a township in York county, W. of Shrewsbury, containing in 1800, 1684 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

COEYMAN'S, a township of Albany county, New-York, which, in 1796, contained 389 electors. It is 12 miles S. of Albany.

COGHNAWAGA, See CAGHNAWAGA.

COHANZY, or CESARIA, a small river of New-Jersey, which rises in Salem county, and running a S. E. course for a few miles, passes into Cumberland county; thence winding to the S. S. W. passes by Fairfield, when presently turning W. passes Greenwich, loses itself in Delaware bay. It is navigable about 15 miles in vessels of 100 tons burthen.

COHASSET, a maritime township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 817 inhabitants, and in 1800, 894. It is 25 miles S. E. of Boston; and was incorporated in 1770. Here is a post office, which is 505 miles from Washington city.

COHOEZ-FALLS, See MOHAWK.

COLBURTON, a township of Hancock county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 177 inhabitants.

COLCHESTER, a small post-town of Virginia, situated in Fairfax county, on the E. side of Occoquan river, about three miles above its confluence with the Potomac. It contains about 40 houses, it was formerly a place of brisk trade, but since the planters have turned their attention more to the cultivation of wheat than tobacco, it is much on the decline. A large tobacco warehouse, which was formerly erected here, is partly fallen to decay. It is 16 miles S. W. of Alexandria, 12 N. E. of Dumfries, 106 N. by E. of Richmond, 172 from Philadelphia, and 26 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 43. N. long. 2. 9. W.

COLCHESTER, a township of New-York, in Delaware county, on the Popachton branch of the river Delaware, about 50 miles S. W. by S. of Cooperstown. It contained in 1800, 1106 free persons, and one slave.

COLCHESTER, a township of New-London county, Connecticut, 15 miles from Norwich, and 20 N. W. of New-London city. It contained in 1800, 3113 free persons, and 30 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 374 miles from Washington city.

COLCHESTER, the chief town of Chittenden county, Vermont. It is situated on the E. side of Lake Champlain at the mouth of Onion river. In 1790 it contained 137 inhabitants, and in 1800, 347.

COLD SPRING COVE, near Burlington, New-Jersey. There is found abundance of sand and clay, much used in the manufacture of glass. The glass works 10 miles W. of Albany are supplied from this place.

COLEBROOKE, a township, in

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the N. part of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, 126 miles N. W. by N. of Portsmouth. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river opposite the great Monadnock; and contained in 1800, 160 inhabitants.

COLEBROOKE, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the Massachusetts boundary. It has Hartland E. Norfolk W. and Winchester S. It is about 6 miles square. In 1797 it contained 150 dwellings, and 160 families, and in 1800, 1118 inhabitants, a church for presbyterians, and one for anabaptists. The lands are high, well watered, and in many places fertile. It has several advantageous situations for water works; the principal branch of Windsor river running 3 miles through the N. E. corner, Stile river one mile and a half in the S. end, and Sandy river from N. W. to S. E. nearly through the centre. It has three forges for manufacturing bar iron, and one manufactory of English and blister steel. The inhabitants generally manufacture maple sugar, in sufficient quantities for their own use. Colebrook was settled in 1756. In 1796 three large tusks, and two thigh bones, each 4 feet 4 inches in length, were found in digging a cellar, about 10 feet beneath the surface. On being exposed to the air, they mouldered to dust.

COLEBROOKDALE, a township in the S. E. end of Berks county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Montgomery county. It contained in 1800, 671 inhabitants.

COLERAIN, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Octorara creek.

It contained in 1800, 171 free persons, and one slave.

COLERAIN, a town of Camden county, Georgia, on the N. side of St. Mary's river, about 45 miles above its entrance into the Atlantic ocean.

COLERAIN, a small post town of Bertie county, North Carolina, 270 miles from Washington city.

COLERAIN, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1417 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2014.

COLERAIN, a small town of the state of Ohio, situated on the E. bank of the Great Miami, about 10 miles above its mouth.

COLERAIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bedford county, containing in 1800, together with Providence township, 2234 inhabitants, including one slave. It extends along the Maryland line between Warriors mountain, and Sideling Hill, and is watered by several small creeks.

COLE'S CREEK, in Pickering county, Mississippi territory, containing in 1800, 1096 free persons, and 397 slaves.

COLESVILLE, a small post town of Virginia, in Dinwiddie county. It is 152 miles from Washington city.

COLLEGE TOWN, in Hancock county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 59 inhabitants.

COLUMBIA, a county of the state of New-York, bounded N. by Rensselaer, E. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by Hudson river, which divides it from Albany county, and S. by Dutchess. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Kinderhook, Canaan, Claverack, Hudson, Hillsdale, Clermont, Germantown,

Chatham, and Livingston. It is 32 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 26,109 free inhabitants, and 1,623 slaves, and in 1796, 3,560 electors. In 1800 the population was 35,322 inhabitants, including 1471 slaves. Chief towns, Hudson and Claverack.

COLUMBIA, a post town of Virginia, situated in Goochland county, on the N. side of James river, at the mouth of the Rivanna. It contains about 40 dwellings and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 60 miles above Richmond, 328 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 136 from Washington city. Lat. 37° 40'. N. long. 3° 9'. W.

COLUMBIA, a post town and the capital of Richland county, South-Carolina. It is situated in Camden district, on the E. side of the Congaree, immediately below the union of Saluda and Broad rivers. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 70 houses, and has been made the seat of government. Several of the public offices have been divided for the convenience of the citizens in the lower parts of the state. It is 120 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, 35 S. W. of Camden, 678 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 511 from Washington city. Lat. 34° 1'. N. lon. 5° 57'. W.

COLUMBIA, a post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry. It is 10 miles W. of Lancaster, 70 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 106 from Washington city.

COLUMBIA, a small town in the state of Ohio, near the confluence of the Little Miami and Ohio rivers, 5 miles E. of Cincinnati.

The lands, for several miles around, are remarkably fertile.

COLUMBIA, a county in the upper district of Georgia, bounded N. by Lincoln county, E. by Richmond, and W. by Warren. It is watered by Great Kioka creek and several others, which fall into the Savanna, and Little river. At the court house is a post office, which is 621 miles from Washington city.

COLUMBIA, a small town of New-Jersey, situated on the E. side of the Delaware, at the mouth of Paulins Kiln, about 20 miles above Easton.

COLUMBIA, a post town of Maine, in Washington county, incorporated in 1796. It is situated on a pleasant river, at the head of tide water, between Narrogagus and Chandler's river; and contained in 1800, 353 inhabitants, and one Baptist church. The soil on the river is argillaceous, but on receding it becomes of a loamy quality. Indian corn, wheat, and winter rye, are chiefly raised by the inhabitants; of the first, an acre produces on an average about 26 bushels, and of wheat and rye about 18 each. It appears well calculated for pasture, and the inhabitants attend much to raising cattle. In some parts are plenty of limestone, and mines of iron ore. The inhabitants carry on some trade in the lumber business, about one million of boards is annually sawed at the different mills. It is 15 miles from Machias, 345 from Boston, 688 from Philadelphia, and 833 from Washington city.

COLUMBIA, TERRITORY OF, See WASHINGTON CITY.

COMMINGTON, a township of

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Massachusetts, in Hampshire county. It contained in 1800, 985 inhabitants.

C O M R U, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1412 free persons, and one slave. It is opposite to Reading.

C O N A J O H A R Y, see C A N A J O H A R Y.

C O N A W A N G O, a branch of the Allegany river, which issues from lake Chataughque, in the state of New-York, and running S. passes into Pennsylvania, and unites with the Allegany.

C O N C O R D, a settlement on the E. bank of the Mississippi, in the state of Georgia. It is about a mile S. of the Tennessee state line, and 220 S. of the Ohio.

C O N C O R D, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Newcastle county in Delaware state. It is watered by the West branch of Chester creek; is 21 miles S. W. of Philadelphia; has a large quaker meeting-house, an episcopal church, 3 merchant-mills, 3 saw-mills, and 2 paper-mills. It contained, in 1800, 920 inhabitants.

C O N C O R D, a small river of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county. It is formed by two streams that unite in the town of Concord, and running N. E. and N. through Bedford and Billerica falls into the Merrimack at Tewksbury. It is from 100 to 200 feet wide, and the common depth of the water, from 3 to 12 feet. In time of floods, the country being level along its banks, it spreads nearly a mile wide. In the town of Billerica, at Osgood's falls, it is 21 feet higher than the Merrimack, at the mouth of the Middlesex canal, about 6 miles distant. The proprietors of the Middlesex canal

have erected, at the falls, 2 corn-mills and 2 saw-mills, the latter on a new construction; one of them carries 13 faws, with only one water wheel. One of the corn-mills, is said to grind a bushel of grain in five minutes. The river affords water plenty to turn several other mills.

C O N C O R D, a post town of Massachusetts, and the capital of Middlesex county. It is situated on the above river, about 18 miles N. W. of Boston, and was incorporated in 1635. In 1790, it contained 225 dwellings, and 1590 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1679. The public buildings are a spacious stone jail, a handsome court-house, and a congregational church. Three bridges have been built over the river Concord. It is 368 miles from Philadelphia, and 490 from Washington city.

C O N C O R D, a post town of New-Hampshire, on the W. side of the Merrimack, in Rockingham county, 8 miles N. of Hookset falls. It contained in 1800, 2052 inhabitants, a congregational church, and an academy compactly built. A bridge extends across the Merrimack to Pembroke. The legislature of New-Hampshire frequently hold their sessions in this town. It is 55 miles W. N. W. of Portsmouth, 420 from Philadelphia, and 552 from Washington city. Lat. 43. 12. N. lon. 3. 44. E.

C O N C O R D, a township of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, containing in 1800, 663 inhabitants.

C O N C O R D, a town of North-Carolina, in Cabarrus county. It contained in 1800, 29 free inhabitants, and 4 slaves.

C O N C O R D, a township of Essex county, Vermont, on the W. side

of Connecticut river, partly opposite the 15 mile falls. It contained in 1800, 322 inhabitants.

CONCORD, in Sussex county, state of Delaware. Here is a post office, which is 159 miles from Washington city.

CONDUSKEEG, in Hancock county, Maine. It contained in 1790, 561 inhabitants, and in 1800, 129.

CONEGOCHEAGUE, a considerable creek of Pennsylvania, formed by two branches, one of which rises on the N. side of the South mountain, in Adams county, and is called the E. branch. The other in the N. side of the N. mountain, in Franklin county, and is called the W. branch. They meet in Franklin county, about 3 miles N. of the Maryland line, and running S. pass through that state, and fall into the Potomack.

CONOMAUGH, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises on the W. side of Allegany mountain. After passing through the Laurel hill and Chesnut ridge, assumes the name of Kiskimanetas, and empties into the Allegany river, 29 miles N. N. E. of Pittsburg. This river is navigable in boats, and opens a communication with the Juniatta, by a portage of 18 miles.

CONESTEO, a branch of Tioga river, in the state of New-York.

CONESTOGO, a considerable creek of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, which is formed by several small creeks that rise in the Canewago-hills, on the borders of Dauphin and Berks counties. It runs S. W. and falls into the Susquehanna, opposite the S. end of Turkey-hill falls.

CONESTOGO, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna,

between Conestogo creek on the N. and Pequea on the S. It contained in 1800, 1271 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

CONESUS, a small lake of New-York, from which a small stream issues and, in a N. W. course, falls into Genesee river.

CONGAREE, a considerable river of S. Carolina, which is formed by the junction of Saluda and Broad river; running a S. E. course for upwards of 30 miles, when it unites with the Wateree, and forms Santee river.

CONHOCTON CREEK, a branch of Tioga river, New-York.

CONNECTICUT, one of the united states of North America, is situated between 1. 15. and 2. 56. N. lon. 41. 1. and 42. 2. N. lat. It is bounded W. by the state of New-York, E. by Rhode-Island, N. by Massachusetts, and S. by Long-Island Sound and the ocean. From the N. W. corner of Greenwich, on a due east line, to the longitude of Paukatuk river, is about 100 miles. The breadth in the widest part, is above 72 miles. According to the Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Boston, it contains 5400 square miles, equal to 3,456,000 acres. Mr. Morse says it contains 4,674 square miles, and 464,640 acres.

In this he discovers his ignorance of the common rules of arithmetic; that number of square miles is equal to 2,991,360 acres. It is divided into eight counties, viz. New-London, Middlesex, New-Haven, and Fairfield, which extend along the Sound; Windham, Tolland, Hartford, and Litchfield, border on the state of Massachusetts. The counties are divided and sub-divided into townships and parishes; of the former there are about 100 in the

State, and of the latter, one or more in each township; each of the parishes generally contains one or more houses for public worship, and school-houses at suitable distances. The townships are so many corporations, each invested with power to hold lands, choose their own officers, to make their own laws (the penalty of transgression not to exceed twenty shillings) and to choose their own representatives to the general assembly; but as each township must pay its own representatives, this is a privilege which some of them do not always exercise. The number of representatives in the general assembly being seldom more than 180, but more frequently 160, even that number of wise and virtuous men are sufficient to legislate for a much greater number of people, who are not meanly poor, nor proudly rich; who have been bred up in the habits of industry and economy, and among whom religion and morality have been early inculcated. Although this state is possessed of few navigable rivers, yet in general it is well watered, Connecticut river, the largest and most important in the Eastern states, flowing nearly through the middle of it. There are also New-Thames and Stratford rivers, which are navigable a few miles. Besides these there are a great number of other streams that have obtained the name of rivers, but are scarcely worthy of notice. However, the most considerable will be described under their respective names. This state, like the other eastern states, is considerably rocky and hilly. The three principal ranges of mountains in these states, com-

mence in this, in different ranges of elevated hills: the most easterly of which begins in a bluff, called Lautern-hill, at Stonington, in New-London county, and between Mystic and Paucamook rivers, a few miles from the sea, and passes through the state into Massachusetts in a N. N. E. direction. In the same county at Lynn, on the E. side of Connecticut river, and a few miles from the sound, a second range of hills commences, and extends in a N. course at the distance of 10 or 12 miles from the river through Massachusetts into New-Hampshire, and there terminates in a high peak called Monadnock, about 10 miles N. of the Massachusetts boundary. The third and most considerable range commences in a huge precipice called West-rock, about 3 miles N. of New-Haven, and passing through the state into Massachusetts, becomes more lofty and rugged; continuing its course through that state, passes into Vermont, where it assumes the name of the Green mountains, and extends into Lower Canada nearly as far N. as Quebec. These different ranges in Connecticut, have by some been termed mountains; but certainly they are not so elevated as to merit that appellation; nor are they so much so as to become barren and unfit for cultivation; on the contrary, no part of the state yields finer pasture. It is here where the excellent beef, butter, and cheese of Connecticut are made; and nowhere is there a greater appearance of industry found, than among the farmers who reside in this hilly country. Although chiefly composed of hills and rocks, the soil in many parts is

strong and fertile, producing plentiful crops of Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, wheat in some places, large quantities of flax, some hemp, buck-wheat, turnips, pumpkins, onions, in great abundance, peas; beans, and a great variety of esculent roots and vegetables, and all kinds of fruit peculiar to the climate. It appears from experiments made some years ago, that one acre of ground planted with sun-flower seed, at the distance of three feet from each other, will yield between 40 and 50 bushels; which when pressed would produce of oil, an equal number of gallons; mild, sweet and agreeable in medicine, and for salad; and would answer all the purposes of sweet-oil, which sells generally in time of peace for 6s. per quart. Should this oil sell for two thirds that price, the produce of one acre, suppose 40 bushels, would be £. 32. The sun-flower is raised with little trouble, and expense, and on ground not of the first quality. The oil is pressed from the seed in the same manner, as cold drawn linseed oil is obtained from flaxseed; and with as little trouble. Why the citizens of Connecticut have not fallen into the practice of cultivating the sun-flower, has surprised those who have been accustomed to view them, as an enterprising, industrious and money-making people? Mines of iron-ore, lead and copper, are found in different parts of the state; chrystals of various colours, zink and tales, of different kinds, are often met with. The seasons here differ but little from New-Hampshire, and less from Massachusetts. The winters do not set in so early as in

New-Hampshire, neither are they so severely cold; but the transitions from heat to cold are more frequent and sudden: the N. W. wind in the winter is the severest. In the southern parts of the state along the sea-coast, E. and N. E. winds are most frequent in April and May; these are non-elastic and disagreeable. This perhaps may be owing to the following causes: 1st. The sun's exhaling more vapour at this season of the year, than any other. 2d. The tendency which moisture has to lessen the elasticity of the air. And 3dly. As these winds blow over a better cultivated tract of country than any other wind which passes over the state, a larger proportion of the earth's surface is exposed to the immediate influence of the solar heat; consequently a greater quantity of vapour will be attracted than could be from forests in the same space of time, and this too perhaps is the cause why these two months are remarkable for such winds. The citizens of this state generally manufacture their own clothing. Bar-iron, hollow-ware, nails, paper, glafs, buttons and a variety of other articles, are also manufactured here. The foreign trade of Connecticut is trifling, except that to the West-Indies, which is to a large amount. To these islands are generally exported beef, pork, fish, Indian-corn, beans, oxen, horses, mules (of which upwards of 1,150 were exported in 1794) oak plank, pine boards, hoops and staves; and in return are received the productions of those islands. It has also a large number of coasting vessels, which carry to Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-

Hampshire, pork, wheat, &c. To New-York, butter and cheese in large quantities, beef, pork, flax-seed, pot and pearl-ashes, &c. To the Southern states are sent beef, butter, cheese, cider, apples, potatoes, onions, hay, &c. and in return are received rice, indigo, and cash. Connecticut exported in,

	Dolls.	Cts.
1791 - - -	710,352	52
1792 - - -	879,752	02
1793 - - -	770,254	50
1794 - - -	812,794	64
1795 - - -	819,495	45
1796 - - -	1,452,713	
1797 - - -	814,506	
1798 - - -	763,128	
1799 - - -	1,145,818	
1800 - - -	1,446,216	

The population of Connecticut in 1756, was 126,975 free persons, and 3,019 slaves. In 1774—191,392 free persons, and 6,464 slaves; at which time the number of free male inhabitants, above 70 years, was 1,980, of whom 554 were unmarried; and of free females, 2,186 above 70 years, of whom 1,264 were unmarried. The number of inhabitants according to the census taken 1790, was 237,946, of whom 2,764 were slaves; and in 1800, 251,002, including 951 slaves. From accurate calculations, we find that one in eight of the inhabitants live to 70 years, one in thirteen to 80, and one in about thirty to the age of 90 years. There are few religious denominations; here the most numerous are the Congregationalists, and Episcopalians; there are, however, some Baptists, and a few Quakers. A litigious spirit has been urged as a blemish in the Connecticut character, but if the citizens of Connecticut shew a willingness to have their little

mistrusts developed and explained, agreeably to the laws of their country, surely a juster tribunal they could not appeal to; and when those appeals are not marked by ill-nature, and sarcastic revilings, as they seldom are, instead of being considered as blemishes on the contrary, I apprehend, they ought to be viewed in a different light; for certainly this disposition implies the fullest belief, that the laws of their country are founded on the immutable principles of equity, and are consequently the standard of justice between man and man: for who would be so mad as to appeal to the law, if he believed that every law was unjust, and every lawyer a villain? But in my humble opinion, this disposition in the citizens of Connecticut, proves them not to be that enlightened nation of men, which some late writers have represented them, and that those appeals do not arise so much from a disposition to chicanery, as want of necessary information; for he is not a scholar who understands arithmetic, neither is he a man of learning who can read and write; nor can sabbatical austerity be urged as a proof of morality and virtue. If a man steals my horse or my cow, it is an individual act of injustice, and every one knows the punishment which the laws of the country, wherein he resides, annex to such a crime; but if I purchase a plantation, which perhaps has been in the possession of twenty others, at different periods of time, and it constitutes with my neighbour's an original tract, but he afterwards discovers on survey that he wants a certain portion of his, to which he is legally entitled,

and that the divisional lines are equivocally defined, the query is, whether my neighbour or I am to bear the loss? Now I conceive, a man may be able to rehearse the shorter catechism, and scan the New-England primer, yet not be competent to determine. However, be this as it may, Connecticut has produced as many men of original genius, as any state in the Union—men whose genius would do honour to any age, or any country; and her citizens have long been distinguished for their industry, frugality, temperance and economy. Agreeably to the constitution of this state, which is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a subsequent law of the state, the legislative authority is lodged in the representatives of the people, the governor, lieutenant-governor, and twelve assistants, or counsellors. The representatives, (their number not to exceed two from each town,) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the 2d Thursdays of May and October. The governor, lieutenant-governor and counsellors, are elected by the freemen in the month of May. The upper house consists of the governor, lieutenant-governor and assistants; the lower house of the representatives of the people. The judges of the superior court hold their office during the pleasure of the general assembly. The judges of the county courts and justices are annually appointed. Sheriffs are appointed by the governor and council, without limitation of time. The governor is captain-general of the militia, and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant-general. The qualifications

of freemen are, quiet and peaceable behaviour, a civil conversation, and freehold estate to the value of 40*s.* or £.40 personal estate. All freemen are eligible to any office in government. The privileges of a freeman are only forfeited by the sentence of the superior court, on the conviction of misdemeanor.

CONNECTICUT, a large navigable river, and the most considerable in the Eastern states. It rises in the high lands which separate New-Hampshire from Lower Canada, and running a S. S. W. course between Vermont and New-Hampshire, passes into Massachusetts, thence pursuing a S. S. W. course meanders through that state, and passes into Connecticut as far as Middleton; when presently turning into an E. by S. direction, for a few miles, thence winds suddenly to a S. S. E. course, and enters Long-Island sound in lat. 41. 16. N. In its course, which is upwards of 300 miles, it receives several considerable rivers, which have been described under their respective names. The navigation of this river is much obstructed by falls, two of these are between Vermont and New-Hampshire, the first are called the Fifteen Mile falls. The river is here rapid for 20 miles. The other at Walpole, formerly called the Great falls, but has since obtained the name of Bellows falls. The bed of the river above these last is much contracted, being in some places not more than 16 perches; a large rock divides the stream into two channels, each 90 feet wide. A bridge has been erected across the river at this place in 1784; it is about 365 feet in length, and is supported

in the middle by the rock which divides the channel. In its course through Massachusetts, it passes over falls at Greenfield and East-Hampton. A company was incorporated in 1792, by the legislature of Massachusetts, for the purpose of rendering the river navigable in boats from Chicapee river into New-Hampshire, which has been completed. In its course through Connecticut, it is obstructed by falls at Enfield, to render which navigable, a company has been also instituted in that state, and a sum of money, for that purpose, raised by lottery. At its mouth is a bar of sand, which obstructs the navigation; ten feet water is found at full tides upon it, which depth continues to Middleton. The tide advances to Hartford. At 150 miles from its mouth it is 500 yards wide. Along its banks the land is in general low and fertile, and more so than is commonly met with in the interior parts of the states, through which it passes. From this river in 1796 were employed several brigs, some of which were 180 tons, in the European trade, and about 60 sail, from 60 to 150 tons, in the West-India trade, besides several vessels engaged in the fisheries, and 40 or 50 coasters.

CONNECTICUT, a small stream of Long-Island, which falls into the Atlantic.

CONNELSVILLE, a post town of Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 230 inhabitants, including 2 slaves, in Fayette county. It is pleasantly situated upon an eminence, on the N. side of Youghiogany river, from which there is a delightful prospect. It contains about 60 houses, and a church for pub-

lic worship, belonging to no particular sect. The inhabitants are chiefly methodists; there are a few quakers, and some baptists. About a mile from the town are 2 forges, and a merchant mill; 3 miles, 5 merchant mills, 10 saw mills, one furnace; 4 miles, 2 forges, with 2 fires and 2 hammers each; 6 miles, one furnace; and 7 miles, another furnace. The river is navigable to the Monongahela. It is 265 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 220 from Washington city.

CONOSTOGO, a township and creek of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The township contained, in 1800, 1271 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

CONWAY, a post town of New-Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1765. It is situated on Saco river, and contained in 1790, 574; and in 1800, 750 inhabitants. It is 530 miles from Philadelphia.

CONWAY, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 13 miles N. W. of Northampton, and 115 N. W. by W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1767, contained in 1790, 2092; and in 1800, 2014 inhabitants.

COOPER, a navigable river of South-Carolina, which is formed by two principal branches, that rise in George-town district; and passing into Charleston district, in different directions, unite; thence pursuing a S. by W. course, it receives the Wando, and empties into Charleston harbour on the E. side of the town. A canal has been cut from the head of this river to Santee, which opens a short and easy communication to Charleston from the interior parts of

the country. About 9 miles above Charleston, it is a mile wide.

COOPER'S FERRY, in Gloucester county, New-Jersey, opposite to the city of Philadelphia. Here is a post-office, which is 147 miles from Washington city.

COOPER'S TOWN, a post town of New-York, and capital of Otsego county. It is pleasantly situated at the S. W. end of lake Otsego, containing several neat 2 story buildings, a court-house, jail, and an academy, 60 feet long and 40 broad, 2 stories high. The plan of the town is regular; and from its advantageous situation is increasing rapidly. It is 12 miles N. W. of Cherry valley, 73 W. of Albany, 348 from Philadelphia, and 467 from Washington city. Lat. 42. 44. N. lon. 0. 25. E.

COOPER'S TOWN, a village of Harford county, Maryland, 17 miles N. W. of Bellair, and 24 N. E. of Baltimore.

COOSAW, a river of South-Carolina, which rises in Orangeburg district, and running a S. S. W. course, empties into Broad river, and Whale branch, which separate Beaufort Island from the Main.

COOSAWHATCHIE, a post town of South-Carolina, in Beaufort district. It is situated on Coosaw river, in Lincoln county, 72 miles W. S. W. of Charleston, and contained, in 1797, 12 dwellings, a jail, and court-house. The district courts, which formerly sat at Beaufort, are now held here. Cotton and rice are chiefly cultivated in the neighbourhood; of the former an acre will produce from 1200 to 1500 lb. of merchantable, and from 150 to 200 lb. ginned. It is 608 miles from Washington city.

COOTSTOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, situated in Berks county, on a branch of Sauconia creek. It contains 40 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 17 miles N. N. E. of Reading, 73 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 166 from Washington city. Lat. 43. 1. N. lon. 0. 37. W.

CORAM, a post town of New-York, in Suffolk county, Long Island. It is 62 miles E. of New-York, 10 from Smithtown, and 157 from Philadelphia.

CORE, SOUND, on the coast of North Carolina, N. W. of Cape Lookout, and S. S. W. of Pamlico Sound, with which it communicates, by a passage 5 miles wide, between cape Lookout bank and the main land. It is about 20 miles in length, with 3, 4, &c. feet water. The passage is divided into two narrow channels, by Crane island, which is 11 miles long and one broad.

CORINTH, a township of Orange county, Vermont. It contained, in 1800, 1410 inhabitants.

CORINTH, a township of Orange county, Vermont, N. E. of Chelsea. It contains 578 inhabitants.

CORMELL, a township of Dutchess county, New-York, containing, in 1800, 1963 inhabitants, including 16 slaves.

CORNISH, a township of York county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 734 inhabitants. It is situated partly on Saco and partly on Great Ossipee river. The soil is rocky and mountainous, produces rye, and Indian corn; of the latter 25 bushels, and of the former 10 to the acre. It is 115 miles from Boston.

C O V

C O W

CORNISH, a township of Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, containing in 1790, 982 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1268. It is situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, 16 miles N. of Charleston, and was incorporated in 1763.

CORNVILLE, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, containing about 35 square miles, situated on the E. side of Kennebeck river. It contained in 1800, 264 inhabitants; and has one grist, and one saw-mill.

CORNWALL, a township of Orange county, New York, which, in 1796, contained 350 electors.

CORNWALL, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 40 miles from Hartford. It contained, in 1800, 1510 free persons and 4 slaves. The post office is 355 miles from Washington City.

CORNWALL, a township of Addison county, Vermont, on the E. side of lake Champlain. It contained in 1790, 826 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1173.

CORTLANDT, a township of West Chester county, New York. It contained, in 1790, 1932, inhabitants including 66 slaves, and in 1800, 2753 inhabitants, including 59 slaves.

CORYELL'S FERRY, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Here is a post office, which is 180 miles from Washington City.

COVENTRY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the S. side of Schuylkill, opposite to Potts grove. It contained, in 1800, 1368 inhabitants, including one slave.

COVENTRY, a township of Tolland, Connecticut, settled in 1709.

It is 20 miles E. of Hartford, and contained, in 1800, 2021 inhabitants. The post office is 385 miles from Washington City.

COVENTRY, a township of Kent county, Rhode-Island, adjoining Connecticut on the W. Foster and Scituate on the N. It was incorporated in 1741, and contained in 1790, 2477 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,423. The post road from Providence to New London, passes through the N. W. corner of Coventry. E. of the road are several excellent farms, on which are made great quantities of the best cheese. The owner of one of these farms obtained, from the agricultural society in Philadelphia, a gold medal for having made the best cheese presented to the society. Coventry is well watered by several streams, that fall into Moosehop and Pawtuxet rivers. Here are several mills, iron works, a cotton and cloth manufactory.

COVENTRY, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county, situated at the S. end of lake Memphremagog. It is watered by Black river, and in 1800, contained 7 inhabitants.

COVENTRY, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing 80 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1764, and contained, in 1800, 69 inhabitants.

COW, the chief town of the Cherokee Indians, situated on the Tennessee, by which it is divided into two parts. It contains about 100 families.

COWETAS, an Indian town, in East Florida, on the Chatoochee, containing about 250 warriors.

COWPENS, a place in S. Carolina, between Broad and Pacolet

tives. It is remarkable for a victory obtained on the 11th Jan. 1781 by the Americans commanded by General Morgan, over the English, commanded by Col. Tarleton, who had 800 killed, wounded and taken prisoners, with 2 field pieces, 35 baggage waggons, and 100 horses. The Americans had only 72 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

COXHALL, a township of Maine, in York county; it contained in 1790, 775 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1778.

COKSACKIE, a township of Green county, New-York, containing in 1790, 3406 inhabitants, in 1796, 613 electors, and in 1800, 4375 free persons, and 301 slaves.

COYAU, a place lately settled on the river Tennessee, about 30 miles below Knoxville.

COYEMANS, a populous township of Albany county, New-York. It contained, in 1800, 2977 free inhabitants, and 118 slaves. See COEYMANS.

CRAB ORCHARD, in Washington county, Virginia. Here is a post office. It is 584 miles from Washington City.

CRAB ORCHARD, on Dick's river, Kentucky, 8 miles from Cumberland river, and 25 from Danville.

CRAFTSBORO' a township of Orleans county, Vermont. It contained, in 1800, 229 inhabitants.

CRAIGFONT, a small post town of Tennessee, in Smith county. It has a grist-mill, which with one pair of stones, manufactures 1000 bushels of corn weekly: here also are a saw mill, and a distillery. It is 985 miles from

Philadelphia, and 704 from Washington City.

CRANBERRY, the name of some small islands on the coast of Maine.

CRANEY, a small island of Virginia, on the S. side of James' river, at the mouth of Elizabeth river. It is 5 miles from fort George, on point Comfort.

CRANSTON, a maritime town of Rhode Island, and the most S. Easterly in Providence county. It is situated on the W. side of Narraganset bay, and S. of Pawtuxet river. It was incorporated in 1754, and contained in 1790, 1877 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1644, including 1 slave. The compact part of the town, which stands at the mouth of the Pawtuxet, has a baptist church, a school house, and distillery, besides several grist and saw mills.

It is a port of delivery, at which a surveyor of the customs resides. In this town about 7 miles from Providence, are mines of iron ore, worked at a great depth, from which the water is raised by a steam engine, much improved by Joseph Brown, Esq. of Providence one of the proprietors. Two officers of Oliver Cromwell's army, a Mr. Arthur Fenner, ancestor to the present governor Fenner, and a Mr. Scorte, came to Rhode Island, and settled upon lands, which now belong to this town. They have a great many descendants. Cranston is 5 miles S. of Providence.

CRAVAN, a county of Newbern district, North Carolina; bounded N. by Pitt, S. by Carteret and Onslow counties, and W. by Lenoir. It contained in 1790, 6,811 free inhabitants, and 3,658 slaves, and in 1800, 7778 inhab-

bitants, including 2863 slaves. Chief town, Newbern.

CRAWFORD, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Erie, E. by Warren, S. E. by Venango, and S. by Mercer. It contains 670,320 acres, and 2346 inhabitants, including 5 slaves. In 1800 it was divided into two townships. French creek flows nearly through the middle of the county.

CREEGERS TOWN, a village of Frederick county, Maryland, situated about a mile W. of the Monocasy, and 12 miles N. by E. of Fredericksburg.

CREEKS, See MUSCOGULGE.

CRESSOPSBURG, a small post town of Allegany county, Maryland, situated 5 miles W. of Cumberland, on the great road leading to Morgantown and Clarksburg, Virginia; 2 miles from the Potomac, 180 W. N. W. of Annapolis, and 155 from Washington city. It has a methodist church.

CREWSVILLE, a small post town of Virginia, in Goochland county, near Taylor's creek, above its entrance into S. branch, 122 miles from Washington City.

CROOKED LAKE, a small lake of New York, in the Genessee country, which communicates with Seneca lake, to the E by N.

CROOKED LAKE, between lake Superior and that of the Woods. It is surrounded by rugged cliffs.

CROOKED CREEK, in Cheraws district, South Carolina, falls into the Pee Dee $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Naked creek, after a course of 25 miles. It has 3 grist and 2 saw mills.

CROOKED RIVER, in Georgia, falls into the Atlantic, in Camden county, 14 miles above St.

Mary's, opposite Cumberland island.

CROSS CREEK, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, watered by a creek of the same name, which falls into the Ohio, after passing in a W. course through the state of Virginia. It is situated between Smith and Hopewell townships, and borders on Virginia. It contained, in 1800, 1677 free persons, and 5 slaves.

CROSS KEYS, in Southampton county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 220 miles from Washington city.

CROSSROADS, a village of Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. It is 2 miles S. of St. George's. It derives its name from 4 roads which meet, and cross each other in the village.

CROSSROADS, near Duplin court-house, North Carolina, are 23 miles from South Washington, and the same distance from Sampson court house.

CROSSROADS, in New London township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, near a branch of White-clay creek, are 18 miles W. by N. of Wilmington, and 27 S. E. of Lancaster.

CROSSWICKS, a village of New Jersey, in Burlington county, 4 miles S. W. of Allentown, and 8 S. E. of Trenton. Here is a large quaker church.

CROTON, a river which rises in Fairfield, Connecticut, and, entering the state of New York, passes through Dutchess county, falls into that part of Hudson river called Tapan bay. Three miles from its mouth, is a fine bridge 1,400 feet long, supported by 16 stone pillars. Within view of the bridge are Croton falls,

which at that distance, have a delightful appearance; the water descending upwards of 60 feet perpendicular.

CROW, a rivulet that falls into the river Tennessee, 15 miles below Nickajack, opposite Crow-town.

CROWS-MEADOW, a river of the Indiana Territory, which falls into the Illinois, 240 miles from the Mississippi. It is 20 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in canoes about 15 miles.

CROWN-POINT, a township of Essex county, New-York, which in 1790, contained 203 inhabitants, in 1796, 126 electors, in 1798, 160 dwellings, and in 1800, 941 inhabitants. It is situated on the W. side of lake Champlain. The fort from which the township derives its name, was built by the French, in 1731, upon a point of land that extends N. into the lake, and called "Pointe à la Cheveleure;" the Dutch call it "Kruyn Point or Scalp Point," and by the English Crown Point. It was also called Fort St. Frederick. The British repaired the walls, &c. and made it the most regular fortress they had on the continent. The walls were about 16 feet high, and 20 thick, were made of wood and earth, and nearly 150 yards square, encompassed by a deep dry ditch, cut out of the solid rock. It had but one gate, which opened towards the lake on the N. this was secured by a draw-bridge and a covered way. In the fort are barracks large enough to contain 2,000 troops. The whole is falling to decay. A range of mountains extends through the township, on which are numbers of moose, deer, &c. The post office is 502 miles from Wash-

ington city. Lat. 44. 20. N. lon. 1. 37. E.

CROYDEN, a township of Cheshire county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1763. It is 18 miles N. E. of Charleston, and contained in 1797, 537 persons, and in 1800, 984.

CULPEPPER, a large fertile county of Virginia, situated in the great forks of the Rappahannock. It is bounded N. E. by Cannon or Hedgman river, which separates it from Faquier and Stafford counties; S. by the Rapid Anne, which divides it from Orange county, and W. by the blue ridge, which separates it from Shanandoah county, and S. W. by Robertson's river, which divides it from Madison county. In 1790, it contained 22,000 inhabitants, but in 1793 Madison county was established by an act of the legislature, which comprehends a part of this county. In 1800, it contained 10,752 free persons, and 7,348 slaves. It is 60 miles in length from the confluence of Hedgman and Rapid Anne rivers to Chester's gap, in the Blue ridge, and 30 in its greatest breadth from Robertson's river to the Hedgman. The militia consists of two complete regiments, two companies of light infantry, and a troop of cavalry. The lands generally under cultivation are fertile; producing Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, and potatoes. In several parts of the county are rich meadows of Timothy and clover. The lands appear very proper for different kinds of grass. The cultivation of tobacco, has of late years, given way to that of wheat, which the farmers find more profitable, and less injurious to their lands. It is not however wholly

abandoned, but is chiefly confined to those farmers, who live in the rich fertile valleys. When cured it is transported to Fredericksburg, which is the principal market for the produce of the county. Lands of the first quality produce from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat per acre, of Indian corn from 10 to 15. The wheat is mostly manufactured in the country, as it contains a number of excellent mills. In some parts are large tracts of poor uncultivated lands, yielding abundance of pine timber, which is sawed into planks, &c. for building. It is said to contain mineral springs, efficacious in removing bilious and scorbutic complaints. Chief town, Fairfax.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. and N. W. by Mifflin, E. and N. E. by Susquehanna river, which separates it from Dauphin, S. by York, and S. W. by Franklin. It is 47 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is divided into 10 townships, viz. Hopewell, New-town, Middletown, East Pennsborough, West Pennsborough, Allen, Rye, Greenwood, Tyrone, and Tyboine. It contained in 1790, 18,120 free inhabitants, and 223 slaves, and in 1800, 25,386 free inhabitants, including 228 slaves. The northern parts of this county are exceedingly mountainous; but between the North and South mountain, on each side of Conedogwinet creek, there is an extensive valley, rich and well cultivated. The lands generally produce from 15 to 25 bushels of wheat per acre, of rye about the same quantity, of oats from 30 to 40 bushels, of buck-

wheat about 30, of Indian-corn from 15 to 25; also spelts, flax, hemp, potatoes, turnips, &c. The chief exports consist of flour, wheat, whisky, walnut and pine boards, and large quantities of tar and pitch. Chief town Carlisle.

CUMBERLAND, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded S. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Prince-Edward, N. by Buckingham, E. and N. E. by Powhatan. It is 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 3,734 free inhabitants, and 4,434 slaves, and in 1800, 4,128 free persons, and 5,711 slaves. A post office is established at the courthouse of this county. It is 583 miles from Philadelphia, and 184 from Washington city.

CUMBERLAND, a county of New-Jersey, about 30 miles long, and 23 broad. It is bounded S. by Delaware bay, N. by Gloucester county, S. E. by Cape-May, and W. by Salem. It is divided into 7 townships, viz. Greenwich, Hopewell, Stowenuk, Deerfield, Fairfield, Downe, and Maurice-river. It contains 8,128 free inhabitants, and 120 slaves, and in 1800, 9529, including 75 slaves. Chief town Fairfield.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county of the district of Maine, bounded E. by Lincoln, W. by York, N. by the province of Lower Canada, and S. E. by the ocean. It is divided into 25 townships, viz. Portland, Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, Falmouth, North Yarmouth, Brunswick, Durham, Harpswell, Freeport, New Gloucester, Gray, Windham, Gorham, Raymond, Standish, Bridgetown, Otisfield,

Turner, Livermore, Holmanton, Norway, Paris, Hebron, Poland, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Rumford, Thomstown, and Flinstown. It contained in 1790, 25,450 inhabitants, and in 1800, 37,918. Chief town Portland.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Fayette district, North-Carolina, bounded S. and E. by Bladen and Sampson counties, N. by Moore, and W. by Richmond. It contained in 1790, 6,490 free inhabitants, and 2,181 slaves, and in 1800, 7608 inhabitants, including 2097 slaves. Chief town, Fayetteville.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Kentucky, containing in 1800, 3,040 free inhabitants, and 236 slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a large navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in a range of mountains of its own name, on the confines of Virginia; thence pursues a S. W. course about 70 miles, presently winding to the N. W. passes the long Shoals; and thence by turning to the S. W. advances into the state of Tennessee. After meandering about 200 miles through that country, turns to the N. W. passes by Nashville into Kentucky, and unites with the Ohio in a W. direction, 1,113 miles below Pittsburg. It is 300 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in large vessels to Nashville, where it is about 190 yards wide, and continues that breadth upwards of 200 miles. It is navigable more than 300 miles above Nashville in boats of 15 tons burthen. At Nashville it is 20 feet deep, from November to June, but frequently in freshes it is 40, 50, and sometimes 60 feet deep, overflowing a great part of the

low grounds. From June to November it is usually 10 and 12 feet deep. The current is very gentle from Nashville to the Ohio, about 200 miles, affording an easy navigation.

CUMBERLAND, a post town of Maryland, and capital of Allegany county, established by an act of Assembly in 1790, but settled many years before. It is situated on the N. side of the Potomac, at the mouth of Wills creek, a large rapid stream, and contained in 1797, 100 dwellings, and 120 families, a courthouse, gaol, market house, and three churches, one for German Lutherans, one for methodists, and one for Roman catholics. Adjoining the town are three merchant mills, which manufacture large quantities of flour. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of Annapolis, 165 W. by N. of Baltimore, 277 W. of Philadelphia, and 148 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 37. N. lon. 3. 44. W.

CUMBERLAND, a town of Providence county, and the most easterly in Rhode Island. It is in the form of a triangle, adjoins Massachusetts, on the N. and is separated from Smithfield, on the S. by Pawtucket or Blackstone river. The population, in 1790, was 1964, and in 1800, 2056. It is one of the five towns taken from Massachusetts, on settling the Eastern boundary of Rhode Island, in 1746. The post road passes through it, from Providence to Worcester. Agriculture and domestic manufactures, form the chief employment of the inhabitants. A hill in the eastern part of the town, excites much curiosity, from the great number of white and brilliant stones, that are

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found upon it; from which it has obtained the name of "Diamond hill." A Mr. Blackstone, an English gentleman, was one of the first settlers of this town. He came from England to Massachusetts, soon after the first settlement of that colony, and resided some time at Boston; but, preferring the solitary banks of the Pawtucket to the religious intolerance, which was then the order of the day, he removed hither. It was a common saying of his, that "he left England to get rid of the Lord's bishops, and Boston to get rid of the Lord's brethren." It is 6 miles from Providence.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Green county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Washington county. It is W. of Monongahela river, and S. of Ten mile creek. And contained in 1800, 1277 inhabitants, including 7 slaves.

CUMBERLAND, a long narrow township of York county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Frederick county, Maryland. It is situated between Rock and Marsh creeks, branches of the Monocacy. In this township is Gettysburg.

CUMBERLAND GAP, in Claiborne county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, which is 528 miles from Washington city.

CUMBERLAND, a beautiful island on the coast of Georgia, 20 miles S. of Frederica, between the mouth of Great Satilla river on the N. and Prince William's Sound on the S. While under the dominion of England, it was defended by two forts. That on the S. end was furnished with 8 pieces of cannon.

CUMBERLAND, a bay of South Georgia, in the South Pacific ocean.

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CUMBERLAND, a township of Pennsylvania, in Adams county. It contained in 1800, 1263 inhabitants, including 14 slaves.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, together with Londonderry township, 1291 inhabitants. It is situated between Evit's mountain on the E. and Will's on the W. by which it is separated from Londonderry township, each of which extend S. as far as the Maryland line. Cumberland valley township is several miles in extent, and is watered by Evit's creek, which falls into the Potomac, a few miles below Cumberland, the capital of Allegany county, in Maryland.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, commence in a range of elevated hills in Washington county, Pennsylvania, dividing the waters that fall into the Ohio from those of the Monongahela; and extending through Virginia, in a S. S. W. direction, under the name of Laurel mountains. They pass through the S. E. corner of Kentucky, and assume the name of Cumberland mountains, on entering the state of Tennessee, where they become broader, more rugged, and elevated, terminating in the N. part of the state of Georgia, South of the river Tennessee, about 80 miles S. E. of Nashville. In the state of Tennessee they are upwards of 40 miles broad, composed of different ranges extending parallel to each other, and separated by valleys, passable only in a few places, and there with difficulty. They are thinly covered with timber, but have a great number of excellent springs, and abound in deer, bears, elks, and some buffaloes. In several places

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they contain springs strongly impregnated with alum, there is one in particular, on Long Fork, a branch of Cumberland river, which issues from the cleft of a rock; if the water be taken up from the fountain head and evaporated, there remain large lumps like ice, which the inhabitants used in dying, and say it answers all the purposes of the best imported alum.

CUMMINGTON, a township of Hampshire, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1779. It contained in 1790, 873 inhabitants, and in 1800, 985. It is 120 miles N. W. by W. of Boston.

CURRITUCK, a maritime county of North Carolina, situated in the N. E. corner of the state. It is bounded E. by Currituck sound, N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Albemarle sound, and W. by Camden county. It contained in 1790, 4116 free inhabitants, and 1103 slaves, and in 1800, 6928, including 1530 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 4th Monday in March, June, September, and December.

CURRITUCK, or CARATUNK, a settlement in Kennebeck county, Maine, situated on the river Kennebeck, 28 miles N. of Norridgwock.

CUSHAT, a small river of North Carolina, which in a S. E. course falls into Albemarle sound, between Choan and the Roanoke.

CUSHETUNK, a range of mountains in Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

CUSHING, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, incorporated in 1789, and contained, in 1790, 942 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1415. It is situated on the sea coast, on both sides of St. George's river, and includes several islands at the mouth of that river, and has several good harbours. The inhabitants are Presbyterians and Baptists. It is 55 leagues by sea N. E. of Boston. Lat. 43° 52' N.

CUSSENS, a small river of Cumberland county, Maine, which, in a S. E. course, passes between the town of Freeport and North Yarmouth, and falls into Casco bay.

CUTTS, a small island on the coast of Maine, opposite to York county.

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DAFUSKEY, an island of South Carolina, on the coast of Beaufort District, about 7 miles in length from the N. E. to Bloody Point, on the S. W. and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. Bloody Point is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of the mouth of Savanna river. The chief produce of the island is cotton, of which one acre will yield from 200 to 250 lb.

D A G

DAGGSBOROUGH, a small post town in Sussex county, Delaware, containing about 20 houses. It is 15 miles from Georgetown, 127 S. of Philadelphia, and 168 from Washington city. The hundred in which this town is situated, contained in 1800, 1148 free persons, and 27 slaves. Lat. 38° 37'. N. lon. 0° 8' W.

D A N

DALTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1784. It is situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, at the 15 mile falls. In 1790, it contained 24 inhabitants, and in 1800, 62.

DALTON, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 554 inhabitants, and in 1800, 850. It is 35 miles from Northampton, 135 W. by N. of Boston, and was incorporated in 1784.

DAMASCUS, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 145 inhabitants.

DAN, a considerable river of North Carolina, which rises near the Appalachian mountains, in Virginia; and running an East course, passes into North Carolina, and by the Upper and Lower Saura Towns. Thence turning to the N. it crosses the divisional line five different times, and unites with the Staunton, and forms the Roanoke. This river, it is thought, might be made navigable, at no considerable expense, for 100 miles above its junction with the Staunton.

DANBURY, a post town, and the capital of Fairfield county, Connecticut. It contained, in 1800, 3277 free persons, and 3 slaves, a court house, and two churches for public worship. It was burnt by the English on the 26th of April, 1777, when large quantities of military stores were destroyed. It is 63 miles S. W. of Hartford, 33 N. W. by W. of New-Haven, and 171 of Philadelphia. It is 70 miles N. N. E. of New York, and 315 from Washington city.

DANBURY, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. It contained in 1800, 165 inhabitants.

D A N

DANBY, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, 32 miles N. of Bennington, and 460 from Washington city. It is N. of Dorset, in Bennington county, and contained in 1790, 1206 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1487.

DANBRIDGE, a post town of Jefferson county, Tennessee, situated near the court house, on French Broad. It is 45 miles from Greenville, 35 from Knoxville, and 565 from Washington city.

DANVERS, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1757. It borders to the N. W. on Salem, and contained in 1790, 372 houses, and 2425 persons, and in 1800, 2643. The inhabitants manufacture large quantities of earthen ware and bricks.

DANVILLE, a small post town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, lately established on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Mohoning creek, eleven and a half miles above Northumberland. It is 210 miles from Washington city.

DANVILLE, a post town of Virginia, situated in Pittsylvania county, on the south side of Dan river, four miles from the North Carolina boundary. It contained in 1798, 16 dwellings, a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco, a merchant mill and a saw mill. The inhabitants manufacture leather, hats, and spirits of domestic materials. It is 170 miles S. W. of Richmond, 70 S. W. of Lynchburgh, 450 of Philadelphia, and 302 from Washington city.

DANVILLE, a post town of Kentucky, and capital of Mercer county, situated on the S. W. side of Dick's river, 40 miles S. by W. of Frankfort, 35 S. S. W. of Lex-

ington, 830 of Philadelphia, and 609 from Washington city. It contains 120 houses, a Presbyterian church, a court house, and jail. Lat. 37. 38. N. lon. 10. 14. W.

DANVILLE, a post and the chief of Caledonia county, Vermont, adjoining Barnet on the N. W. It contained in 1790, 574 inhabitants. It is watered by a branch of Pousoomuck river, is about 20 miles N. by W. of Newbury, and is 607 from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 1513 inhabitants.

DARBY, a small town of Pennsylvania, situated in Delaware county, on the E. side of Darby Creek, in the township of Lower Darby. It contains about 45 dwellings, and a Quaker meeting house. It is 7 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and contained in 1800, 180 inhabitants.

DARBY, a town of New-Haven county, Connecticut, situated on the E. side of Naugatuc river, about 3 miles above its confluence with Stratford river. It contains two churches for public worship, and upwards of 60 dwellings. It is 8 miles W. by N. of New-Haven, and 175 from Philadelphia. Lat. 41. 22. N. lon. 1. 41. E.

DARBY, UPPER, a township of Pennsylvania, in Delaware county, situated N. of the former. It contained in 1801, 862 inhabitants.

DARIEN, a post town of M'Intosh county, Georgia. It is situated on the N. channel of the Alatamaha, 20 miles above Sapelo island, 708 from Washington city, and 42 S. S. W. of Savanna. Lat. 31. 23. N. lon. 5. 0. W.

DARKSVILLE, a small town of Virginia, containing, in 1800, 113 free inhabitants, and 7 slaves.

DARLINGTON, the most southerly county of Cheraws district, South-Carolina; bounded S. and S. W. by Lynche's creek, which separates it from Salem and Clermont counties, in Camden district, S. E. by Liberty county in Georgetown district, N. by Chesterfield, and N. E. by Great Peegee river, which divides it from Marlborough county. It is 35 miles in length, and 21 in breadth; and contained in 1800, 5,295 free persons, and 2,336 slaves. Here is a post-office, which is 438 miles from Washington city.

DARNES, a small post town of Maryland, in Montgomery county, 24 miles from Washington city.

DARTMOUTH, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, 70 miles S. of Boston. It is situated on the W. side of Accushnet river, was incorporated in 1664, and contains 2,499 inhabitants. Lat. 41. 37. N. lon. 4. 21. E.

DARTMOUTH, a township of Grafton county, New-Hampshire, 33 miles N. E. of Haverhill, and 87 N. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1772, and contains 111 inhabitants.

DARTMOUTH, a name which Mr. Morse gives to a town in Elbert county, Georgia. See PETERSBURG.

DAUPHINE, a rough, mountainous, and hilly county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, containing 586,400 acres. It is bounded W. and S. W. by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Mifflin, Cumberland and York counties, N. E. by Berks, and N. by Mahantango creek, which separates it from Northumberland county. It is divided into 13 townships, viz. Heidelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, Derry, Upper Paxton, Low-

er Paxton, Middle Paxton, Swatara, Anvil, Harrisburg, Londonderry, East-Hanover, and West-Hanover. The Southern part of the country is agreeably variegated with lofty hills, and constant streams of water. But the northern part is rough, and mountainous. The principal mountains which pass through it are the Blue, Second, Little, Peters, Wikinilky, and Mahantango mountain. These are only different ridges of that extensive range, the Appalachian mountains. In several of the mountains are found abundance of iron ore of a good quality; a furnace and forge have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. with much spirit. In Derry township in this county on the E. side of Swatara, about two miles above its conflux with the Susquehanna, is a remarkable cavern. Its entrance is under a high bank, and nearly 20 feet wide, and about 8 or 10 in height: it descends gradually nearly to a level with the creek. It contains a great number of apartments of various sizes; some low and narrow: others high and spacious. The roofs are hung with a great number of petrifications, beautifully varied in size and colour, scarcely two found that exactly correspond. But the smoke of the torches, which those used, who had curiosity to travel through it, has defaced, in a great measure, the beauty of them. Some of the stalactites have reached the floor. Dauphin contained, in 1790, 18,177 inhabitants, including 212 slaves; and in 1800, 22,270, including 93 slaves. Chief town Harrisburg.

DAUPHIN, an island in the en-

trance of Mobile bay, 5 miles from Massacre, between which is shoal water. It is about 11 miles in length, 3 or 4 miles of which is a narrow strip of land. On the S. side are the ruins of an old French fort, and the scattered remains of some houses occupied by the natives. The island is partly covered with pine trees. Lat. 30. 10. N. lon. 12. 54. W.

DAVIDSON, a county of Tennessee, in the district of Mero, on the W. side of the Cumberland Mountains. It is bounded N. by Kentucky, S. by the Indian territory, E. by Sumner and W. by Montgomery. The soil is of a black colour, and exceedingly fertile; an acre will produce from 40 to 60 bushels of Indian corn, and 25 or 30 bushels of wheat. The parts uncultivated are covered with timber of an extraordinary size. It is not uncommon to find trees that will measure 8 or 10 feet over, and some have been found that measured even more. The lands are generally level, variegated with some hills and rising ground, between the water courses. It contained, in 1800, 6,684 free persons, and 2,936 slaves. Chief town, Nashville.

DAVISBURG, a small post town of Kentucky, in Christian county, 816 miles from Washington city.

DAVIS Town, in Lincoln county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 303 inhabitants.

DAVIS's, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Here is a post-office, which is 234 miles from Washington city.

DAWFUSKEE, See DAFUSKEE.

DAYTON, a town of the state of Ohio, established in 1796, and now partly built. It is seated

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at the mouth of Mad river, at its entrance into the Great Miami. Lat. 40. N.

DEAL, a place of New-Jersey, in Monmouth county, 7 miles S. of Shrewsbury. It is the resort of much company from Philadelphia, in the summer months.

DEDHAM, a post town of Massachusetts, and capital of Norfolk county, incorporated in 1637. It is situated on Charles river, 11 miles S. W. of Boston, contained, in 1790, 1,659 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,973; has a court house, three churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians. It has a manufactory of wire, 2 grist mills, 2 saw mills, and a leather mill.—It is 321 miles from Philadelphia, and 469 from Washington city.

DEER, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 587 inhabitants.

DEERFIELD, a small river of Massachusetts, which is formed by two branches that rise in Vermont, and passing into Massachusetts unite. Thence winding into an E. direction, it receives North river, a small stream from Vermont, and empties into Connecticut river, between the townships of Greenfield and Deerfield. In its course it passes through a large tract of rich meadow land.

DEERFIELD, a town of the state of Ohio, established in 1796. It is situated on the W. bank of the Little Miami, in about 39. 35. N. lat.

DEERFIELD, a township of Rockingham county, Newhampshire, incorporated in 1766, and contained, in 1790, 1,619 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,878. It is 19 miles S. E. of Concord, and 35. N. W. of Portsmouth.

DEERFIELD, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, seated on the W. bank of Connecticut river, and contained, in 1790, 1,330 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,531. It was incorporated in 1681, and is 17 miles N. of Northampton and 109 N. by W. of Boston. It has an academy which was incorporated in 1797. The post office is 430 miles from Washington city.

DEERFIELD, a township of Cumberland county, New-Jersey.

DEERFIELD STREET, in Cumberland county, New-Jersey, 178 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office.

DEER ISLANDS, GREAT and LITTLE, in Penobscot Bay, in Hancock county, Maine, includes one township, and was incorporated in 1789. It contained, in 1790, 682 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,094; and is 305 miles N. E. of Boston.

DEERING, a township of Hillsborough county, Newhampshire, 15 miles S. W. of Concord, and 54 W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1774, and contained, in 1790, 928 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,244.

DEER PARK, a township of New-York, in Orange county, containing, in 1800, 921 free persons, and 34 slaves.

DEFIANCE, FORT, in the state of Ohio, is situated on the Miami, at the mouth of the river Au Glaize, and is about midway between Fort Wayne and Lake Erie. It was erected by general Wayne in 1794. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 9. 30. E.

DELAWARE, one of the united states of North America, is situated between 38. 29. 30. and 39. 51. N. Lat., 0. 2. E. and 0. 41.

W. lon. It is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river, bay, and the Atlantic ocean, S. and W. by Maryland. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 92 miles, and 33 in breadth from E. to W. but opposite the mouth of Red-Lion creek, it is not more than 13 miles broad. It is divided into three counties, viz. New Castle, Kent and Sussex. Previous to the act of Union, which was passed at Chester, December 7th, 1682, for annexing to Pennsylvania, this state, then called the Territories, the counties of Kent and Sussex, were called Jone's and Workill, or Newdale. It continued attached to Pennsylvania until the commencement of the late revolution, when it became a sovereign and independent state. The number of inhabitants, according to the census of 1790, was 59,094, of whom 8,887 were slaves, and in 1800, 64,273, including 6,153 slaves. This state in general may be considered as one extended plain, interspersed with few hills but what lie in the N. and N. W. parts of New Castle county; a single range, however, of these, stretches from N. to S. though not much elevated, through New Castle, Kent, and into the northern parts of Sussex county, parallel to Delaware river. This is the most elevated tract of land in the peninsula between the Chesapeak and Delaware bays. From a great number of swamps that lie contiguous to this ridge, flow the several rivers and creeks, which water the peninsula. The most considerable of these beginning N. are Elk, Sassafras, Chester, Choptank and Nanticoke, which empty into the Chesapeak, and belong to the state of

Maryland. In this state there are no streams so large as to merit the name of river, if we except Indian and St. Martin's in the Southern parts of Sussex county, and either is inferior in point of extent and utility to Christiana and Brandywine creeks. The eastern side of the state along Delaware river, is indented with a great number of short creeks, which generally are bordered with extensive marshes, consequently have soft banks and muddy bottoms. A few only of these are navigable, on account of the numerous shoals with which they abound. There are few springs of water found here, but that deficiency is supplied by sinking wells, and many of the inhabitants think the water of these more salubrious than the limestone water of Pennsylvania; the latter often giving foreigners of a delicate constitution, and phlegmatic habit, a griping. This pernicious quality the well water of Delaware does not possess. But if many of the citizens of this state possess water which they think so excellent, and which to others, may appear an improbable circumstance, in a country so level, and bordering on salt water; it is overbalanced by the evils arising from the great number of swamps and marshy ground which are met with. The noxious exhalations from these subjecting almost every foreigner, and many of the natives in autumn, to an intermittent fever.

Notwithstanding, many of the swamps, bordering on the Delaware river, are rendered valuable by raising dykes or mounds of earth, to prevent the tides from overflowing them; when they yield large quantities of coarse hay. It has been already observ-

ed, that the northern and western parts of New Castle county, are hilly; the height of these have been estimated at about 500 feet above the tide. Here the soil is generally clay, intermixed with gravel; but after passing Christiana creek, as you approach towards the Delaware river, the soil is a rich clay, intermixed with sand; and as you proceed to the southward it still becomes more so, until you arrive in Sussex county, where it is chiefly a sandy soil. No state perhaps in the Union raises a larger proportion of good wheat than this. It is particularly sought for by the manufacturers of flour, and is thought to be little inferior to the genuine white wheat, which is raised in some counties on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Indian corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, flax, and potatoes, are not found of a better quality, or in greater abundance in any part of the Union. Apples, peats, peaches, cherries, plums and quinces, grow here in great perfection; besides a great variety of small fruit. The inhabitants manufacture a great part of their common wearing apparel—There are in the state 4 paper mills, 3 rolling and slitting mills; besides a greater number of merchant mills for the manufacturing of flour, than in any state of the Union, in proportion to its size.—There are few minerals discovered in this state; the only one that has yet been noticed, is bog iron ore, which is found among the branches of Nanticoke river, in Sussex county. Previous to the revolution, it was wrought to a large amount. It is of such a quality as to be peculiarly adapted to castings. The furnace is fallen to decay, but

the forge still continues to manufacture bar iron, &c. There is also a bloomery, which still continues to manufacture a little. The staple commodities of this state are, wheat and lumber, but the foreign trade is inconsiderable in proportion to the abundance of those articles which it furnishes; vast quantities being sent to Philadelphia, and shipped from that port. The exports in the year 1790, ending September 30th, amounted to 199,840 dollars, in 1792—133,972 dollars, in 1793—71,242 dollars, in 1794—233,460 dollars, and in 1801—66,042 dollars. In the year 1791 this state owned and employed in the foreign trade, 7,873 tons of shipping, of these 4,610 were American. In the two subsequent years the tonnage was less, and last year it was more; always bearing a proportion to, and fluctuating with the exports. The militia of this state completed formerly one division, which contained three brigades, each county being one, and each brigade contained three regiments. By a late law the militia has been abolished. The most numerous religious denomination here are the Presbyterians, who have 24 churches, the Episcopalians 14, and the Baptists 7; there is besides these, a considerable number of Methodists, particularly in the two lower counties—The legislative authority in this state consists in a house of representatives, a senate and governor. A representative must be 24 years of age, have a freehold in the county, and have been 3 years a citizen and inhabitant of the state, and of the county wherein he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election, unless he may have been

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absent on the public business of the state, or United States. Their present number is 7 to each county. A senator must be upwards of 27 years of age, have a freehold estate within the county, in 200 acres of land, or real and personal estate to the amount of £.1,000 and have been a citizen and inhabitant as in case of a representative; the present number is 3 from each county: but the general assembly have power to increase the number, when two-thirds of each branch shall think it expedient; provided the number of senators shall not be greater than one half, nor less than one third the number of representatives. They are divided into 3 classes; those having the least number of votes forming the first class, &c. whose time expires at the end of one year, which is supplied by a new election; the second class expires at the expiration of two years, &c. which is also supplied by a new election; and so of the third class. Elections are on the 1st Tuesday in October, and the general assembly meets on the 1st Tuesday of January, annually, unless sooner convened by the governor. Electors must be 21 years of age, have resided in the state two years, and paid taxes. The governor must have attained the age of 30 years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the United States 12 years, and of this state 7, previous to his election. He is not eligible more than three years in six. He is commander in chief of the military, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The speaker of the senate, and after

him the speaker of the house of representatives, shall exercise the office of governor, in case of vacancy. The judicial power is vested in a court of chancery, and several common law courts. Judges are appointed by the governor, and commissioned during good behaviour, and justices of the peace for seven years; members of either branch of the legislature, the chancellor, judges of the supreme court and common pleas, and the attorney general, are during office conservators of the peace throughout the state; and the treasurer, secretary, clerks of the supreme court, prothonotaries, registers, recorders, sheriffs and coroners, in the counties in which they respectively reside. The general assembly, with the approbation of the governor, have a right, under certain restrictions and regulations, to make amendments to the constitution. Delaware contains 1,267,200 acres.

DELAWARE, a large navigable river, which is formed by two principal branches that rise in the state of New York. The northernmost of which is called the Mohawk's branch: it rises in the upper part of Harpersfield township, Delaware county, and pursuing a S. W. course about 51 miles direct, turns suddenly to the S. E. by S. and soon after becomes the divisional line of Pennsylvania, 7 miles below which it receives Popachton branch. Continuing the same course to lat. 41. 21. N. when it becomes the boundary of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; turning suddenly to the S. W. it continues that course until it passes the Blue Ridge. Thence winding to the south, it meanders nearly in that course to

lat. 40. 34. N. when turning to the S. E. passes by Trenton, Lambertown, and Bordentown. Thence winding to the S. W. passes by Bristol, Burlington, Philadelphia city, Chester, Chichester and New Castle, about 4 miles below which it winds to the S. E. by S. and enters the Atlantic ocean between Cape May and Cape Henlopen in lat. 38. 35. N. It is navigable in a 64 gun ship to Philadelphia, which is 120 miles from the ocean, by the course of the river. Sloops go 35 miles further, to the falls of Trenton. Above these it is navigable, for boats carrying 8 or 9 tons, 100 miles. And for Indian canoes, except some inconsiderable falls, 150 further. The tide sets up to Trenton falls, and at Philadelphia it rises generally 5 or 6 feet. From its communication with the ocean to Bombay hook, which is 20 miles, it is generally termed Delaware bay. From Bombay hook up to Reedy island is 20 miles. This island is the rendezvous of outward bound vessels in the latter end of autumn and beginning of spring. The course from this to the sea is S. E. by S. So that a N. W. wind, which is the prevailing one in those seasons, will carry ships out to sea. This river has generally been frozen over one or two months in the winter season, except in 1793, 1794, and 1795, so as to prevent navigation. But vessels may at all times make a safe harbour at Reedy island, where piers have been erected by the state, or at Port Penn; and if the piers which were erected at New Castle, had been built of proper materials, they would have contributed much to the safety of vessels in the winter season, as the

situation is eligible, and more convenient to Philadelphiathan the two others. Vessels are generally from twelve to twenty-four hours in ascending to Philadelphia. The navigation is easy and safe. In the months of May and June, nature can scarcely present a more pleasing view, than the banks of this river, when sailing up or down. From Chester to Philadelphia, which is 20 miles by water, the channel of the river is contracted by islands of marsh. These are generally banked, and turned into rich, valuable meadows. At its entrance into the Atlantic, it is 18 miles wide; but about 15 miles higher it spreads to the breadth of 30 miles; at Reedy island it is about 3 miles, and at Philadelphia 1,363 yards. On Cape Henlopen, a light house has been erected since the war; the former one being burnt in 1777. It is a handsome stone structure, in the form of an Octagon, and is 115 feet high, and stands upon ground elevated nearly the same height above the level of the sea. The lantern is between 7 and 8 feet square, lighted with 8 lamps; around the lantern, at a little distance, is a strong wire net work, in order to prevent birds from breaking the glass at night. Yet strange as it may appear, upwards of 110 birds of different kinds were found dead one morning shortly after it was erected. One duck, in particular, flew against it with such force as to break through both wire and glass; and was found dead in the lantern next morning. But latterly there are few accidents happen. Why the birds are becoming more sensible of their danger, is a question, perhaps, worthy the attention of

the naturalist, as we cannot suppose any of those that flew against the lantern, ever returned to communicate the danger to their kind. The yearly expense of the light house is estimated at 650l. The Delaware in its course receives several navigable rivers, which are described under their respective names. The ancient Indian name of this river was Chihohocki, from a nation of Indians of that name, who dwelt on its western bank, as far down as Duck creek, in New Castle county, which was their southern boundary. They were a confederate tribe of the Lenopi, or Delawares. It was afterwards named South river by the Dutch, who resided in the state of New York. Its present name is received from Lord De la War, who put into it on his passage from Virginia.

DELAWARE, a county of Pennsylvania, 21 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing 115,200 acres. It is bounded N. by Montgomery, N. W. and W. by Chester, N. E. by Philadelphia county, S. W. by New Castle county in the state of Delaware, and S. E. by Delaware river, which separates it from Gloucester county, New Jersey. It comprehends the following townships, viz. Radnor, Newton, Haverford, Upper Darby, Lower Darby, Tinicum, Ridley, Springfield, Marple, Edgmont, Upper Providence, Lower Providence, Chester, Upper Chichester, Lower Chichester, Bethel, Concord, Ashton, Middleton, Birmingham, and Thornbury. It contained in 1790, 9433 free inhabitants, and 50 slaves; in 1800, 12,802 free persons, and 7 slaves: increase in 10 years, 3326. In that part of the country bordering

on the river Delaware, the lands are low, and chiefly appropriated for meadow and pasture. Great numbers of cattle, which are brought in yearly from the western parts of Virginia and North Carolina, are fattened here, for supplying the Philadelphia market. The meadows being principally marshes, were subject to be overflowed by the Delaware, and therefore of little value. But the proprietors, by raising dykes, or mounds of earth, along the river, have converted these marshes, which were formerly a nuisance to the neighbourhood, into rich valuable meadows; however, in extraordinary freshes in the river, some of the banks are broken down; which, if it happens before cutting the grass, destroys the crop of hay for that season. To repair those breaches is often to the proprietors a considerable expense. In the northern parts of the county, the farmers generally raise wheat, corn, rye, potatoes, hemp, flax, &c. as are done in other parts of the state. It is well watered by Chester, Ridley, Crum, and Darby creeks. Chief town, Chester. It contained in 1798, 34 merchant mills, 37 saw mills, 1 slitting mill, 3 snuff mills, 7 paper mills, 4 fulling mills, 1 turning mill, 3 bark mills, 1 skin-mill, 2 plaster mills, 1 for stamping cotton and linen, 1 blade mill, and 7 forges. Total, 102.

DELAWARE, a county of New York, bounded S. E. by Ulster, N. E. by Schoharie, N. by Otsego, W. by the Susquehanna, and S. W. by Pennsylvania. It is divided into 10 townships, viz. Franklin, Walton, Colchester, Middleton, Roxbury, Kortright, Meredith, Delhi, Stamford, and Harpers-

field. The principal rivers are the Mohawks and Popachton branch of the Delaware. This county was taken from the counties of Ulster and Otsego. It contained in 1800, 10,228 free inhabitants, and 16 slaves.

DELAWARE, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W. side of the Delaware, and between Dingsman's creek on the N. and Busk hill on the S. It contained in 1800, 380 free persons, and 1 slave.

DELAWARES, or LENOPI, otherwise LINNELINOPIES, a formidable nation of Indians, who resided on the W. side of the river Delaware, between the Blue Ridge and Duck creek, in the state of Delaware, 24 miles below New Castle. They consisted of five confederate tribes, who all spoke the same language. The Mohiccons, or Manhattans, possessed that part of New York and Connecticut, which lies between the North and Connecticut rivers, from the high lands to the sea coast; also Long Island, Staten Island, and York Island; the latter, from being their chief place of residence, was called Manhattan. The Wabinga, or Mohickanders, who were by some called River Indians, dwelt between the Blue mountain and Raritan river, occupying the country from the Hudson, or North river, to the Delaware. The Wanami, who inhabited the maritime parts of New Jersey, and were bounded on the N. by the Wabinga; the Munsey, who resided on the W. side of the river Delaware, between the Blue mountain and the river Lehigh; and the Chihohocki, who dwelt between these last and Duck creek, and bordered on the Nanticoes, a different

nation, which resided between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. These confederate tribes carried on a furious war about the year 1608 with the Six Nations, who were called by the south Indians, Massawomacs, and by the English the Five Nations. However, after fighting several obstinate and bloody battles, the Massawomacs prevailed, and penetrated down the Susquehanna, as far as the mouth of that river, and engaged the Nanticoes to enter into an alliance with them; they also formed an alliance with the Monakins, who resided on James river, in Virginia, and urged them to a war with the Delawares; while the Mohawks carried on a desperate war against the Mohiccons. The Delawares being surrounded with enemies, were at length compelled to sue for peace, which they obtained, on condition that they would put themselves under the protection of the Massawomacs, or Mingo confederacy, as they were called by some; confine themselves wholly to raising corn, and hunting, and no longer to have the power of making war. This is what the Indians call making them women, and in this condition William Penn found them when he arrived in 1682, to establish the settlement of Pennsylvania. Since that period they have gradually moved back to the S. side of Lake Erie; between which, and the head waters of Muskingum, where they now reside. Previous to the late Indian war, they were reckoned at about 600; but it is supposed from the different battles they have been lately engaged in, that their number is now reduced to about 400. There is another tribe called the

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Delawares, who reside in the state of New York, on a branch of the Susquehanna. Their number is about 150; some say 400. These last are friendly Indians.

DEMIQUIAN, a small river of the Indiana Territory, which empties into the Illinois in a S. S. E. course about 23 miles above Sagamond river.

DELHI, a township of Delaware county, New York, containing, in 1800, 819 free persons, and two slaves. The post office is 450 miles from Washington city.

DENFIELD, a township of Oneida county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 1061 free persons, and 1 slave.

DENNIS, a township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, incorporated the 4th of March 1794. It extends across the isthmus of Barnstable, from Barnstable bay on the N. to Nantucket Sound on the S. It has Norwich on the E. and Yarmouth and Base river on the W. the number of dwellings is reckoned at 180, and the number of inhabitants at 2000, who have 3 churches, 2 for Presbyterians and one for Quakers. The young men are chiefly engaged in the codfishery: About 45 sail of schooners were employed in 1797. That year they caught about 25,000 quintals of fish. It is 59 miles S. E. by S. of Boston, and in 1800, contained 1400 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 517 miles from Washington city.

DENNIS CREEK, in Cape May county, New Jersey. Here is a post office which is 219 miles from Washington city.

DENNYSVILLE, a small port town of Maine, in Washington county, 880 miles from Washington city.

DENNY'S, a river of Washington county, Maine, 22 miles E. of Machias.

DENTON, the chief town of Caroline county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is situated on the E. side of Choptank creek, one of the two principal branches of Choptank river. It is regularly laid out, but contains few houses. It is 37 miles S. S. E. of Chester, and 101 from Washington city.

DEPTFORD, a township of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

DERBY, a small town of Pennsylvania, situated in Delaware county, on the E. side of Derby creek. It contains about 45 dwellings and a Quaker meeting house. It is 7 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

DERBY, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county, E. of lake Memphremagog. It adjoins Canada on the N. And contained in 1800, 178 inhabitants.

DERBY, a post town of Connecticut, situated in New Haven county, at the confluence of the rivers Naugatuck and Housetonec, 12 miles N. of the Sound, and 40 N. W. of New Haven. It contained in 1800, 1858 free inhabitants, and 20 slaves; a church for Presbyterians, one for episcopalians, a free mason hall, an oilmill, 2 forges, and 5 grist mills. The river Housetonec being navigable in vessels drawing eight and an half feet water, the inhabitants carry on a brisk trade with the West Indies; and the lands being pretty fertile have

added greatly to the increase of the town. It is 195 miles from Philadelphia, and 341 from Washington City. Lat. 41. 22. N. lon. 1. 41. E.

DERRY, a township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Swatara, containing, in 1800, 1666 inhabitants, including 10 slaves. It has a curious cave, 2 miles from the river. See DAUPHIN.

DERRY, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the Juniatta W. of Lewistown. It contained, in 1800, 1135 inhabitants.

DERRY, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, between the Conemaugh and Loyalsock creek. It contained, in 1800, 2093 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

DERRY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, W. of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 1570 inhabitants.

DERUITER, a township of New York, in Chenango county, containing, in 1800, 310 inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 466 miles from Washington City. The fellow who printed for Congress, the census of 1800, spells this township DENEITER.

DERRYFIELD, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of the Merrimack, incorporated in 1751. It is 42 miles W. of Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 362 inhabitants, and in 1800, 557.

DETOUR DES ANGLOIS, a large circular bend in the Mississipi,

18 miles below New Orleans, at which are two forts. The bend is so great vessels cannot pass it with the same wind that conducted them to it, but must wait till the wind changes to a favourable point.

DETROIT, the largest and best fortified town in the Indiana territory, in possession of the British, till 1796. It is pleasantly situated on the N. W. side of the river Detroit, 20 miles N. of the W. end of Lake Erie, upon ground elevated about 40 feet above the surface of the water in the river. It consists of several parallel streets, which are crossed by others at right angles. The streets are narrow, and in the rainy season dirty. Instead of having the foot ways, in front of the houses, paved with brick or pebble stones, logs are cut at a certain length, and laid parallel to each other. It contains nearly 300 wooden buildings, and a Roman Catholic church. The number of inhabitants in the town and neighbourhood, exclusive of the military and Indians, are twelve hundred. The town is about 1000 feet in length, but scarcely that in breadth. It is piqueted round, having block-houses at each gate, mounted with cannon, and defended by Fort Leneau, on the W. The fort is a square, with bastions at each angle, and is a place of but little strength. The Indians, as there is always a number of them here, are turned out regularly every night. It has four gates, two leading to the wharves, which are erected along the river, one to the N. and another to the S. The road leading from the S.

gate, down the river towards Lake Erie, affords a most agreeable and pleasant walk, for nearly three miles. The British had here three armed vessels, two of which were mounted with twelve guns each, and the third with eight, besides two gun boats carrying each an eighteen brass pounder on their bows. There are also belonging to this place one brig and twelve schooners. The schooners are larger than those generally engaged in trading between the Atlantic ports and the West Indies. The vessels are employed in trading between Fort Erie, Michilimackinac, and Detroit. The country around is tolerably well settled. The inhabitants are chiefly of French extract. It is 422 miles N. of Frankfort, Kentucky, 725 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 818 from Washington city, by the post road. Lat. 42° 40'. N. lon. 7° 48'. W. The Government of the United States keeps here a Garrison consisting of about 248 soldiers.

DETROIT, a beautiful river which flows from Lake St. Clair, into the W. end of Lake Erie, and constitutes part of the boundary between the United States, and the British possessions. It is about 30 miles in length, three quarters of a mile in breadth, and is navigable for vessels of burthen. The country along its banks is generally cleared and well settled. After passing through Lake Erie, nothing is to be seen on its banks, but one extensive dreary forest; the champaign country, which presents itself to view, in the vicinity of Detroit, forms a delightful and agreeable contrast.

DEWEE, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, forming one of the three harbours of Charleston.

DICKS, a small river of Kentucky, which rises in Lincoln county, and by running a N. N. W. course falls into Kentucky river. It is about 50 miles long, and 45 yards wide at its mouth. In its course it is confined by precipices of limestone and white marble, in some places nearly 300 feet high.

DICKENSONVILLE, the chief town of Russel county, Virginia. It has lately been established, and contains but few houses.

DICKINSON, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1845 inhabitants, including 9 slaves.

DIGHTON, a post town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, containing 236 houses, and 1793 inhabitants. It is 7 miles above Taunton, 314 from Philadelphia, and 463 from Washington city.

DINWIDDIE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Appomattox river, which separates it from Chesterfield, E. and S. E. by Prince-George's, W. by Amelia, and S. by Nottaway. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 13,934 inhabitants, of whom 7,334 were slaves, and in 1800, 4,987 free persons, and 6866 slaves. Chief town, Petersburg.

DIXHILLS, in Suffolk county, New-York, 290 miles from Washington city.

DIXON'S SPRINGS, in Smith county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, which is 691 miles from Washington city.

DONEGAL, a fertile township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N. E side of the

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Susquehanna, between Chefekalungo and Conewago creeks. It is 14 miles W. by N. of Lancaster, and in 1800, contained 2475 inhabitants, including 42 slaves.

DONEGAL, a large township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, between Laurel Hill on the W. and Chesnut-ridge on the E. In 1800, it contained 1411 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

DONEGAL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, S. W. of Washington town. It contained in 1800, 762 inhabitants.

DORCHESTER, a populous county of the Eastern-shore of Maryland. It is bounded N. by Caroline county, and Choptank river, which divides it from Talbot county, S. and W. by the Chesapeake bay, and S. E. by Nanticoke river, which separates it from Somerset county. It is 32 and a half miles in length from E. to W. and 27 in breadth from N. to S. It contained in 1790, 15,875 inhabitants, of whom 5,337 are slaves, and in 1800, 11,778 free persons, and 4566 slaves. In the southern parts of this county the lands in general are low and marshy, particularly along Transquaking, Blackwater, and Teram creeks, and along Hungary river, which is but an arm of the bay, separating Hooper's Island from the main land. The lands in the northern parts of the county are more elevated. The principal produce is wheat, corn, and lumber. Chief town Cambridge. It contains 359,040 acres; besides the islands along the coast, which contain 15,530.

DORCHESTER, a small town of Charleston district, South-Carolina,

situuated on the E. side of Ashly river, 19 miles N. W. of Charleston. It is much on the decline.

DORCHESTER, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 2 miles S. by E. of Boston, settled in 1630. The inhabitants manufacture paper, chocolate, leather shoes, and snuff. It contained in 1790, 256 houses, and 1722 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2347 inhabitants. The N. W. point extends within half a mile of Boston. On the heights of Dorchester the American army erected some batteries, in the late war with England.

DORCHESTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, 17 miles N. E. of Hanover. It was incorporated in 1761, contained in 1790, 170 inhabitants, and in 1800, 349.

DORSET, a township of Vermont, in Bennington county, containing in 1790, 958 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1386. It is situated between Danby on the N. and Manchester on the S. 27 miles N. by E. of Bennington.

DOUBLE BRIDGE, in Lunenburg county, Virginia. Here is a post office. It is 225 miles from Washington city.

DOUGLAS, a township of Massachusetts, and the most southerly in Worcester county, adjoining Connecticut and Rhode Island, on the S. It was incorporated in 1746, and contained in 1790, 1080 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1083. Douglass is 47 miles S. W. of Boston.

DOUGLAS, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the river Schuylkill, extending along the S. E.

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line of Berks county. In 1800, it contained 1257 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

DOUGLASS, a township of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, adjoining Montgomery county on the S. It contained, in 1800, 450 inhabitants.

DOUGHTY'S FALLS, a place in York county, Maine, where a post office is kept. It is 9 miles from Berwick, 91 from Boston, 439 from Philadelphia, and 563 from Washington city.

Dover, the metropolis of the state of Delaware, situated in Kent county; on Jones' creek, 4 miles direct from Delaware river, and 141 from Washington city, 76 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. It consists of 4 streets, which intersect each other at right angles. The area included within these intersections, forms a handsome and spacious parade. On the east side of the parade is an elegant state-house, which is built of brick, and gives an air of grandeur to the town. The dwellings, which are about 120, are chiefly of brick. Here the high court of errors and appeals sits annually, on the first Tuesday in August. Supreme courts are held on the 4th after the 4th Tuesday in April, and October; besides courts of common pleas. A federal circuit court is also held here on the 27th of October; and a district court on the 4th Tuesday in February and August. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia, chiefly in wheat; but the landing is five miles from the town. Lat. 39. 11. N. Lon. 0. 26. W.

DOVER, a town of York county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N. side of Fox run, which unites

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with Conewago creek, and empties into the Susquehanna. It contained in 1800, 1430 inhabitants, including 2 slaves, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 7 miles N. W. of York, and 95 W. of Philadelphia.

DOVER, a considerable, and thriving post town of New Hampshire, and chief of Strafford county. It is situated contiguous to the S. side of Cochecho river, about 4 miles above its confluence with Salmon fall, or Pascataqua river. It contained in 1800, 2062 inhabitants, a congregational church, a court house, and jail. A supreme court is held here the 2d Tuesday in April, and 1st in September, and a court of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in Feb. The town was incorporated in 1633. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, 426 from Philadelphia, and 550 from Washington city. Lat. 43. 11. N. Lon. 4. 10. E.

DOVER, a township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, containing, in 1790, 910 inhabitants. It is between Shrewsbury and New-Stafford.

DOVER, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 15 miles S. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1650, and contained in 1790, 485 inhabitants, and in 1800, 511.

DOWNTON, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, 150 miles from Washington city, and about 30 W. of Philadelphia. Here is a post office. The situation is pleasant.

DOYLESTOWN, a small post town of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 15 miles N. W. of New-

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ton, 26 N. of Philadelphia, and 172 from Washington city.

DRACUT, a township of Massachusetts, and the most northerly in the county of Middlesex, containing in 1790, 1217 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1274. It is situated on the north side of the Merrimack, opposite Patucket Falls, adjoining New-Hampshire, 30 miles N. W. of Boston, and 511 from Washington city. Here is a post office.

DRESDEN, a post town of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kennebeck river, containing in 1800, 700 inhabitants. It was incorporated on the 24th of June 1794, and was formerly a port of Pownalboro'. It is 9 miles from Wiscasset Point, 180 N. by E. of Boston, 540 from Philadelphia, and 664 from Washington city. Dresden has Pittstown on the N. and Pownalboro' and Newmilford on the S. E.

DRIPPING SPRING, in Warren county, Kentucky. Here is a post office, which is 855 miles from Washington city.

DROMORE, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1077 inhabitants, including 21 slaves.

DRYDEN, a military township of New-York, W. of Virgil and E. of Ulysses.

DUANESBURG, a township of New-York, in Albany county, which contained in 1790, 1470 inhabitants, including 260 electors, and five slaves, and in 1800, 2777 free persons, and 10 slaves. The post office is 424 miles from Washington city.

DUBLIN, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire incorporated in 1771. It is 28

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miles S. E. of Charleston, 63 W. of Portsmouth, containing in 1790, 901 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1088.

DUBLIN LOWER, a township of Philadelphia county, situated on the N. W. side of the river Delaware, 10 miles above Philadelphia. It is watered by Pennepack creek, which runs nearly through the middle of it; And in 1800, it contained 1495 inhabitants, including 8 slaves.

DUBLIN, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, N. W. of Abington. It contained in 1800, 744 inhabitants.

DUBLIN, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of Sideling hill, adjoining Huntingdon county. It contained in 1800, together with Air township, 1403 inhabitants, including one slave.

DUBLIN, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Tuscarora mountain, adjoining Dublin township in Bedford county. It contained in 1800, 978 inhabitants.

DUCK, a navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which rises near the head waters of Elk river, and running a W. N. W. course, empties into the Tennessee, in lat. 36. It is navigable for boats, about 90 miles, and is about 200 yards wide at its mouth.

DUCK CREEK, a post town of Newcastle county, Delaware, containing about 100 houses. It is situated on Duck-creek, which separates the counties of Newcastle and Kent. Several of the houses have a handsome appearance. Here is an Episcopal church. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade with Philadelphia,

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&c. The hundred in which this town is situated, contained in 1800, 3380 free persons, and 345 slaves. It is 153 miles from Washington city. It is 12 miles from Dover, and 64 from Philadelphia.

DUCK TRAP, a post town of Hancock county, district of Maine, situated on the post road, and contained in 1800, 686 inhabitants. It receives its name from a creek, called Duck-trap, which flows from a pond of that name, 3 miles long, and one broad, and falls into Penobscot bay, at the N. E. corner. It turns a grist and a saw-mill. The harbour of Duck-trap has, at spring tides, 9 feet water. It is 32 miles from Penobscot, 115 from Portland, 578 from Philadelphia, and 716 from Washington city.

DUDLEY, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 55 miles S. W. of Boston, it contained in 1790, 1114 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1240.

DUKES, a county of Massachusetts, which comprehends the islands of Martha's Vineyard, and Chabaquiddick; which see. It contained in 1800, 3118 inhabitants.

DUMFRIES, a port of entry, and post town of Virginia, the capital of Prince William's county, seated on Quantico creek, which falls into the Patowmac about 4 miles below the town. It contains about 240 houses, including dwellings, stores, &c. The court house, gaol, and clerk's office are neat buildings. On the N. W. side is a hill which conceals the town partly from view. It is 10 miles from Colchester, 26 S. W. of Alexandria, 94 S. E. of Richmond, 182 S. W. by W.

of Philadelphia, and 36 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 2. 18. W.

DUMMER, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, S. W. of Lake Umbagog. It was incorporated in 1773.

DUMMER, FORT, in New-Hampshire, is seated on the E. side of Connecticut river, in the township of Chesterfield.

DUMMERTON, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 1692 inhabitants.

DUNBAR, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1458 inhabitants, including 12 slaves.

DUNBARTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing in 1790, 917 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1222. It is 36 miles W. of Portsmouth, and was incorporated in 1765.

DUNCANSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, on the W. side of Lake Memphremagog, in Orleans county. It contained in 1800, 50 inhabitants.

DUNKARD, a township of Greene county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 839 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

DUNKIRK, a small post town of Virginia, in King and Queen county, 116 miles from Washington city.

DUNKIRK, OR TODDSBRIDGE, a post town of Virginia in King and Queen county, on the Mattapony, 53 miles S. S. E. of Fredericksburg, and 283 from Philadelphia. It contains about 50 houses.

DUNLOPE, a fort in the state of Ohio, on the W. bank of the Little Miami, about 13 miles above Columbia.

DUNNSTOWN, in Pennsylvania, is situated in Lycoming county,

on the north side of the west branch of Susquehanna river, about a mile above Bald Eagle creek. It contains upwards of 30 dwellings, and is 65 miles above Northumberland.

DUNSTABLE, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1746. It is seated on the west side of the Merrimack, 40 miles N. W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 632 inhabitants, and in 1800, 862. Here is a post office 520 miles from Washington city.

DUNSTABLE, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 37 miles from Boston, containing in 1790, 380 inhabitants, and in 1800, 485. It is situated on the S. side of the Merrimack.

DUPAGE, a lake in the Indiana Territory, formed by the enlargement of Plein river, which with that of Theakiki, forms the Illinois.

DUPLIN, a county of Wilmington district, North Carolina, 30 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It is bounded E. by Onslow, S. E. by New Hanover, S. W. by Sampson, and N. by Lenoir. It contained in 1790, 4279 free inhabitants, who are chiefly Calvinists, and Baptists; and 1,383 slaves, and in 1800, 6796 including 1864 slaves. The principal river is the N. E. branch of Cape Fear, which runs through the county, near the E. side. Black river passes near the borders of the county in many places on the W. Both these rivers are navigable during wet seasons, in boats and rafts, a considerable distance; and as they unite above Wilmington, the farmer finds an easy mode of transporting his pro-

duce to that market. The soil is extremely different; on the rivers and creeks it is light, of a brown colour, and a little mixed with sand. This is reckoned the best for Indian corn, and in a natural state produces oak, hickory, poplar, &c. the greater part of the farmers raise wheat and rice, for their own use, but generally they prefer bread made of Indian corn; they likewise raise cotton, and large quantities of sweet potatoes; as they have no market for the latter, besides serving for family use, they feed their hogs with them. Land of a second quality is situated at some distance from the rivers, &c., and is either overgrown with pine, poison, or savannas, which are much the largest portion and serve chiefly as ranges for cattle; From the pine they make considerable quantities of tar, and turpentine. The piney lands when cleared and manured, produce tolerable crops, and preserve the manure much longer than the rich land on the banks of the rivers. The average produce of a plantation, is about 8 bushels of Indian corn to the acre; the best lands will produce 20. In the gazetteer of the United States, I mentioned that Sarecto is the capital of Duplin, and Mr. Morse has copied my error, there is no town in the county. The court house is 55 miles N. of Wilmington, 57 S. E. by E. of Fayetteville, 60 S. W. by W. of Newbern, and 566 from Philadelphia.

DU QUESNE, FORT, the former name of Pittsburg.

DURAND, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. It was uninhabited in 1800.

DURHAM, a township of Cumberland county, Maine; on the S. side of Androscoggin river, 8 miles above the tide, and 25 from Portland. It contained in 1790, 724 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1242, and was incorporated in 1789. It has a Friends and a congregationalist church: a grist and saw mill. Some years ago in a part of the town, a stratum of mud and shells was found, several feet beneath the surface, and about ten miles from the sea.

DURHAM, the most northerly township in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Delaware, adjoining Williams township, in Northampton county. In 1800, it contained 405 inhabitants.

DURHAM, a township of Sussex county, Connecticut, 18 miles from Newhaven, it was incorporated in 1702, and contained in 1800, 1074 free persons, and 3 slaves.

DURHAM, a post town of New-Hampshire, in Strafford county, on Oyster river, 12 miles from Portsmouth, 426 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1633, and contained in 1790, 1247 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1126. Here is a post office which is 544 miles from Washington city.

DURLOCK, in Schoharie county, New-York. Here is a post office, which is 449 miles from Washington city.

DUTCHESSE, a mountainous, rough, and hilly county of the state of New-York, bounded E. by the state of Connecticut, W. by Hudson river, which separates it from Ulster and part of Orange county, S. by West-Chester, and N. by Columbia. It is forty

eight miles long, and thirty two broad, and is divided into the following townships, viz. Philips-town, Fredericktown, South-East, Fishkill, Beekman, Pawling, Poughkeepsie, Clinton, Rinebeck, Washington, Amenia, North-East, Stanford, Carmel, and Franklin. It contained in 1790, 43,410 free inhabitants, and 1,856 slaves. In the township of Rinebeck, a curious cavern was discovered some years ago, by a boy passing accidentally along, the descent of a steep hill.—The entrance, which is between two rocks, is narrow, and scarcely passable without a ladder. It is divided into two apartments, by a narrow passage; the first is about 17 feet in length, and 8 in breadth, and scarcely so high as to admit a child of 8 years old to walk upright; the other is nearly 14 feet in length, and much higher, and broader, than the first. It possesses, like many other caverns in the United States, a strong petrifying quality. The water which is constantly percolating through the roof, has formed a great variety of beautiful stalactites, like a thousand icicles pendent from the roof. Several of them have reached the floor, and one nearly two feet in diameter. They are transparent, and perforated in their whole length, with a hole about the size of that in a tobacco pipe, through which the water is constantly, but slowly dripping. The air in the remote parts of the cave, is disagreeably warm, non-elastick, and unfit for respiration. It is with some difficulty that one can breathe. When it was first discovered, there were found in it, and about its entrance, pieces of leather and old cloth; which

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'circumstance led some to conclude, that it was the residence of persons not friendly to the American cause, in the late revolution. Chief towns, Poughkeepsie, and Fishkill. It contained in 1800, 46,166 free persons, and 1609 slaves.

DUXBURY, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, containing in 1790, 1460 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1664. It was incorporated in 1637; is 38 miles S. E. by E. of Boston, and 520 from Washington city. The inhabitants own about 20

vessels from 60 to 90 tons, chiefly employed in the fisheries, and coasting trade.

DUXBURY, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 39 inhabitants, and in 1800, 153. It is 20 miles S. E. of Burlington.

DYERSTOWN, a village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, situated on a branch of Neshaminy creek, which empties into the Delaware, 12 miles above Philadelphia. It is 16 miles N. W. by N. of Newton, and 20 N. by E. of Philadelphia.

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EARL, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the S. E. side of Conestogo creek, between Carnarvon and Leacock. It contained, in 1800, 366 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

EARL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, containing, in 1800, 489 inhabitants.

EASTANELLE, a small river of Georgia, which is one of the head branches of the Alabama. The Indian town of Eastanelle stands on its banks.

EASTBETHLEHEM, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Mo-

nongahela, and N. of Ten Mile creek.

EAST-BRADFORD, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, watered by Brandywine creek and its west branch.

EAST-BUFFALOE, a township of Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1984 inhabitants, including 2 slaves,

EAST-CALN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between Brandywine creek and its W. branch. It contained, in 1800, 819 free persons, including 5 slaves.

EAST-BUTTERFIELD. See HARTFORD.

EAST-CHESTER, a township of West-Chester county, New-York, containing in 1790, 740 inhabitants, including 75 slaves. It is seated on Long-Island-Sound, 5 miles from West-Chester, 15 N. E. of New-York. In 1796, it contained 106 electors, and in 1800, 636 free persons, and 102 slaves.

EAST-DISTRICT, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 753 inhabitants.

EASTERN-NECK-ISLAND, on the E. side of Chesapeak Bay, at the N. entrance of Chester river, is about three and a half miles long, and one and a half broad. It contains 2,400 acres.

EASTERN-PRECINCT, a division of Somerset county, New-Jersey, containing, in 1790, 2008 inhabitants, including 240 slaves.

EASTERN-RIVER, a settlement of Maine, in Hancock county, which contains 240 inhabitants.

EASTERTON, a small town of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehana, 4 miles above Harrisburg, and 111 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

EAST-FALLOWFIELD, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the W. branch of Brandywine creek. In 1800 it contained 622 inhabitants.

EAST-GREENWICH, a post town of Rhode-Island, and the capital of Kent county, situated on the N. W. part of Narraganset bay, 16 miles S. of Providence, and 22 N. N. W. of Newport. In the compact part of the town are several dwellings, a court house, and church. It carries on some trade in the fisheries, and to the West-Indies. The num-

ber of inhabitants in 1798, was 1824, and in 1800, 1775. It is 306 miles from Philadelphia, and 442 from Washington city.

EAST-HADDAM, a township of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, settled in 1704. It is situated on the east side of Connecticut river, opposite Haddam, 14 miles below Middleton. Here is a post office, which is 380 miles from Washington city.

EASTHAM, a post town of Massachusetts, and one of the oldest in the state formerly including Harwich, Orleans, and Wellfleet. It is situated in Barnstable county, on the Atlantic Ocean, which bounds it on the east, having Wellfleet on the north, and Orleans on the south. The soil is generally light and sandy. A great part of the land has become broken, and formed into a sandy beach. About 10 bushels of Indian corn, and 6 or 7 of rye, are the usual produce of an acre. Along the whole coast there is no harbour for vessels; the young men, though employed in the fisheries, engage with the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns. It owns only 2 or 3 small vessels. The number of inhabitants, was in 1800, 659,

who are of the Presbyterian religion, and have a church for public worship. It is 22 miles from Barnstable, and 100 from Boston. Mr. Morse says it is 10 miles long. The gentleman who furnished us with the above information, and lives in the township, says it is only about 6 in length, and, on an average, 2 in breadth. It is 391 miles from Philadelphia, and 537 from Washington city.

EASTHAMPTON, a neat town

of Long Island, in Suffolk county, 105 miles east of New York. The compact part consists of one long street, on which are about 80 dwellings, a Presbyterian church, and Clinton academy, which has usually about 63 students. The township contains 1497 inhabitants; of whom 214 are electors.

EASTHAMPTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county containing in 1790, 457 inhabitants, and in 1800, 586. It is 6 miles S. of Northampton, and 105 W. by S. of Boston. Between the township and Connecticut river is the noted mountain called Mount Tom.

EASTHARTFORD, a township of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the east side of the river Connecticut, opposite to Hartford. It has several mills, iron and glass works, on the different streams, that fall into the Connecticut. It contained in 1800, 5050 inhabitants.

EASTHAVEN, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, 11 miles S. E. of Willoughby Lake.

EASTHAVEN, a township of Connecticut, Newhaven county, on the E. side of the harbour of Newhaven. A fort, about two miles from the bay, defends the entrance. The township contained in 1800, 995 inhabitants, and 9 slaves.

EAST KINGSTON, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, containing in 1790, 358 inhabitants, and in 1800, 392.

EAST MARLBOROUGH, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 868 inhabitants.

EAST NANTMILL, See NANTMILL, &c.

EAST NOTTINGHAM, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 889 inhabitants including 5 slaves.

EASTON, a post town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Northampton county. It is agreeably situated on the W. side of Delaware river, at the mouth of the Lehigh. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1800, 1041 inhabitants, and 4 slaves; a court house, a jail, a building for keeping the records of the county, and an academy. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions are held here the 2d Monday of January, April, August, and November; and a court of oyer and terminer and nisi prius, at such times as the judges shall appoint. It is 55 miles N. of Philadelphia, and 206 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 41. N. lon. 0. 4. W.

EASTON, formerly TALBOT COURT HOUSE, a post town, and the capital of Talbot county, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. It is situated near the forks of Treadhaven river, about 13 miles above its conflux with the Choptank. It contains about 100 dwellings, a handsome court house, and a market house; and several stores of drygoods well assorted. It is 37 miles S. of Chester, 118 S. W. of Philadelphia, 50 S. E. by S. of Baltimore, and 81 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 49. N. lon. 1. 0. W.

EASTON, a township of Washington county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 2992 inhabitants, including 77 slaves.

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EASTON, or EASTOWN, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, situated near the head of Raynhan river, and 12 miles W. of Bridgewater. It is noted for its manufactories of steel, mill-saws, and linseed oil. The number of inhabitants was in 1790, 1466, and in 1800, 1666. The post office is 469 miles from Washington city.

EASTON, a township of Washington county, New York, containing 2539 inhabitants, including 48 slaves.

EASTON, a township of Ontario county, New York, containing, in 1800, 446 inhabitants.

EASTON'S BAY, at the south end of Long Island.

EAST PENNSBOROUGH, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, containing, in 1800, 2752 inhabitants, including 44 slaves.

EASTPORT, a township of Washington county, Maine, situated on Passamaquoddy Bay, and includes Moose Island, Burnt Island, Dudley Island, Frederick-Island, and the Isle of Patmos. It was incorporated the 24th Feb. 1798. Here is a post office, which is 888 miles from Washington City.

EAST RIVER, at New York city, forms the communication between Hudson River and Long Island Sound, on the south east side of the city.

EAST SUDBURY, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1800, 835 inhabitants.

EAST, or NORTHHAVEN, called also QUINEPAUGE, a river of Connecticut, which rises in South-

ington, and passing in a S. course through Wallingford and North-haven, falls into Newhaven harbour.

EAST TOWN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Delaware county on the S. E. It is watered by the head of Derby creek, and contained, in 1800, 444 inhabitants.

EAST WHITELAND, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, watered by Valley creek. In 1800, it contained 642 inhabitants.

EAST WINDSOR, a township of Connecticut in Hartford county, situated on the east side of Connecticut river. It has 3 congregational churches. The inhabitants cultivate tobacco.

EAST WINDSOR, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut. It contained, in 1800, 2764 free inhabitants, and two slaves.

EATON, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire incorporated in 1766. It is 3 miles N. of Great-Ossipee-Lake, and 56 N. by W. of Portsmouth. It contained in 1790, 253 inhabitants, and in 1800, 381.

EATONTOWN, a village of Monmouth county, New Jersey, about a mile S. of Shrewsbury.

EBENEZER, a town of Georgia and capital of Effingham county, situated on the Savannah, 25 miles N. W. of the town of Savannah, on the road to Augusta. It contains about 25 dwellings, and a congregational church. It was settled by Saltburgers, in 1735, who were banished from Bavaria, on account of their religious opinions. It is 860 miles S. W. of Philadelphia.

EDDINGTON, a post town of in Vermont. In 1800, it contained 29 inhabitants.
Hancock county, Maine, 764 miles from Washington city.

EDDYVILLE a post town of Kentucky, and the chief of Lexington county, containing in 1800, 57 free persons, and 12 slaves. It is 821 miles from Washington city.

EDISTO, in Orange county, South Carolina. Here is a post office, which is 577 miles from Washington city.

EDISTO, or PONPON, a large navigable river of South Carolina, which rises in the district of Ninety Six, and running a S. E. course, about 150 miles through Orangeburg and Charleston districts, empties into the Atlantic by several channels; the principal are North and South Edisto. North Edisto, enters the ocean between the S. end of Simon's island, and the N. end of Tucker's; the first 5 or 6 miles of this channel, after its separation from the main river, is called Dawhan. South Edisto enters the ocean between the E. end of Fenwick's Island and the W. end of Eden's Island, in its course it receives several tributary streams; the principal one is the N. branch which rises within a few miles of Old Cow creek, a branch of Saluda river; thence keeping a course nearly parallel to the main branch, till it passes by Orangeburg, when winding to the S. by E. unites with the Edisto, about 4 miles above the divisional line of Orangeburg and Charleston districts. It is navigable 100 miles in large boats; and communicates with the Savannah by several small rivulets.

EDEN, a township of Orleans,

Hancock county, Maine, 764 miles from Washington city.

EDEN, a township of Maine, in Hancock county, was formerly a part of Mount Desert. It was incorporated in 1796, and in 1800, the population was 400 persons.

EDENTON, a maritime district of North Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, W. by Halifax district, and S. by Newbern. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Hartford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It contained in 1790, 35,572, free inhabitants, and 18,198 slaves; and in 1800, 56,986 inhabitants, including 21,632 slaves. The lands in this district are entirely level, and better watered, perhaps than any other part of the globe of the same extent. It is generally rich, and well timbered with pine, oak, cypress and juniper. Chief town, Edenton.

EDENTON, a port of entry, a post town, and the capital of the above district; situated in Chowan county, at the head of a bay of its own name, which sets up from Albemarle sound on the N. It contained in 1800, 1312 inhabitants, including 713 slaves; a few handsome buildings; among these are a brick Episcopal church, a court house, and jail. In or near this town lived proprietary, and some of the regal governors. It is advantageously situated for trade; but the climate is unhealthy, which, perhaps, is the cause why it has not flourished in proportion to the other towns throughout the United States.

It carries on a small trade to the W. Indies, in tar, pitch, lumber, and grain. The exports from this port, in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 50,646 dollars. It is 99 miles N. N. E. of Newbern, 192 N. N. E. of Wilmington, 139 S. E. of Petersburg, Virginia, 440 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 294 from Washington city. Lat. 36° 3'. N. lon. 1. 57. W.

EDESTON, a small settlement in Hancock county, Maine, containing 110 inhabitants.

EDGERTON, a post town, and port of entry of Massachusetts, and the capital of Duke's county, seated on the E. side of Martha's Vineyard, 14 miles S. of Barnstable, 94 S. S. E. of Boston, 446 from Philadelphia, and 532 from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1671, and contained in 1790, 1352 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1226. The inhabitants carry on a small trade to the West Indies; the exports, in 1794, ending Sept. 30th, amounted to 2,257 dollars.

EDGEcombe, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, situated at the mouth of Sheepscot river, on Wiscasset bay, incorporated in 1774. It contained in 1790, 855 inhabitants, and in 1800, 989. It is 180 miles N. by E. of Boston.

EDGECUMBE, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina; bounded W. by Nash county, S. W. by Wayne, S. by Pitt, and E. by Martin and Halifax counties. It contained, in 1790, 7,103 free inhabitants, and 3,152 slaves, and in 1800, 9898 inhabitants, including 3580 slaves. Chief town, Tarborough.

EDGFIELD, the southernmost county of the district of Ninety Six, South Carolina. It is bounded N. by Saluda river, which separates it from Newbury county, E. by Orangeburg district, W. by Abbeville county, and S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 44 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contains 9,670 free inhabitants, and 3,670 slaves. Nearly through the middle of this county, passes that belt of elevated land, which we have mentioned in the general description of the state. It separates the waters of the Saluda river from Savanna. The lands, in general are rich and well cultivated. The post office at the court house is 571 miles from Washington city.

EDGEMONT, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Chester county on the N. W. It is the S. W. side of Crumcreek, which empties into Delaware river, and contained, in 1800, 509 inhabitants.

EDMONDSBURY, see BURY.

EDMUND'S, a place in Virginia, 370 miles from Philadelphia, where a post office is kept.

EDWARD, FORT, a fortress of the state of New York, on the E. bank of the Hudson, in Washington county, 2 miles from Sandy Hill. It is now in ruins.

EEL RIVER INDIANS, a small tribe in the N. W. Territory, on one of the head branches of the Wabash.

EFFINGHAM, a county of Georgia bounded N. E. by Savanna river, which divides it from S. Carolina, N. W. by Scriven county, S. W. by Ogeechee river, and S.

E. by Chatham county. It contained in 1800, 2072 inhabitants, including 762 slaves. Chief towns, Elberton and Ebenezer.

EFFINGAM, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, situated on Ossipee river. It was incorporated in 1766, and contained in 1790, 154 inhabitants, and in 1800, 451.

EGG HARBOUR, GREAT, a bay on the E. coast of New Jersey, opposite the mouth of Great Egg Harbour river. The entrance is in lat. 39° 30' N.

EGG HARBOUR, LITTLE, a bay or an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, 17 miles N. E. of Great Egg Harbour inlet. It receives Mullicus river.

EGG HARBOUR, a town in Gloucester county, New Jersey, situated on Great Egg Harbour bay. The inhabitants export large quantities of pine.

EGG HARBOUR, LITTLE, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, containing upwards of 23,000 acres. It is sandy and barren, producing little but pine trees. The compact part of the township, is called "Clam town," has a few houses, and a Quaker church.

EGREMONT, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, incorporated in 1760, and contained in 1790, 759 inhabitants, and in 1800, 835. It is 15 miles S. W. of Stockbridge, and 145 W. of Boston.

EGG ISLAND, on the N. side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland county, New Jersey.

ELBERT, a county of Georgia, bounded N. by the Savanna, which divides it from South Carolina, N. W. by Franklin county, S. by Oglethorpe, and E. by Lin-

coln county. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, between Broad River and the Savanna rivers; is 42 miles in length, and 19 in breadth. The principal waters, besides those we have mentioned, are, Beaverdam, Vann's, Coldwater, and Cedar creeks, all of which fall into the Savanna.— There are several small creeks that empty into Broad River. It contained in 1800, 10,094 inhabitants, including 2816 slaves. The militia consists of 1 regiment of infantry, divided into 2 battalions, each of which contains 7 companies.

ELBERTON, a post town, and the capital of the above county, seated between Beaverdam creek and Broad River, 23 miles N. W. of Petersburg, 30 S. E. of Franklin court house, and 671 from Washington city.

ELBERTON, a post town of Georgia, in Effingham county, seated on the N. E. side of Ogeechee river, 19 miles W. of Ebenezer, 55 S. E. of Louisville, and 48 N. W. of Savanna. It contains about 30 houses. Lat. 32° 18'. N. lon. 5° 17'. W.

ELIZABETH, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1904 inhabitants, including 8 slaves.

ELIZABETH, the most northerly township in Lancaster county. It contained in 1800, 546 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

ELIZABETH, a township of New-York, in Essex county, containing in 1800, 899 inhabitants. Here is a post office 529 miles from Washington city.

ELIZABETH, a small town of Tyrrell county, North Carolina. It contained in 1800, 32 inhabitants, including 10 slaves.

ELIZABETH, a little town of North Carolina, in Bladen county, containing in 1800, 65 inhabitants, including 21 slaves.

ELIZABETH CITY, a post town of North Carolina, situated in Camden county, on the narrows of Pasquotank river, 18 miles from Pamlico sound, 40 miles from Edenton, 50 from Norfolk, Virginia, and 341 from Philadelphia. A ship may sail up to the town, which is in view the whole way from the mouth of the river. The town contained in 1800, 192 inhabitants, including 58 slaves, and carries on a brisk trade; the exports in 1798, amounted to 100,000 dollars. The adjacent country is exceedingly rich in corn, peas, and pork; and affords great abundance of plank, shingles, and scantling, suitable for the West India market. In the neighbourhood are several mills. The inhabitants manufacture large quantities of apple and peach brandy. Its situation for trade is very advantageous, being only 14 miles from New Lebanon, on the Pasquotank, at the entrance of the Great Dismal Swamp, and the river all the way navigable; and when the Grand Canal, leading to Portsmouth in Virginia, is completed, this must become the chief place of deposit. It is 299 miles from Washington city.

ELIZABETH CITY, a maritime county of Virginia, bounded N. and E. by the Chesapeake bay, S. by James river, and W. by Warwick and York counties. It is 18 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 2574 free inhabitants, and 1876 slaves, and in 1800, 1256 free persons, and 1522 slaves.

ELIZABETH ISLANDS, on the coast of Massachusetts, extend S. W. from the extremity of Barnstable county and N. W. of Martha's Vineyard. They are situated on the S. E. side of Buzzard's bay, and consist of about 16; the principal are Nashawn, Paqui, Nashawanna, Pinequese, and Cattahunk. Lat. 41. 24. N. lon. 4. 17. E. They form a part of Duke's county.

ELIZABETHTOWN, in Harden county, Kentucky. It contained in 1800, 41 free persons, and 15 slaves.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, a post town of New Jersey, agreeably situated in Essex county, on a small creek, which empties into Arthur Kill. It contains about 150 dwellings, an academy, a brick Episcopal church, and a handsome Presbyterian church, also of brick. The former was burnt in 1780, by a refugee, a native, and an inhabitant of the town. It is one of the oldest towns in the state, being purchased of the Indians in 1664, and was settled soon after by emigrants, chiefly from Long Island. It is 15 miles S. W. by W. of New York, 80 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 226 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 39. N. lon. 1. 3. E.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, OR HAGER'S TOWN, a post town of Maryland, the capital of Washington county, seated near Antietam creek, six miles from Potowmac river, 13 from Baltimore, 149 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 70 from Washington city. It contains upwards of 250 houses, a court house, jail, market house, school house, and four churches, viz. one for German Lutherans, one for German

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Calvinists, one for Episcopalians, and one for Catholics. It is well supplied with tanners, copper-smiths, saddlers, hatters, shoe and boot makers, clock and watch makers, gun and lock smiths, weavers, dyers, potters, coach makers, and tailors. A rope and nail manufactory have been established here, and about 160 lbs. of nails are made every day. Lat. 39° 37'. N. lon. 2. 38. W.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, a post town of North Carolina, the capital of Bladen county, on the S. W. side of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, on the post road between Fayetteville and Wilmington. It is pleasantly situated upon an elevated plain, abounding in springs of excellent water, surrounded by a fertile tract of country, enjoying all the advantages of a healthy climate. In the neighbourhood are several saw mills. The town contains about 20 dwellings, a jail, and large court house; in which divine service is frequently performed. It is 40 miles above Wilmington, 55 below Fayetteville, 547 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 391 from Washington city.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, the chief town of Tyrol county, North Carolina. It contains but few dwellings; among these are a jail and court house.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, a small post town of Pennsylvania, situated in Lancaster county, on a branch of Conoy creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, about 5 miles below Harris's ferry. It contained in 1800, 111 inhabitants, and a Dutch church. It is 18 miles N. W. by W. of Lancaster, 84 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and

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135 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 9'. N. lon. 1. 26. W.

ELK, a navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and running a S. S. W. course, empties into the Chesapeake bay, on the south side of Turkey-point. Its whole course is about 33 miles.

ELK, a short navigable river of Georgia, which rises in the Tennessee government, near the head waters of Duck river, and running a S. W. course, falls into the Tennessee at the Muscle shoals.

ELK, a creek of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, which uniting with Penn's creek, falls in an E. course into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sanbury.

ELK-HORN, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Fayette county, and pursuing a N. W. by W. course, falls into Kentucky river, about 8 miles below Frankfort. Its whole course, which is remarkably crooked, is about 50 miles; and its breadth, at its conflux with Kentucky river, about 50 yards. The lands on this river are exceedingly fertile.

ELK LAKE, one of that chain of small lakes, situated between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods.

ELK LICK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, containing in 1800, 1056 inhabitants.

ELKRIDGE-LANDING, a small town of Maryland, in Anne Arundel county, seated on the S. side of the Patapsco, at the mouth of Deep Run, 8 miles S. W. of Baltimore. It was formerly noted for tobacco of a superior quality. Here are 2 large merchant mills

E L K T O N, a post and considerable trading town of the Eastern shore of Maryland, the capital of Cecil county. It is situated on Elk river, at the head of navigable water. It consists of one principal street, on which are erected about 90 dwellings, a court house and jail, and on the W. side of the town, an academy. It carries on a brisk trade with Philadelphia and Baltimore. Upwards of 250,000 bushels of wheat are collected here, annually, for those markets, and for the manufacturers of flour in the neighbourhood. A county court is held here twice a year, and orphan's court the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August, and October. It is 63 miles N. E. of Baltimore, 49 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 96 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 37'. N. lon. 0° 46'. W.

E L K R U N C H U R C H, in Faquier county, Virginia, 68 miles from Washington city.

EL LICOT'S LOWER MILLS, in Baltimore county, Maryland, on the great falls of Patapsco river, nine and a half miles S. W. of Baltimore. Here a post office is kept, 111 miles from Philadelphia, and 41 from Washington city. At this place is a large merchant mill, 100 feet in length, with 4 pair of stones, and about half a mile distant is a paper mill, the largest in the state, 120 feet long.

EL LICOTT SVILLE, a small post town of the Mississippi Territory, in Pickering county. It contained, in 1800, 44 free persons, and 12 slaves.

ELLINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland county, 12 miles N. E. of Hartford city. It contains about 200 families.

ELLIS, a small river of Maine, which falls into Saco river.

ELLISVILLE, a small post town of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, 156 miles from Washington city.

ELLSWORTH, a township of Maine, in Hancock county, containing, in 1800, 227 inhabitants.

ELMORE, a township of Vermont, and the most southerly in the county of Orleans. In 1790 it contained only 12 inhabitants, and in 1800, 45.

EMERY'S RIVER, a little river of Tennessee. It falls in a S. E. course into Tennessee river, about 7 miles from Clinch river.

EMITSBURG, a small post town of Maryland, in Frederick county, 50 miles N. W. of Baltimore, and 81 from Washington city. It is seated between Tom's Creek and Flat Run, about a mile S. of the Pennsylvania line. Lat. 39° 10'. N. lon. 2° 17'. W.

ENDLESS MOUNTAINS, a name formerly, though not often, applied, to THE APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS; but now partly disused.

ENFIELD, a township of Connecticut, in Hartford county. It is situated on the N. side of Connecticut river, and S. of the Massachusetts line. Here are 2 Congregational churches, and a meeting house for Shakers, a sect of Quakers. It was settled in 1681.

ENFIELD, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing, in 1790, 724 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1121. It was incorporated in 1761, and is eleven miles S. E. of Hanover.

ENGLAND, New. See NEW-ENGLAND.

ENGLISH NEIGHBOURHOOD, a village of New-Jersey, in Bergen county. It is situated in the

vicinity of Fort Lee, on the N. side of Hackinsack.

ENO, a river of North Carolina, which runs in an E. course past Hillsborough, joins Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neuse.

ENOREE, a small river of South Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, and running a S. E. direction, separates the districts of Pinkney and Ninety-Six, and unites with Broad river about 5 miles below Tyger river.

ENOSBURG, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, containing, in 1800, 131 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 576 miles from Washington city.

EPHRATA, a village of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N. W. side of Cocalico creek, which unites with the Conestoga, and falls into the Susquehanna. It is 19 miles N. E. by N. of Lancaster.

EPPING, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, adjoining Exeter on the N. W. of which it was formerly a part. It was incorporated in 1741, is about 20 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth; has a Congregational and a Baptist church. The population in 1800, was 1121 free persons. Here is a post office, which is 540 miles from Washington city.

EPSOM, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1727. It is 19 miles E. of Concord, 45 N. W. of Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 790 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1034. Here is a post office, which is 531 miles from Washington city.

ERIE, a county of Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1468

inhabitants, including 2 slaves. It is bounded N. by Lake Erie, W. by the State of Ohio, E. by New-York state, and Crawford county, on the S. It contains 639,400 acres. Chief town, Erie.

ERIE, a township in Erie county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 156 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

ERIE, the chief town of Erie county, containing, in 1800, 81 inhabitants.

ERIE, FORT, is situated in upper Canada, on the W. side of Niagara river, at the outlet of Lake Erie. The fort and the few small buildings round it, are falling to decay. It is garrisoned with lieutenant's command. The situation is level, and the soil barren. The only carrying place near this, commences at the landing, and terminates at Chippewa, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The landing is the great place of deposit for all goods and merchandize, brought up the St. Lawrence, and by Oswego, from New-York, Albany, Schenectady, for Detroit, and the western country. The goods are conveyed in waggons to Chippewa, thence in boats to Fort Erie, where they are shipped for Detroit. See NIAGARA.

ERIE, LAKE, one of the five principal lakes which constitute in part the boundary between the United States, and the British possessions in North America. It has New-York on the E. Pennsylvania S. E. the Indiana Territory S. the N. W. Territory S. W. and W. and Canada N. It is of an elliptical form, and extends from Niagara river on the E. to the river Detroit on the W. which empties into it from the N. opening a communication between it

and Lake St. Clair, and the great lakes to the N. W. It lies between 4° and 8° 10' W. lon. and 41° 33' and 42° 54' N. lat. It is about 90 miles in breadth, and 300 in length. The navigation is more dangerous than any of the other lakes, owing to the numerous rocks which project into it from the N. shore, affording no place of retreat in stormy weather. It contains a number of islands, which are, with the western shores of the island, so infested by rattle snakes, as to make it dangerous to land upon either : of those poisonous reptiles, the most singular is the hissing snake, which is about 18 inches in length, small and party coloured. It is said to blow from its mouth a subtle wind, with considerable force, of a disagreeable smell, and if drawn in with the breath of the unwary traveller, will inevitably bring on a decline, that must in a few weeks prove mortal. But this seems to border a little on the fabulous.

Along the shores of the lake and islands in many parts, the water is covered with large pond lilies, which lie to each other so close as to cover entirely its surface. On these, in the summer season, lie an incredible number of water snakes, basking in the sun. On the N. side of the lake, a narrow strip of land, called Long Point, projects into it for several miles, in an E. by S. direction, but not so long as laid down in maps of those parts. It communicates, at its E. end, with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara.

ERROL, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, adjoining Lake Umbagog. It was incorporated in 1774, and in 1800 was uninhabited.

ERVINE, a township of New York, in Ontario county. It contains 93 electors.

ESSEX, a small populous and well cultivated county of New Jersey, bounded on the E. by Passaic river, and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex county, N. W. by Somerset and Morris counties, and N. by Bergen. It is 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, and is divided into three townships, viz. Newark, Acquacknack, and Elizabethtown. It contains 132,160 acres—and in 1790, 16,614 free inhabitants, and 1,171 slaves, and in 1800, 22,269. Chief towns, Newark and Elizabethtown.

ESSEX, a county of Virginia, 54 miles long, and 12 broad. It is bounded E. and N. E. by Rappahannock river, which separates it from Richmond, S. E. by Middlesex, S. and S. W. by King and Queen county, and N. W. by Caroline. It contained in 1790, 3682 free inhabitants, and 5440 slaves, and in 1800, 3741 free persons, and 5767 slaves.

ESSEX, a maritime county of Massachusetts, bounded S. and E. by the ocean, N. and N. W. by the state of New Hampshire, and W. by Middlesex county. It is 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and comprehends the following townships, viz. Newburyport, Newbury, Gloucester, Ipswich, Andover, Rowley, Bradford, Boxford, Topsfield, Salem, Marblehead, Beverly, Danvers, Lynn, Manchester, Middletown, Wenham, Lynnfield, Salisbury, Almsbury, Haverhill, and Methuen ; these four last lie on the north side of Merrimack. It contained in 1790, 7644 houses, and 57,913 inhabitants, and in 1800,

- 61,196 inhabitants. In this country are found quarries of marble and limestone. At Lynn, a mineral spring has been discovered, but its medicinal virtues are not in high repute. Chief town, Salem.

ESSEX, a county of Vermont, containing 449,250 acres. It is bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, which divides it from Grafton county, New Hampshire, W. by Orleans, and S. by Caledonia. It contained in 1800, 1479 inhabitants.

ESSEX, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on the N. side of Onion river. It is S. E. of Colchester, which separates it from Lake Champlain. It contained, in 1790, 354 inhabitants, and in 1800, 729.

ESSEX, a county of New-York, taken from Clinton county on the W. side of Lake Champlain. At the court house is a post office, 531 miles from Washington city.

ESTHER-TOWN, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, N. of Harrisburg. Morse places this town in Lancaster county.

EVANSHAM, the chief town of Wythe county, Virginia; situated on the E. side of Reedy creek, which empties into New-River, or Great Kenhawa. It contains about 25 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. It is 240 miles W. by S. of Richmond, 40 W. by S. of Christiansburg, and 518 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 36. 56. N. lon. 6. 4. W.

EVERETTS BRIDGE, in Nansemond county, Virginia, 266 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office.

EVERLASTING CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 4 miles, falls into the S. side of Black

creek, a branch of the Great Pee Dee. On this creek is one gristmill.

EVESHAM, a township of Burlington county, New-Jersey, watered by the head branches of Moor's creek. It is 16 miles E. of Philadelphia. The Indians have here a tract of land, consisting of several hundred acres. The settlement is called Edge Pittick, and contains about 30 families, many of whom attend the market of Philadelphia with neat made baskets, &c. for sale.

EWCHLAND, see UCHLAND.

EXETER, a post, and considerable trading town of New Hampshire; situated in Rockingham county, on Swamscott, or Exeter river, at the head of navigable water. It contained in 1790, 1,700 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,727. Here are two congregational churches, an academy, a jail, and a handsome court house. The academy was incorporated by act of the legislature, in 1781, by the name of Philip's Exeter Academy, in consequence of a liberal donation by Mr. Philips, L. L. D. of Exeter. It is a useful and respectable institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor, and an assistant. It has commonly between 50 and 60 students. Here are also 7 grist mills, a paper mill, 2 fulling mills, a slitting mill, 2 oil mills, a snuff mill, a chocolate mill, 6 saw mills, iron works, a printing office, and a duck manufactory. Previous to the revolution, this town was famous for ship building; but latterly it has been much neglected.

This town was incorporated in 1638. It is 15 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, 15 N. W. of New-

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buryport, 50 N. of Boston, 402 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 532 from Washington city. Lat. 42° 58'. N. long. 4. 4. E.

EXETER, a township of Otsego county, New York. It contained in 1800, 672 inhabitants.

EXETER, a township of Rhode Island, in the N. W. end of Kent county, adjoining Voluntown, in Connecticut. It contained in 1790, 2495 inhabitants, including 37 slaves, and in 1800, 2476 free inhabitants, including 26 slaves, is watered by the different branches of Wood river. It was incorporated in 1742.

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EXETER, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 802 inhabitants, including 2 slaves. It is on the N. side of the Schuylkill, below Reading.

EXETER, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the W. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna, at the great bend, 10 miles above Wilksborough. It contained in 1800, 737 inhabitants.

EXETER, a town of N. Carolina, in New-Hanover county, on the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, in Wilmington district. It is 37 miles N. of Wilmington.

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FABIANE, a river of Upper Louisiana. It falls in a S. E. course into the Mississippi, 80 miles in a direct line above the mouth of the Missouri, and 110 by the course of the river.

FABIUS, one of the military townships of the state of New-York, in Onondago county. It is S. of Pompey, and N. of Solon, adjoining the E. boundary of the county. In 1800, it contained 843 free persons, and 1 slave. Here is a post office, which is 477 miles from Washington city.

FAIR CHILD'S CREEK, a settlement in the Mississippi Territory, containing, in 1800, 280 free persons, and 72 slaves.

FAIRFAX, a small, populous,

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and well cultivated county of Virginia; bounded E. and N. E. by the Potomac, which separates it from Maryland, S. and S. W. by Prince William county, and N. W. by London. It is 25 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing, in 1790, 12,320 inhabitants, of whom 4,574 were slaves; and in 1800, 7,239 free persons, and 6,078 slaves. Chief town, Alexandria. A post office is held at the court house. It is 14 miles from Washington city.

FAIRFAK, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, containing, in 1790, 254 inhabitants, and in 1800, 786. It is S. W. of Fletcher, and E. of Georgia, 9 miles E. of Lake Champlain.

It is watered by La Moille river. Here is a post office, which is 563 miles from Washington city.

FAIRFIELD, a maritime, populous, and well cultivated county of Connecticut; bounded W. by the state of New York, E. by New Haven county, N. by Litchfield, and S. by Long Island Sound. It is 46 miles in length from Elizabeth Point, on the S., to the N. extremity of New Fairfield township, and 35 miles in breadth, from Stratford Point to the Three Trees, on the western extremity of the state, in Greenwich township. It contained in 1790, 35,453 free inhabitants, and 797 slaves. It contained, in 1756, 19,849 free persons, and 714 slaves; in 1774—28,936 free persons, and 1,214 slaves; and in 1800, 38,208 inhabitants, including 276 slaves. It is divided into the following townships, viz. New Fairfield, Brookfield, Danbury, Newton, Ridgefield, Reading, Huntington, Weston, Fairfield, Norwalk, Stamford, and Greenwich. It is well watered by the following small rivers, viz. Sagatuck, Sasco, Pegnook, Five Mile, Roden's Mill, and Mayamus, besides Stratford river, which constitutes part of its E. boundary. The northern part of this county is more rough and hilly than towards the Sound. Chief towns, Danbury and Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD, a county of Camden District, South Carolina, 40 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It is bounded N. by Chester county, in Pinckney district, E. by Wateree river, which separates it from Lancaster county, S. E. by Richland, S. and W. by Broad River, which divides it from Newbury and Union counties. It contained, in 1790, 6,138

free inhabitants, and 1,485 slaves; and in 1800, 8,119 free persons, and 1,968 slaves. Chief town, Winnisborough.

FAIRFIELD, a post town, and port of entry, of Connecticut; situated in the county of its own name, on Mill run, a little above its entrance into Long Island. It contained, in 1800, 3,698 free inhabitants, and 47 slaves, a Congregational church, and a court house. It carries on a small trade to the West Indies. The exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 77,425 dollars. This town was burnt in 1777, by a party of tories and British under the direction of the apostate Tryon. The losses, as estimated by order of the legislature in 1783, amounted to £40,809 2 10. It has been since rebuilt, and is now flourishing. It is 63 miles N. E. of New York, 8 S. W. by W. of Stratford, 22 S. W. of New Haven, 161 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 368 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 11. N. lon. 1. 31. E.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Westmoreland county, between Conemaugh river on the N. and Loyalsock creek on the S. It contained, in 1800, 1,363 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

FAIRFIELD, a township of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, 25 miles E. by S. of Salem. It is watered by Cohanzy and Black creeks.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Herkimer county, New York. It contained, in 1797, 286 taxable inhabitants.

FAIRFIELD, a township of New York, in Washington county. It contained, in 1796, 29 electors of governor, and in 1800, 590 free persons, and 1 slave.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, N. of Fletcher, and E. of St. Alban's, the county town. It contained, in 1790, 129 inhabitants, and in 1800, 901. The post office is 578 miles from Washington city.

FAIRFIELD, a township of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the W. side of the river Kennebeck, 225 miles N. E. of Boston, and 563 from Philadelphia. It contained, in 1790, 492 inhabitants, and in 1800, 859; has several saw mills, 3 grist mills, and 2 pot ash works.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Pennsylvania, in Adams county, 5 miles from the Maryland line. It is situated on the post road from Philadelphia to Knoxville, in Tennessee, in a fine plain, on the W. side of Middle Creek, surrounded by a rich and flourishing settlement. It is 8 miles from Gettysburg, 7 from Emitsburg, 23 from Greencastle, 20 from Chambersburg, 38 from York, 25 from Elizabethtown, 58 from Baltimore, 70 from Washington city, and 127 from Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 31. N. lon. 2. 5. W.

FAIRFIELD, in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 210 miles from Washington city.

FAIR HAVEN, on the N. W. side of Buzzard's bay, in Bristol county, Massachusetts.

FAIRHAVEN, a considerable township of Rutland county, Vermont, W. of Castleton, and S. of Benson. It is watered by Castleton river, a beautiful stream, one branch flows from Lake Bombazoon or Castleton pond, which is about 9 miles long, and in some places 2 broad; the other branch flows from the highlands of Rutland, Pittsford, Hubbar-

ton, &c. On the stream which flows from Lake Bombazoon, Col. Lyon, the founder of Fairhaven, erected the first forge in Vermont; also a slitting mill, paper mill, saw and grit mills; he built several houses, and established several useful manufactures; at a time when the roads to distant markets were very bad, and the people had not acquired a taste for foreign manufactures; but when population increased, the roads were repaired, and the people acquiring a fondness for foreign manufactures, the proprietor was obliged to sell part of the works, let the others fall to decay, and remove to Kentucky, in hopes of being better rewarded for his industry, and exertions, in promoting of domestic manufactures. It contained, in 1790, 545 inhabitants, and in 1800, 411. A post office is held here: it is 343 miles from Philadelphia, and 474 from Washington city.

FAIRLEE, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, containing, in 1790, 463 inhabitants, and in 1800, 386. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, N. of Thetford, and S. of Moretown, 20 miles above Hanover.

FALLING SPRING, a creek which falls into Jackson's river, Virginia. It rises in a mountain, 20 miles S. W. of the warm spring, and has a perpendicular fall of 200 feet. A person may walk dry underneath, between the sheet of water and the rock.

FALL RIVER, a small stream of Rhode Island. It flows from Watuper pond, into Taunton river.

FALLOWSFIELD, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1635 inhabitants, including 13 slaves.

FALLS, a township of Pennsyl-

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vania, in Bucks county, on the W. side of the Delaware, at the great bend opposite Bordentown. It contained in 1800, 1680 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

FALLINGTON, a village in the above township, 7 miles W. of Bordentown, and 28 N. E. of Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, a post town of Virginia, in Stafford county, at the falls of Rappahannock river, to which the tide ascends, and at the mouth of Falls creek. It contains about 40 dwellings, 10 stores, and an Episcopal church; is one mile above Fredericksburg, 70 N. by E. of Richmond, 207 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 61 from Washington city. About a mile from the town are a forge, a nail manufactory, and a grist mill.

FALMOUTH, a town in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on the S. E. side of Conowago creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, and is 20 miles from Lancaster.

FALMOUTH, a post town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, incorporated in 1686, and contained in 1790, 1637 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1882. It is situated on the W. side of Falmouth bay, 18 miles from Sandwich, 77 S. E. by S. of Boston, 429 from Philadelphia, and 515 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 33'. N. lon. 4° 38'. E.

FALMOUTH, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county, adjoining Casco bay and Portland on the E. Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough on the S. It contains about 280 houses, and 2 congregational churches. Several of the inhabitants are Quakers, Baptists, Methodists, and Univer-

salists. The soil here is various, but that bordering on the sea coast is most fruitful. It has great abundance of valuable timber.—The principal river is Pesumpscot. Falmouth was incorporated in 1718, is 127 miles from Boston, and 475 from Philadelphia. The post office is 608 miles from Washington city.

FALMOUTH, a town of Harrison county, Kentucky, containing in 1800, 37 free persons, and 1 slave.

FANNET, a township of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, between the North mountain on the E. and Tuscarora mountain on the W. It is watered by the west branch of Conecocheague creek, and contained in 1800, 1036 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

FAQUIER COURTHOUSE, here a post office is held. It is 199 miles from Philadelphia.

FAQUIER, a rich, populous county of Virginia, 55 miles long, and 20 broad. It is bounded N. by London, E. by Prince William, S. by Culpepper, S. E. by Stafford, and W. by Shenandoah county. It contained in 1790, 17,892 inhabitants, of whom 6,642 were slaves, and in 1800, 12,585 free persons, and 8,754 slaves. At the court house is a post office, which is 51 miles from Washington city.

FARMINGTON, a township of Ontario county, New York, containing in 1800, 630 inhabitants.

FARMINGTON, a post town of Connecticut, situated in Hartford county, near the E. side of Farmington river. It was settled in 1645. The houses are contiguous and handsomely built. It contained in 1800, 2807 free persons, and 2 slaves, is 10 miles W. by S. of Hartford, 223 N. E. of

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Philadelphia, and 366 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 1. 55. E.

FARMINGTON, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Massachusetts, and running a S. E. course, passes into Connecticut through Litchfield, and into Hartford county, where it receives Cambridge river, a small stream. These confluent rivers assume the name of Winsor, and suddenly turning into a N. by E. direction, pass through a hilly and broken country, for nearly 14 miles; presently winding to the S. E. fall into Connecticut river, about 4 miles above Hartford city.

FARMINGTON, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, situated on Sandy river, which falls into Kennebeck river, 36 miles above its mouth, 34 N. W. of Hallowell, 230 N. N. E. of Boston, 578 from Philadelphia, and 603 from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 942 inhabitants. This town, 17 years ago was a wilderness.

FARMVILLE, a small post town of Virginia, in Prince Edward county, 210 miles from Washington city.

FARNHAM, in Richmond county, Virginia, 159 miles from Washington city.

FAWN, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county, west of the Susquehanna, and south of Muddy creek. It adjoins Maryland on the south, and contained in 1800, 1214 inhabitants, including 9 slaves.

FAYETTE, a district of North Carolina, comprehending the following counties, viz. Cumberland, Moore, Richmond, Robeson, Sampson, and Anson. It is bounded N. by Hillsborough, S. E.

by Wilmington and Newbern, W. by Salisbury, and S. by the state of South Carolina. It is 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 28,342 free inhabitants, and 5,678 slaves, and in 1800, 41,358 inhabitants, including 8206 slaves. The land in this district is variegated with hills and dales, and in general well watered. Chief town, Fayetteville.

FAYETTE, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Westmoreland, E. by Somerset, W. by Monongahela river, which separates it from Washington county, and S. by part of the states of Maryland and Virginia. It is 39 miles in length, 29 in breadth, and contains 473,280 acres. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Bulskin, Wharton, Springfield, George, Union, Franklin, Tyrone, Washington, Manillan, Luzerne, German, and Salt Lick, contained in 1790, 13,043 free inhabitants, and 282 slaves, and in 1800, 20,159, including 92 slaves. In the western parts of this county the lands are generally fertile, abounding with limestone and excellent springs of water; the eastern parts are mountainous, hilly, and broken. In several of the mountains are found abundance of iron ore, of a good quality; several furnaces and 2 forges, have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar iron, &c. Chief town, Union.

FAYETTE, a county of Kentucky, 24 miles long, and 20 broad. It is bounded N. by Scott county, N. E. by Bourbon, E. by Clark, S. by Madison and Jessamine, and W. by Woodford. It consists of an elevated and extensive plain, the streams by which it is water-

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ed flowing from it on all sides. The soil is exceedingly fertile, not surpassed by any in the state of Kentucky. In 1800 it contained 8515 free inhabitants, and 3786 slaves. Chieftown, Lexington.

FAYETTE, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, containing in 1800, 532 inhabitants. It is situated between Kennebeck and Androscoggin rivers, 5 miles from the latter, and 18 from the former. The inhabitants are mostly baptists. It is 60 miles from Portland, and 529 from Philadelphia.

FAYETTE, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1421 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

FAYETTEVILLE, a post and flourishing town of North Carolina, and capital of Fayette district. It is pleasantly situated in Cumberland county, on the west side of the N. W. branch of Cape Fear river, 90 miles N. W. of Wilmington. On the bank of the river, a few buildings are erected, besides tobacco warehouses large enough to contain 6,000 hogsheads, which quantity has been received in one season. A large proportion of this tobacco is equal to that of Petersburg. The most improved part of the town stands about a mile from the river, near the junction of Blounts and Cross creek; from the latter, on whose banks it is chiefly erected, the town was formerly named. It is compactly built on both sides of the creek, and contained in 1800, 1656 inhabitants, including 626 slaves, two handsome public buildings for the supreme, district, and county courts, and the meeting of the town police, and its citizens; one of these is erected of

brick, and the other of wood, by voluntary subscriptions. They stand in two public squares of 300 feet, fronting each other, about 400 yards apart. Into each of the squares run four principal streets, 100 feet wide. These buildings being open below, afford convenient market places. The free masons lodge, lately erected, is a large, handsome edifice. Here are three mills, two considerable distilleries and breweries, and several extensive tan-yards. It carries on a considerable trade with Wilmington, in tobacco, wheat, flour, beef, pork, flaxseed, some hemp, cotton, butter, and a variety of other articles; besides lumber, staves, and some naval stores: the boats used in transporting these articles to Wilmington, contain about 120 barrels each, performing a trip from ten to fifteen days. The country immediately around the town, is considerably elevated, and the soil is dry, sandy, and unfruitful, except on the water courses, which are very numerous, and afford as rich soil as any in the state. This town has suffered much from fire, particularly in 1792, since which time some of the inhabitants have erected their dwellings of brick, which are made here of a good quality, and sold for five or six dollars per thousand. The situation of the town is agreeable and healthy, and well adapted for establishing large manufactures. It is 100 miles S. W. of Tarborough, 147 S. W. by S. of Halifax, 497 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 351 from Washington city. Lat. 35. 11. N. lon. 3. 53. W.

FAYSTOWN, a mountainous township of Vermont, in Chittenden

den county, adjoining on the S. Lincoln and Warren, in Addison county. It was uninhabited in 1791. In 1800, it contained 18 inhabitants.

FEDERALSBURG, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated on Marshy Hope creek, partly in Dorchester, and partly in Caroline county. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Denton, and 25 N. E. by E. of Cambridge.

FERMANAGH, a township of Pennsylvania, in Mifflin county, on the N. side of Juniatta river. It contained in 1800, 1505 inhabitants, including 8 slaves.

FERRISBURG, a township of Vermont, on Lake Champlain, in Addison county, at the mouth of Otter river, adjoining Vergennes on the S. It contained in 1790, 481 inhabitants, and in 1800, 947.

FIDLERS ELBOW, in the state of New York, a point of rocks which projects into Wood creek, at the N. opening of S. bay. See EAST BAY, in the supplement.

FINCASTLE, a post town, and the capital of Botetourt county, Virginia. It is situated on the E. side of Catabaw creek, an inconsiderable stream, which empties into James river on the west side of the North mountain. It contained in 1790, 426 free persons, and 176 slaves, a court house, and jail. It is 156 miles W. of Richmond, 434 from Philadelphia, and 255 from Washington city. Lat. 37. 28. N. lon. 5. 15. W.

FINDLEY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Greene county, adjoining Virginia on the W. It is watered by the N. and S. branches of Wheeling creek, and contained in 1800, 190 inhabitants.

FINLEY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county. It contained in 1800, 869 inhabitants.

FIREPLACE, a small post town of New York, in Suffolk county, 295 miles from Washington city.

FIRST MOON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Beaver county. It contained in 1800, 527 inhabitants.

FISHERSFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 16 miles from Charlestown. It was incorporated in 1763, and contained in 1790, 331 inhabitants, and in 1800, 526.

FISHERS ISLAND, belonging to the state of New York, in Long Island sound, forms part of the township of Southold, in Suffolk county. It is 2 miles broad, and 10 long. The soil is light, produces good pasture, wheat, and rye.

FISHING BAY, on the E. side of Chesapeake bay, Maryland, at the mouth of Nanticoke river, which is the boundary between Dorchester and Somerset counties. It receives Wicomico, Transquaking, and Black water creeks.

FISHING BAY, on the S. side of Ontario lake, in New York, 38 miles E. of Fort Niagara.

FISHING CREEK, a township, mountain, and large creek, of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the N. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna, adjoining Luzerne county. The township contained in 1800, 419 inhabitants.

FISH KILL, a post town of New York, in Dutchess county, on the E. side of Hudson river, 14 miles S. by E. of Poughkeepsie, 66 N. of New York, 165 from

Philadelphia, and 312 from Washington city. The village, which contains about 40 houses, is about 5 miles E. of the Hudson; in the township were, in 1790, 5941 inhabitants, and in 1800, 5644 free persons, and 524 slaves, 6 churches, 3 for the reformed Dutch, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Episcopalians. On Fishkill, which flows through the township, into the Hudson, are 6 merchant mills, and 1 grist mill; on Wapping's kill, are 4 merchant mills, and on several other creeks, are a number of merchant, grist, and saw mills. Lat. 41° 31'. N. lon. 1. 22. E.

FISH KILL, in the state of New York, flows from Saratoga lake, and after a course of 6 miles, falls into the Hudson, 2 miles above the town of Saratoga. It was on the N. side of this creek, that Gen. Burgoyne, and his army, surrendered to Gen. Gates.

FISHKILL LANDING, in Dutchess county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 306 miles from Washington city.

FITCHBURGH, a post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1151 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1390. It is 23 miles N. of Worcester, and 322 from Philadelphia.

FITZ WILLIAM, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1773, and contained in 1790, 1038 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1240. It borders on Royalton, in Massachusetts.

FLATBUSH, the chief town of King's county, Long Island, situated near a small bay, which sets E. from New York harbour. It contained in 1800, 685 free inhabitants, and 341 slaves, an academy, court house, and a Dutch

church. Several of the dwellings are handsome, and commodious. A bloody battle was fought near this town on the 27th of August, 1776, between the British and Hessian army, commanded by Lord Percy, gen. Clinton, and Grant, and a division of the American army under the command of gen. Putnam; of the latter there were upwards of 1000 slain, and two generals; several officers of distinction were made prisoners, with a number of privates. Of the British and Hessians, there were about 450 killed and taken prisoners. The American army retreated to New York under cover of a thick fog, which providentially arose, and by that means they were saved from the hands of their enemies. It is 5 miles S. by E. of New York city.

FLAT CREEK, in South Carolina, which, after a course of 7 miles, falls into the Great Pee Dee, 6½ miles from Greenville, and 3½ from Buckholz creek. It has one grist mill, and one rice machine.

FLAT LANDS, a township of New York, in King's county, Long Island, containing in 1790, 423 inhabitants, of whom 137 were slaves, in 1796, 44 electors, and in 1800, 565 free inhabitants, and 128 slaves.

FLAT ROCK, near the head of Great Ogeechee river, in Georgia.

FLEMING, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Mason, S. E. by Virginia, S. W. and W. by Montgomery. It is mountainous and hilly; and is watered by several creeks, that fall into Sandy and Licking rivers. It contained in 1800, 4653 free persons, and 240 slaves.

FLEMINGSBURG, a post town of

MONTGOMERY, county, Kentucky. It contained in 1800, 110 free persons, and 14 slaves; and is 503 miles from Washington city.

FLEMINGTON, a post town of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 23 miles N. N. W. of Trenton, 53 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 192 from Washington city.

FLETCHER, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, containing in 1790, 47 inhabitants, and in 1800, 200.

FLINT RIVER, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, and running S. thence S. W. unites with the Appalachicola, a few miles above its entrance into Florida. In its course it passes by the following Indian towns of the Lower Creeks, Suolanocha, Cuscowilla, or Allachua, Talahoschote, Callofahatche, Great Island, Great Hammock, Capen, St. Marks, and Forks; these five last have received their names from some of the principal Indian traders who resided at them. There are several other towns on this river of less note.

FLORIDA, a township of Montgomery county, New York. It contained in 1800, 1221 free persons, and 17 slaves. The post office is 280 miles from Washington city.

FLOWERTOWN, a village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, situated 12 miles N. of Philadelphia. It contains 18 or 20 dwellings.

FLOYD, a township of New York, in Herkimer county. It contained in 1797, 143 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 766 free persons, and 1 slave.

FLUSHING, a township of New York, in Queens county, containing in 1800, 1531 free inhabitants, and 287 slaves.

FLUVANNA, a small county of Virginia, bounded N. by Albemarle, N. E. by Louisa, E. by Goochland, W. by Amherst, and S. by James or Fluvanna river, which separates it from Buckingham. It is 22 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 3921 inhabitants, of whom 1466 were slaves. The population in 1800, was 2703, free persons, and 1920 slaves. In this county, on James river, at the mouth of Rockfish, is found great abundance of white marble; but more generally variegated with red, blue, and purple. It forms a large precipice, which hangs over a navigable part of the river. The lands in this county are agreeably variegated with hills, the soil rich and well watered.

FORDHAM, a township of West-Chester county, New York. It contained in 1800, 102 free persons, and 20 slaves.

FORKS, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 884 inhabitants.

FORSTERTON, a village of New Jersey, in Burlington county, 16 miles E. of Philadelphia.

FORKED-DEER, a short navigable river of the state of Tennessee, formed by 2 considerable branches that rise in that height of land that separates the waters of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. These confluent streams, pursuing a W. direction, empty into the Mississippi, about 55 miles direct above Chickasaw Bluff. It is 70 yards broad at its mouth.

FORT ANN, a post town of New York, 301 miles from Philadelphia, and 459 from Washington city. See ANN.

FORT BLAIZE, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

FORT BLOUNT, in Tennessee, on Cumberland river, in Smith county. Here is a post office which is 671 miles from Washington city.

FORT BREWINGTON, at the mouth of Onondago river, as it enters the W. end of Oneida lake, in New York.

FORT CHARTRES, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in the Indiana territory, 19 miles above Kaskaskia.

FORT EDWARD, a post town of New York, 315 miles from Philadelphia, and 447 from Washington city. See **EDWARD FORT**.

FORT GEORGE, in Washington county, New York, 465 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office.

FORT MASSAC, in Livingston county, Kentucky, is 870 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office. See **MASSAC**.

FORT MILLER, in Washington county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 439 miles from Washington city.

FORT ROYAL, a town of Virginia, containing in 1800, 207 free persons, and 47 slaves.

FORT WILKINSON, in Hancock county, Georgia. Here is a post office, which is 702 miles from Washington city. See **WILKINSON FORT**.

FOSTER, an inland town of Providence county, Rhode Island, which, in 1790, contained 2,268 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,457, including 1 slave. The eastern boundary line is about 17 miles W. from the town of Providence. It is 8 miles from N. to S. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ from E. to W. On the W. are the towns of Kittingly and Sterling, in Connecticut; E. is Scituate, N. Gloucester, and S. Coven-

try.—It contains about 52 square miles, was incorporated in 1781, and named in honour of Theodore Foster, Esq. who was a member of the legislature of Rhode Island during our revolutionary war: and since that a member of the senate, in the congress of the United States, 12 years successively, after the adoption of the federal constitution. This gentleman owns a valuable seat, in the N. part of the town, about 20 miles from Providence, called “the Heights of Foster,” the loftiest tract of land in the state, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect. From these heights, the Atlantic ocean may be seen, at a great distance. The country rises gradually from the S. E. forming a vast amphitheatre. The intermediate tract is fertile, and much beautified by the meandering course of the Penanganset, which flows through Foster, and falls into Narraganset bay, at Pawtuxet, after a course of 30 miles. The streams which rise here, run S. S. W. and S. E. Those that run S. W. fall into Moosehop river, a branch of the Quinnibaug; those that run S. E. empty into the Penanganset. About half a mile E. of the Heights of Foster, and E. of Penanganset river, are the “Hunting-house Rocks,” a great curiosity. Their name is derived from their having been much resorted to by the Indians, before the arrival of the Europeans, and since that by the whites, as a place of rendezvous, as well as for shelter in bad weather, on their hunting excursions. The largest and most central rock is extremely hard, and rises to the height of 30 feet above the ground, and is

about 20 feet thick; it projects so much to the S. that a plumb suspended from the top, will strike the ground 12 feet from the rock at the base. Foster has two churches, several mills for various purposes, and a social library.

FOXBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 26 miles S. of Boston. It contained, in 1790, 674 inhabitants, and in 1800, 779.

FRAMINGHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, incorporated in 1700. It is 24 miles W. S. W. of Boston, and contained, in 1790, 1,598 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,625.

FRANCESTOWN, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1772. It is on the E. side of Contecook river, and contained, in 1790, 982 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,355. Here is a post office, which is 524 miles from Washington city.

FRANCIS, St. a small river of Louisiana. It falls in a S. E. course, into the Mississippi, 70 miles above the river Margot.

FRANCONIA, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 629 inhabitants, including 1 slave. It joins Bucks county on the N. E.

FRANCONIA, a township of New Hampshire, on Connecticut river, in Grafton county, containing, in 1790, 72 inhabitants, and in 1800, 129. It was incorporated in 1764.

FRANKFORD, a post town of Hampshire county, Virginia; situated on Patterson's creek, which falls into the N. branch of the Potomac. It is 13 miles N. W. of Romney, and 147 from Washington city.

FRANKFORD, a township of

Sussex county, New Jersey, taken from Newton in 1799.

FRANKFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county. It contained, in 1800, 865 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

FRANKFORT, a township of Herkimer county, New York. It contained, in 1797, 160 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 941 free persons, and 5 slaves.

FRANKFORT, a township of Maine, in Hancock county, containing, in 1790, 891 inhabitants, and in 1800, 867. It is on the W. side of Penobscot bay, 238 miles N. E. of Boston. The post office is 748 miles from Washington city.

FRANKFORT, the metropolis of the state of Kentucky, situated in Franklin county, on the E. side of Kentucky river, 39 miles direct from its confluence with the Ohio, and 24 N. W. of Lexington. It is regularly laid out, and contained, in 1800, 368 free persons, and 260 slaves, a handsome state-house of stone, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 795 miles W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 569 from Washington city. Lat. 38° 14'. N. lon. 10° 20' W.

FRANKFORT, a post town of Pennsylvania, situated in Philadelphia county, on the N. E. side of Frankfort creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile direct from Delaware river. It contains upwards of 200 dwellings, an Episcopal and German church. The situation of the town is lofty and agreeable. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philadelphia city.

FRANKLIN, a populous, fertile, and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania; divided into the

following townships, viz. Fannet, Lurgan, Letterkenny, Southampton, Greene, Montgomery, Peters, Hamilton, Guilford, Washington, Metal, Franklin, Warren, and Antrim. It is bounded N. by Mifflin, N. E. by Cumberland, E. by York, S. by Washington county, in Maryland, W. by Bedford county, and N. W. by Huntingdon. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, whose perpendicular from N. to S. is 39 miles, and its base, which extends along the state of Maryland from E. to W. is 29. The number of square miles are calculated at 800, which are equal to 512,000 acres. It contained, in 1790, 15,325 free persons, and 330 slaves, and in 1800, 19,638 inhabitants, including 181 slaves. This county lies chiefly between the N. and S. Mountains, and comprehends the middle part of the beautiful, rich, and well cultivated valley of Conococheague, which extends from the Susquehanna to the Potomac, between the N. and S. Mountains. The N. end is called Cumberland valley, and is watered by the Conedogwinet creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, Franklin county, and the S. end of the valley, are well watered by Conococheague creek, which empties into the Potomac. Perhaps nature cannot present a more luxuriant and delightful view, than this country, from the top of the S. Mountain. In some of the mountains are found mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which a furnace and forges have been erected. Chief town, Chambersburg.

FRANKLIN, a county of Virginia, 40 miles long, and 25 broad.

It is bounded N. by Bedford, N. W. by Botetourt, W. by Montgomery, S. W. by Henry, S. by Patrick, and E. by Campbell county. It contained in 1790, 5,769 free inhabitants, and 1,073 slaves, and in 1800, 7,728 free inhabitants, and 1,574 slaves. The lands are generally hilly and mountainous, a range of the Appalachian mountains passing through it on the N. W. It is well watered by the tributary streams of Staunton river.

FRANKLIN, a county of Halifax district, North Carolina. It is bounded N. by Grenville, S. by Johnson, N. E. by Warren, S. W. by Wake, and W. by Orange county. It exports annually a considerable quantity of pork. The chief produce is Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, and peas. An acre produces from 20 to 24 bushels of Indian corn. It contained, in 1790, 4,824 free inhabitants, and 2,717 slaves, and in 1800, 8,473 inhabitants, including 3,667 slaves. Chief town, Louisburg.

FRANKLIN, a county of Georgia, bounded N. by Tugeloo river, E. by Elbert county, S. by Jackson, and W. by the Cherokee Indians. It is watered by Broad river, Beaver Dam creek, and several streams which fall into the Savannah. A post office is kept at the court house, which is 834 miles from Philadelphia, and 701 from Washington city. This county contained, in 1800, 6,859 inhabitants, including 959 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a post town of Tennessee, on the river Harpath, in Williamson county, 10 miles from Nelsonville, and 18 from Nashville, and 575 from Washington city.

FRANKLIN, a county of Kentucky, bounded W. by Shelby,

N. W. by Henry, N. by Gallatin, E. by Scott and Woodford, and S. by Mercer. It is divided into two parts, by Kentucky river; and contained, in 1800, 3,341 free persons, and 1,109 slaves. Chief town, Frankfort.

FRANKLIN, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Canada, E. by Orleans, S. by Chittenden, and W. by Lake Champlain. It contains 20 townships, and 517,200 acres, and in 1800, 8,062 inhabitants. Chief town, St. Albion's.

FRANKLIN, a township of Delaware county, New York, incorporated in 1797. It contained, in 1790, 239 electors, and in 1800, 1,390 inhabitants; and borders on the E. branch of the Susquehanna. The post office is 447 miles from Washington city.

FRANKLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, nearly in the centre of Greene county. It contained, in 1800, 1,114 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

FRANKLIN, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Allegany county on the W. It contained, in 1800, 1,031 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, a mountainous township of Adams county, Pennsylvania S. of Conewago creek, and E. of Franklin county. It contained, in 1800, 1,023 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county, N. of Union, between Youghiogeny on the N. and Redstone creek on the S. It contained, in 1800, 1,323 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a township of Connecticut, the most N. E. in New London county, containing, in 1790, 1,100 inhabitants, and in

1800, 1,215 free persons, and 21 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a little island, on the coast of Maine, in Lincoln county, at the mouth of St. George's river.

FRANKLIN, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 570 inhabitants.

FRANKLIN, the chief town of Venango county, Pennsylvania, seated on the W. side of Allegany river, at the mouth of French Creek. It was established in 1796. The plan is regular, the situation healthy, and agreeable. It is 53 miles S. S. E. of Presque Isle, 63 N. by E. of Pittsburg, and 322 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 23'. N. lon. 4. 41. W.

FRANKLIN, a post town of Pendleton county, Virginia, containing in 1800, 176 free persons, and 8 slaves. It is 191 miles from Washington city.

FRANKLIN, a township of Dutchess county, New York. It contained in 1800, 1527 free persons, and 19 slaves.

FRANKLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, containing in 1800, 1341 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

FRANKLINTON, a town of the state of Ohio, on the W. side of the Sciota, at the forks of that river, established in 1798. It is 41 miles from Chillicothe, and 560 from Washington city; and contains upwards of 60 houses.

FRANKSTOWN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, on the N. side of Little Juniatta river, S. of Centre county. It contained in 1800, 743 inhabitants.

FREDERICA, a small post town of Kent county, Delaware, 7

miles from Milford, 12 from Dover, and 129 from Washington city. It is situated on Motherkill, which is navigable for shallops, carrying 1300 bushels. It contains about 40 houses; about one third are brick, and the rest wood.

FREDERICA, a post town of Georgia, and the oldest in the state. It is pleasantly situated in St. Simon's island, and was built by general Oglethorpe. The fortress was principally of brick, on a regular plan, and handsomely constructed, but is now in ruins. The town stands upon an eminence, and contains only a few houses. The mouth of the river Alatamaha washes the Western side of the island, and forms a bay, opposite the town, which is navigable for ships of the largest burthen. It is about 60 miles S. of Savannah, and 712 from Washington city. Lat. 31° 15'. N. Lon. 4° 52'. W.

FREDERICK, a populous, rich, and fertile county of Maryland; bounded N. W. by Washington, N. E. and E. by Baltimore county, S. by Montgomery, N. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Potowmac river, which divides it from the state of Virginia. It is 36 miles in length from the mouth of Monocacy river to its intersection by the Pennsylvania line, and 31 in breadth from Westminster to the top of the South mountain. It contains 537,600 acres; in 1790 it contained 30,791 inhabitants, of whom 3,641 are slaves, and in 1800, 26,041 free persons, and 4,572 slaves. In this county the lands are generally rich, and the soil well adapted for raising

wheat, rye, barley, Indian corn, hemp, flax, &c. Mines of copper have been found near Liberty town; they have been worked but to no great extent as yet. Iron ore has been also discovered, for manufacturing of which a furnace and forges have been erected. Here are about 35 gristmills, which carry on the manufacture of flour to a large amount. Glass works have been erected a few miles from Frederick town, which carry on the manufacture of that article with much spirit. Chief town, Frederick.

FREDERICK, a rich, fertile, and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Berkley, S. by Shanandoa, W. by Hampshire, and E. by Shanandoa river; which divides it from Loudon county. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, contained in 1790, 19,681 inhabitants, of whom 4,250 were slaves, and in 1800, 16,257 free persons, and 5,118 slaves. In this county is found great abundance of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which works have been erected. About 160 tons of bar-iron, and 650 tons of pig are manufactured annually. The toughness of the cast iron is remarkable; pots and other utensils cast thinner than usual of this iron, may with safety be thrown into or out of the wagon, in which they are transported. In this county is Zane's cave, the entrance into which is on the top of an extensive ridge, near the N. mountain. After descending nearly 40 feet, as into a well, the cave extends horizontally, about 400 feet into the earth, preserving a breadth from 20 to 50

feet, and a height from 5 to 20, after entering a few feet the mercury, which stood in open air at 50, rose to 57, of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and continued at that to the remotest part of the cave. Chief town, Winchester.

FREDERICK, a town of Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Monongahela, 8 miles from Brownsville, and 26 from Washington. It contains about 30 houses.

FREDERICK, a village of Cecil county, Maryland, on Sassafras river opposite George town.

FREDERICK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county, on the W. side of Perkiomoy creek. In 1800, it contained 697 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

FREDERICKTOWN, in Steuben county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 256 inhabitants.

FREDERICKSBURG, a post town of Virginia; situated in Spotsylvania county, on the S. W. side of Rappahanock river, 100 miles by land from its confluence with the Chesapeak. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several streets, the principal one extends parallel to the river. It contains about 300 dwellings, an Episcopalian church, an academy, a court-house, jail, two tobacco ware houses, and several stores of dry goods, well assort-ed. It carries on a brisk trade to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and different parts of the Union. It is a corporation, and contains upwards of 1,600 inhabitants. It is 53 miles S. S. W. of Alexandria, 70 N. by E. of Richmond, 208 S. W. of Philadelphia and

62 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 20. N. Lon. 2. 28. W.

FREDERICKSTOWN, a township of New York, in Dutches county, 156 miles from Philadelphia. It contained in 1790, 5932 inhabitants, of whom 63 were slaves, and 188 electors; and in 1800, 1659 free persons, and 2 slaves.

FREDERICK-TOWN, a post town of Maryland, the capital of Frederick county. It is situated on Carroll's creek, a small stream that empties into Monocasy river, over which two bridges have been erected. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several parallel streets, which are intersected by others at right angles. The number of houses are about 900, chiefly of stone and brick. The public buildings are a church for Presbyterians, two for German Lutherans, and Calvinists, and one for Roman Catholics, not inferior in point of elegance to any in the United States. It is delightfully situated upon an eminence, and ornamented with a lofty steeple, one for Baptists, an elegant court house, a jail, brick market house, and an academy, which is a large brick building, pleasantly situated on the N. W. side of the town. In front of the building is a beautiful and spacious green, appropriated for the recreation of the students. A large garden is attached to the academy, in which is cultivated almost every kind of vegetables, and esculent roots, for the use of the young gentle-men. The number of students is generally about 150. This institution, which is fast approaching to eminence, is under the direction of trustees. The principal of the academy, at present, is Mr. Dunlevy. Several of the

houses are handsome, neat and commodious. It is a flourishing place and carries on a brisk trade with the back counties. A few miles from this town are glass works. It is 45 miles W. by N. of Baltimore. The road is good and nearly straight, 148 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 44 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 26. N. Lon. 2. 19. W.

FREDERICK-TOWN, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated on the N. side of Sassafras river, nearly opposite to Georgetown. It is 19 miles N. E. of Chester, and 60 S. W. of Philadelphia.

FREEHOLD, a township of Greene county, New York. It contained in 1790, 1,822 inhabitants, of whom 562 were electors, and 5 slaves; in 1800, 3772. The post office is 399 miles from Washington city.

FREEHOLD, a post town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, 210 miles from Washington city.

FREEPORT, a post town of Maine, Cumberland county, 140 miles from Boston, 493 from Philadelphia, and 625 from Washington city. It is situated on Casco bay, was incorporated in 1789, and contained in 1790 1,330 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2237.

FREESTONE-GAP, in Tennessee, 35 miles from Hawkin's courthouse.

FREETOWN, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, 50 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1683, and contained in 1790, 2,202 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2535.

FRENCH, a little river which flows from a pond in Worcester county, Massachusetts, enters Con-

nnecticut, and falls into Quinebaugue river.

FRENCH-BROAD, a navigable river of the Tennessee state, which is formed by several branches that rise in North Carolina, on the S. E. side of the Great Iron and Bald mountains; after uniting they assume the name of French-broad, and passing between these, meander in a N. W. course, about 56 miles direct, and unite with the Holstein, 11 miles above Knoxville.

FRENCHMAN'S BAY, in Lincoln county, on the coast of Maine, so named from a settlement made there by the French in 1637. It is formed by mount Desert Isle on the W. and S. W. and by Schoodic, the most Southerly point of Goldsboro', extending 120 miles. Near the centre of the bay is a range of islands stretching E. and W. forming an inner bay, between 50 and 60 miles in circuit, with from 6 to 18 fathoms water, and good anchorage.

FREYBURG, a post town of Maine, adjoining New Hampshire on the W. 130 miles from Boston, and 525 from Philadelphia. It contained in 1790, 714 inhabitants, and in 1800, 734; 2 houses for public worship, 2 mills, and an academy.

FRONT ROYAL, a small post town of Virginia, in Frederick county, 104 miles from Washington city.

FRYING PAN, a dangerous shoal on the coast of North Carolina, 24 miles S. E. by S. of the light house on Baldhead, at the mouth of Cape Fear river.

FRYSBURG, a post town of York county, Maine, 648 miles from Washington city. See FRYESBURG.

G.

GALLIPOLIS, a settlement of the state of Ohio, situated on the N. side of the Ohio, 2 miles below the Great Kenhawa. The inhabitants are entirely French. It is rather on the decline, owing to their rights to the land not being sufficiently secured, in consequence of which, some of them are moving off. It is 300 miles below Pittsburg, and 565 from Philadelphia.

GAINE'S CROSS ROADS, in Culpepper county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 94 miles from Washington city.

GALLATIN, a small post town of Tennessee, in Sumpter county, 714 miles from Washington city.

GALLATIN, a county of Kentucky. It contained in 1800, 962 free persons, and 329 slaves.

GALWAY, a township of New York, in Saratoga county. It has 491 electors, and in 1800, 2302 free persons, and 8 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 436 miles from Washington city.

GAMBLE'S STATION, a fort in Tennessee, 12 miles from Knoxville.

GAMMON POINT, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the E. side of the Hyannis harbour.

GARDINER, in Kennebeck county, Maine. Here is a post office, which is 673 miles from Washington city.

GARDNER, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 60 miles N. W. of Boston, wa-

tered by Otter river. It was incorporated in 1785, and contained 531 inhabitants, and in 1800, 667.

GARRARD, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Jessamine, E. by Madison, W. by Mercer, and S. by Lincoln. It is about 22 miles long, and 17 broad, and contained in 1800, 4927 free persons, and 1259 slaves.

GATES, a county of Edenton district, North Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. S. W. by Chowan county, E. and S. E. by Perquimans, W. and S. by Chowan river, which separates it from Northampton and Hartford counties. It contained in 1790, 3173 free inhabitants, and 2219 slaves, and in 1800, 5881 inhabitants, including 2688 slaves. Chief town, Hartford.

GEE'S BRIDGE, in Brunswick county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 211 miles from Washington city.

GENESEE, a township of New York, in Ontario county, containing, in 1796, 217 electors, and in 1800, 347 free persons, and 3 slaves.

GENESEE COUNTRY, the western part of New York state, on each side the Genesee river.

GENESEE, a county of New York. At the court house is a post office, which is 496 miles from Washington city.

GENEVA, a post town of New York, in Onondago county, at

the N. W. corner of Seneca lake, on the main road between Albany and Niagara. It contains upwards of 40 houses, is 92 miles W. of Whitestown, 457 from Philadelphia, and 432 from Washington city.

GENEVIEVE, ST. a populous, and flourishing town on the W. side of the Mississippi, in Upper Louisiana, partly opposite Kaskaskias. It contained in 1799, 949 inhabitants, including 310 slaves. Lat. 37. 50. N.

GENITO BRIDGE, in Powhatan county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 166 miles from Washington city.

GEORGE, FORT, in Queensborough township, Washington county, New York, 12 miles from Sandy hill. The walls are of stone, and almost entire. In view of the fort, are the ruins of Fort William Henry. Between this and Fort Edward, several bloody battles have been fought in the war of 1755; scarce a spot that does not bear marks of some bloody transaction.

GEORGE'S CREEK, in Allegany county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 105 miles from Washington city.

GEORGE ST. a hundred of New Castle county, Delaware, containing in 1800, 2884 free persons, and 481 slaves. It is N. of Apoquimink creek.

GEORGETOWN, a large maritime district of South Carolina; situated in the S. E. corner of the state. It is bounded N. E. by the state of North Carolina, S. E. by the Ocean, S. W. by Santee river, which separates it from Charleston district, and N. W. by Camden and Cheraws districts.—It is 112 miles from N. to S. and 63 from E. to W. and is divided

into the following counties; viz. Liberty, Winyaw, Kingston, and Williamsburg; but we have noticed elsewhere, that the division of counties is not observed by the citizens in the maritime districts. It contained according to the census of 1790, 22,122 inhabitants, of whom 13,131 were slaves, but this was far short of the real number, owing to some mistake which happened in taking the census; and in 1800, 6370 free persons, and 16,568 slaves. It is well watered by Santee, Great, and Little Pedee, Sampit, Wenee, Waccamaw, and Black river, Lynch's, and Jeffries creeks, besides a variety of smaller streams. The principal produce is rice, indigo, cotton, Indian corn, peas, sweet potatoes, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber.—Chief town, Georgetown.

GEORGETOWN, a post town and port of entry of South Carolina, the capital of Georgetown district, situated on Sampit river, W. of Winyaw bay, which is formed by the junction of the Pedee, Black river, and the Waccamaw. These confluent rivers enter the ocean 12 miles below Georgetown, between the S. and N. islands. On the S. W. point of the S. island, is a light house of brick, 95 feet high. Here the pilots reside, who conduct ships, &c. over the bar, which admits vessels drawing 11½ feet water. Several families from Georgetown reside here, during the summer months, to enjoy the benefit of the sea air. It is calculated that the tide lands in the vicinity of Georgetown, produce annually on an average, 30,000 tierces of rice, which are shipped to foreign ports, the Northern states, and Charleston, in coasting vessels. The greater part of the

town was burnt by the British in August 1781. It contains upwards of 250 houses, a court house, jail, a handsome brick Episcopal church, one for Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for Methodists, and a flourishing academy, under the patronage of the Winyaw Indigo Society. Here orphans and poor children are educated gratis. It is 60 miles N. E. of Charleston, 127 S. W. of Wilmington, North Carolina, 681 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 480 from Washington city. Lat. 33. 12. N. lon. 4. 38. W.

GEORGETOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Beaver county, on the S. side of the Ohio, 44 miles below Pittsburg, and 294 from Washington city. It was established in 1795.

GEORGETOWN, a post town and the capital of Sussex county, Delaware, situated near the centre of the county. It contains about 30 houses, is 16 miles W. S. W. of Lewistown, 103 S. of Philadelphia, and 158 from Washington city.

GEORGETOWN, a post town of Georgia, in Warren county, 55 miles from Augusta, 850 from Philadelphia, and 706 from Washington city.

GEORGETOWN, a port of entry and post town of Maryland, situated in the District of Columbia on the N. E. side of the Potomac, 10 miles N. of Alexandria, and 2 from Washington city. It stands on a number of little hills, which make it appear to considerable advantage, and afford an agreeable view of the country, and river towards Alexandria. It contains about 350 houses, several of which are handsome and elegant. An academy

was instituted here in 1790, by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in conjunction with other religious denominations, for the promotion of general literature. It is wholly supported by subscription.— Georgetown carries on a small trade with Europe and the West Indies. The exports in one year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 128,924 dollars. It is 46 miles S. W. by W. of Baltimore, and 148 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 55. N. lon. 2. 3. W.

GEORGETOWN, a village of Kent county, Maryland, on Sassafras river, 15 miles above its mouth, and 5 from its source. It contains about 40 dwellings, a Presbyterian church, and a flourishing school. The situation is allowed the most healthy on the Eastern shore.

GEORGETOWN CROSS ROADS, a post town of Maryland, in Kent county, one mile from Georgetown. It contains about 25 dwellings, carries on a brisk trade, is 5 miles from the head of Sassafras river, 15 from Chestertown, 65 from Philadelphia, and 105 from Washington city.

GEORGETOWN, a handsome post town of Kentucky, the capital of Scott county, seated on Royal spring, which discharges its waters into North Elkhorn, at the distance of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, turning a paper and a fulling mill.— Georgetown contained in 1800, 227 free persons, and 123 slaves, a Baptist church, a rope walk, and a linen manufactory. It is 586 miles from Washington city.

GEORGETOWN, a township of Maine, in the county of Lincoln, situated on both sides of the mouth of Kennebeck river, including the islands of Arouseke, Ruskohegin,

and Stage Island. It is composed of three divisions, that is, Small Point, which contains about half the township; Arouseke island, about one fourth, on which is the parish meeting house; Ruskohegan, which is the other division. comprehends the other fourth part. It was incorporated in 1716, contained in 1790, 1333 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1534. It is 15 miles S. of Pownalborough, and 170 N. by E. of Boston.

GEORGES BANK, St. a fishing bank off Cape Cod, Massachusetts, extending from 41. to 42. N. lat. and from 7. to 8. E. lon.

GEORGES, St. a village of New Castle county, Delaware, situated on a creek of the same name.—Near it is a mill dam, which covers several hundred acres of land, greatly injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

GEORGE, St. an island in the Potomac, containing 1360 acres, partly opposite the mouth of St. Mary's river.

GEORGE, St. a broad and short river of St. Mary's county, Maryland. It falls into the Potomac N. W. of St. George's Island.

GEORGE, St. a river of Lincoln county, Maine, about 4 leagues long, and 2. W. of Penobscot. It is navigable in large vessels to the narrows of Thomas-town. Several schooners, &c. have been built here within these few years.

GEORGIA, STATE OF, is situated between 31. and 34. 53. N. lat. 4. 42. and 16. 17. W. lon. It is bounded N. by a tract of land, about 16 miles in breadth, ceded to the United States by the state of South Carolina, S. by East and West Florida, E. by the At-

lantic ocean, N. E. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of South Carolina, and W. by the Mississippi, which divides it from Louisiana. It is 262 miles from N. to S. and 667 from E. to W. and is by much the largest state in the Union. It was formerly divided into parishes, but when it became an independent republic, these were abolished; and it is now divided into three militia, and two judicial districts, and these into the following counties; viz. Chatham, Bryan, Liberty, M'Intosh, Glynn, Cambden, Effingham, Washington, Montgomery, Scriven, Burke, Richmond, Jefferson, Warren, Columbia, Hancock, Wilkes, Green, Elbert, Oglethorpe, Jackson, Bullock, and Franklin. The state, for nearly 50 miles from the sea coast, is entirely level, without stone or gravel. Here the soil is sandy, except on the rivers and creeks, which are generally bordered with rich swamps. Remote from the rivers are large forests of different species of pine, denominated Pine Barrens.—These are in some places intermixed with ridges of oak and hickory, and tolerably well adapted to raising corn and indigo. The forests, as the trees are not thick, produce a kind of wild grass, and small reeds, which afford an excellent range for cattle. This extensive tract is intersected by a great number of creeks and small rivers. Several of these are navigable in crafts, 15, 20, or 30 miles. The soil, near to the creeks and marshes, is a mixture of black mould and sand, which is commonly called a grey soil. In front of the whole state, is a large extent of salt marsh, generally about 4 or 5 miles broad.

Immediately after quitting this marshy ground, which is vulgarly denominated the farts, commence the valuable rice swamps, affording the principal staple of commerce. The soil is a stiff black mud, generally about two feet deep; underneath is a stratum of white marle, which, by being exposed to the air and frost, falls like quicklime, and enriches the swamps beyond any thing known in colder regions. The principal part of the lands whereon rice has been cultivated, lie on rivers, which as far as the tide flows, are called tide lands; or on creeks or small streams of water, flowing through some low parts of the country, which are called inland swamps, extending into the country 20 or 25 miles. Beyond this very little rice has been cultivated, although a few experiments have proved, that it may be cultivated with tolerable success, nearly 120 miles from the sea. The next extensive tract of country, commences in a gentle ascent for 8 or 10 miles, when the ascent terminates in a range of sand hills, spreading into an extensive plain, about 60 miles; but more uneven than the former. This plain is supposed to be nearly 250 feet above the level of the sea. It is covered with large forests of pine, several kinds of flowering shrubs, and a great variety of herbaceous plants. In it are large savannahs, with several small ponds of water. On the lower sides of the savannahs, there are generally large cane swamps. The soil here is a light sandy loam.

The next tract becomes considerably more elevated, and more so in some places than in others. These elevations soon rise into hills, which successively increase

in magnitude, till they finally terminate in that vast chain of mountains which passes through North and South Carolina, under the name of the Appalachian mountains, terminating in this state, about 50 miles S. of its northern boundary. The soil here is in some parts gravel; but more generally a red clay, intermixed with black; the latter continuing to increase on advancing towards the mountains, till at length it so far predominates as to obtain the name of the mulatto soil. It is rich and fertile, producing plentiful crops of tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and rye. Besides the trees already mentioned, are the black mulberry and walnut, which seldom grow but on the richest land. The whole coast is bordered by a chain of islands, affording, with few interruptions, an inland navigation, from Savannah river to St. Mary's. The most considerable of the islands are Skidaway, Wafaw, Ossabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapello, Frederica, Jekyll, and Cumberland. Amelia island has been mentioned by some geographers, as part of Georgia; but certainly cannot be considered part of that state, for it lies on the S. side of St. Mary's river, which unites with North river, below Point Peter, and forms Amelia sound, separating the state of Georgia from East Florida. The islands are covered with a large growth of live oak, pine, hickory, and red cedar.—The soil is nearly similar to the main land, but rather of a superior quality. Indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes, grow on these in great abundance. The principal rivers are, Savannah, Ogeechee, Alatamaha, St. Mary's, Catahoochee, Flint, Abacoochee

or Cofee, Alabama, Oakfuskee, Mobile, and Tobeckbee. These are stored with a great variety of fish, as rock, mullet, whiting, shad, trout, drum, bass, catfish, white brim, and sturgeon. The bays and lagoons abound with oysters, shrimps, crabs, &c.

In Georgia, as in all the southern states, the climate is extremely different. In the northern and hilly parts of the state, the air is considerably pure, elastic, and salubrious; the country abounding with springs of excellent water; but in the southern parts the water is neither so good, nor does the air possess that elasticity and salubrity, being too frequently damp and sultry; producing, in the autumn, bilious complaints, and various kinds of fevers. Although the summers are in general warmer than in any of the other states, they do not experience those extremities of heat and cold during the seasons of the year, the winters being more than proportionably milder. Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the neighbourhood of Augusta, which is 137 miles from the sea, fluctuates between 76. and 93. in the summer, and between 40. and 60. in the winter; so that snow is rarely seen, and frost seldom so severe as to prevent vegetation. In the coldest nights in December ice is rarely seen half an inch thick on standing water; and running streams are never frozen over. Cababges, lettuces, radishes, &c. preserve their growth through the winter.—The cattle subsist in the woods and swamps all winter, on what they can procure themselves, and are fatter than in summer. Vegetation is about three weeks

earlier in the southern than in the northern parts of the state. Fahrenheit's thermometer, at Savanna, in the middle of the day, generally rises to 98. in the shade. The nights in the summer season are much more agreeable than in Virginia, Maryland, and New England; nor are thunder storms so frequent in the night as in those states.

The principal productions of this state are, rice, indigo, tobacco, cotton, wheat, Indian corn, and rye; and on the dry sandy plains are raised large quantities of sweet potatoes, which to many are palatable and nourishing, and the negroes in particular, are fond of them. These after undergoing the customary process, produce by distillation, a kind of whisky, which is drank by the poorer sort of people. It is inferior to rye whisky, but either might be made much better than they generally are. They also produce, by being sufficiently macerated, a kind of sediment or starch, not unlike the Indian sago, and has therefore obtained that name. The chief articles of export are, rice, indigo, tobacco, corn, cotton, some sago, naval stores, leather, deer skins, myrtle and bees wax, snake root, live stock, and lumber of various kinds. In return for these, are received West India produce, dry goods of all kinds, teas, wines, &c. From Europe; and from the Eastern states, beef, butter, cheese, potatoes, apples, cider, shoes, and large quantities of fish.

A table containing the amount of the exports from Georgia, for the following years.

Years.	Dollars.	Cents,
1791	491,259	86

1792	452,105	55
1793	520,955	42
1794	263,831	90
1795	995,985	77
1796	950,158	
1797	644,307	
1798	961,844	
1799	1,396,759	
1801	1,755,939	

A table containing the amount of duty on salt imported into Georgia, and the bounties on fish and salt provisions exported, for the following years:

Duty, &c.		
Years.	dolls. cts	dolls. cts.
1793	4,967 76	
1794	3,464 64	
1795	6,949 75	
1796	9,411 88	18
1797	10,895	

The different religious sects inhabiting this state are, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Jews. The two first are the most numerous, and inhabit the upper part of the state; of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians there is nearly an equal number scattered in different parts of the state. The Quakers are not numerous. The Catholics have but one church; and of the Jews and Congregationalists there is but one society of each. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 82,548, of whom 29,264 were slaves, and in 1800, 162,686, including 59,699 slaves.

Cotton has of late become one of the principal staples of Georgia. Previous to the year 1783 it was not cultivated as an article of commerce. The cultivation was introduced in 1789, on an extensive scale, by John Milledge

and Josiah Tatnall, Esqrs. In 1790 about 20,000lbs. of ginned cotton were brought to the Savannah market; since that the cultivation has become so extensive that in the year 1796, 1,700,000lbs. were produced. The cotton raised on the islands along the coast, is of an extraordinary length, and fineness. It is in the greatest demand.

The Indians which inhabit the interior part of this state will be noticed under their respective names.

GEORGIA, a post town of Vermont, in Franklin county, on Lake Champlain, opposite S. Hero island, at the mouth of La Moille river. It contained in 1790, 340 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1068.

GERARDSTOWN, in Virginia, is 195 miles from Philadelphia.

GERMAN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county, on the E. side of the Monongahela, between that and Union.

GERMAN FLATS, a post town of New York, the capital of Herkimer county, on the S. side of Mohawk river, opposite Herkimer, 60 miles W. of Schenectady, 348 from Philadelphia, and 479 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, 1307 inhabitants, in 1796, 4194, of whom 648 were electors. In 1797 it contained 201 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1620 free persons, and 17 slaves.

GERMANY, a small post town of Culpepper county, Virginia, 82 miles from Washington city.

GERMANTOWN, a post town of North Carolina, the capital of Stokes county; situated near the town fork of Dan river. It con-

tained in 1800, 94 inhabitants, including 33 slaves, a court house and jail. It is 516 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 370 from Washington city.

GERMANTOWN, a considerable town of Pennsylvania; pleasantly situated in Philadelphia county, 7 miles N. of Philadelphia city. It consists of one principal street, about two miles in length, on which are erected 350 dwellings, chiefly of stone; a small number of these are large, elegant, and commodious. The public buildings are an academy, a Quaker meeting house, a Presbyterian, a German Calvinist and Lutheran church. The latter is ornamented with a cupola and vane. Cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, are manufactured here by individuals, to a considerable extent, and of a quality superior to the generality of those imported from Europe. Here are also several tan-yards. From the agreeable and healthy situation of the town, it seems well calculated by nature as a suitable place to establish different kinds of manufactures. Its nearness to Philadelphia city is another circumstance which adds much to its eligibility. Not like those large manufacturing towns in England, which lie so remote from the seaports, that the outward bound vessels in spring are often detained for want of cargoes. The canals being frozen up, often prevent the manufactures from being brought to the seaports in due time.

A battle was fought here on the 4th of October, 1777, between a grand division of the British army, and the Americans, commanded by general Wash-

ton, who made a spirited attack, but were forced to retreat with the advantage of carrying off their artillery, leaving 200 killed and about 500 wounded. Upwards of 400 were taken prisoners, among whom were 54 officers; the loss of the British amounted to 430 wounded and taken prisoners, and 70 killed; among the latter were gen. Agnew and col. Bird. The township contained, in 1800, 3220 inhabitants, including 7 slaves.

GERMANTOWN, a township of Columbia county, New York. It contained in 1800, 691 free persons, and 45 slaves.

GERMANY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Adams county, adjoining Maryland on the S. It is E. of Mountjoy township. It contained in 1800, 1013 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

GERRY, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing in 1800, 802 inhabitants.

GETTYSBURG, the capital of Adams county, Pennsylvania, situated near a branch of Rock creek, which falls into the Monocacy. It contains about 150 dwellings; is 30 miles W. S. W. of York, and 119 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 90 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 51. N. lon. 71. 5. W.

GILL, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the W. side of Connecticut river. It contained in 1800, 700 inhabitants.

GILLMANTOWN, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1727. It is 52 miles N. of Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 2613 inhabi-

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tants; and in 1800, 3752. Here is a post office, which is 584 miles from Washington city.

GILSON, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of Ashuelot river. It contained in 1790, 298 inhabitants, and in 1800, 484.

GIRTYSTOWN, in the state of Ohio, is near the head of navigation, on St. Mary's river. It is inhabited by Indians. At the treaty of Greenville, the Indians ceded to the United States a tract at this place of two miles square.

GLADE ROAD, in Pennsylvania, a branch of the main road, which leads from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. It commences at Bonnet's tavern, 4 miles from Bedford, and extends S. of the old or Forbes's road, uniting again 28 miles E. of Pittsburg. The old road passes Fort Ligonier.

GLAIZE, Av, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which in a S. S. W. course falls into the Miami of Sandusky, at Fort Defiance. The Indians, by the treaty of Greenville, have ceded to the United States a tract of 6 miles square at its confluence with the Miami, and 6 miles square at the head of its navigation.

GLASGOW, a small post town of Barren county, Kentucky, 841 miles from Washington city.

GLASSBOROUGH, a village of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, 20 miles S. E. of Philadelphia, 13 E. of Swedesborough, and 50 from Trenton. It contains about 20 houses, an Episcopal church, and an extensive glass manufactory, established about 17 years ago, by some Germans, who soon after sold it to Col. S. Heston, and Thomas Carpenter, Esq.. These gentlemen enlarged the house,

and carry on the manufacture with great spirit. They generally employ from 50 to 100 men and boys, in making of window glass, snuff, mustard, olive, &c. bottles; decanters, &c. and green bottles.

GLASTONBURY a township of Vermont, in the county of Bennington. It adjoins the township of Bennington on the N. E. In 1790, it contained 34 inhabitants.

GLASTONBURY, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, containing 17 mills of different kinds, and 1 forge. It is situated on the E. side of Connecticut river, and has 2 houses for public worship. In 1800, it contained 2711 free inhabitants, and 7 slaves.

GOULCESTER, a fertile and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded N. by Piankitank river, which separates it from Middlesex, E. by Mathews county and Chesapeake bay, N. W. by King and Queen, S. and S. W. by York river, which separates it from York county. It is 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 13,498 inhabitants, 7,063 of whom were slaves, and in 1800, 3,272 free persons, 4,909 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 1st Monday in every month.

The low lands here are remarkable for producing large crops of excellent barley, which, together with Indian corn, constitute the chief produce of the county; the cultivation of tobacco being little attended to by the inhabitants. A post office is held at the court house, which is 321 miles from Philadelphia, and 175 from Washington city.

GOULCESTER, a large maritime

county of New Jersey, bounded N. by Burlington county, S. by Salem, Cumberland and Cape May counties, E. by the Atlantic ocean, and W. by Delaware river, which separates it from Philadelphia and Delaware counties, in Pennsylvania. It is 62 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is divided into 9 townships, viz. Waterford, Newton, Gloucester-township, Gloucestertown, Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich Egg-harbour, and Galloway. It contained in 1790, 13,172 free inhabitants, and 191 slaves, and in 1800, 16,115 inhabitants, including 61 slaves. In this county are found large quantities of bog iron ore. Works have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar iron, and hollow ware. A glass house has also been erected. Chief town, Woodbury.

GLOUCESTER, a township of Rhode Island, and the most N. Westerly in Providence county. It borders on Connecticut and Massachusetts, and contained in 1790, 4025 inhabitants, and in 1800, 4009.

GLOUCESTER, or CAPE ANNE, a post town and port of entry, in Essex county, Massachusetts, 16 miles N. E. by E. of Salem, and 34 N. E. of Boston, and 515 from Washington city. It forms the N. side of Massachusetts bay. In 1790 it contained 5317 inhabitants, and in 1800, 5313. The exports in 1794 amounted to 229,913 dollars. The inhabitants are much engaged in the fisheries. They annually send out 60 or 70 vessels to the cod fishery. The harbour is large and convenient. It is defended by a battery and citadel, erected in 1795.

GLOUCESTER, a small town of

New Jersey, situated in Gloucester county, on the E. side of Delaware river, 3 miles below Philadelphia. It was formerly the seat of justice in Gloucester county. It contains at present but 7 or 8 dwellings, and has scarcely the appearance of a village.

GLOVER, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, and in 1800, contained 36 inhabitants.

GNADEHUETTIN, a Moravian settlement, in the state of Ohio, on the Muskingum. In 1746, it was inhabited by Christian Indians. They had a chapel, and a house for a missionary. By a resolve of Congress, passed September, 1788, a lot of 4000 acres was granted at this town to the Moravians for propagating the gospel among the heathen.

GNADEHUETTEN, NEW, a settlement established by the Moravians, on Huron river, in the state of Ohio. It is about 28 miles N. W. of Detroit.

GOAT ISLAND, a small isle of Rhode Island, opposite Newport. Fort Washington and a citadel have been erected on it, and both ceded to the United States.

GOFFSTOWN, a township of New Hampshire, incorporated in 1764. It is situated in Hillsborough county, on the Merrimack, 60 miles W. of Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 1275 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1612.

GOLDSBOROUGH, a post town of Maine, in Hancock county, incorporated in 1789. It is situated on Frenchman's bay, E. of Mount Desert island. The bay runs 10 miles up into the country. It contained in 1800, 379 inhabitants. The inhabitants are

chiefly Baptists, but have no settled preacher. It is 29 miles from Blue Hills, 30 from Columbia, 305 from Boston, 653 from Philadelphia, and 808 from Washington city.

GOLDSBOROUGH, an island of Dorchester, Maryland, in the Chesapeake, opposite the mouth of Hungary river. It contains about 2,200 acres.

GOLDSON's on Meherring river, in Brunswick county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 207 miles from Washington city. A lofty wooden bridge, consisting of three arches, supported by stones enclosed in wooden frames, extends across the river, which is about 40 yards wide.

GOLPHINGTON, a town of Georgia, and the capital of Washington county. It is seated near the head of the Ogeechee, 37 miles from Augusta, and 50 from Louisville.

GOOCHLAND, a rich and well cultivated county of Virginia, 40 miles in length, and 14 in breadth. It is bounded N. W. by Louisa, W. by Rivanna river, which divides it from Fluvanna, S. E. by Henrico, N. E. by Hanover, and S. by James river, which separates it from Powhatan. It contained in 1790, 4,397 free inhabitants, and 4,656 slaves, and in 1800, 4,893 free persons, and 4,803 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the third Monday in every month. A post office is established at the court house, which is 308 miles from Philadelphia, and 142 from Washington city.

GOODWIN CREEK, in South Carolina, after a course of 4 miles, falls into the great Peedee, half a mile below Westfield creek.

GOOSEBERRY MOUNTAIN, is on the W. side of Hudson river, in the state of New York. It is about 4 miles S. of Fort George.

GOOSE CREEK, a tributary stream of the Potomac, in Fairfax county, Virginia.

GOOSE-CREEK, a river of Virginia, which rises at Asby's Gap, in Faquier county. It runs N. E. several miles, and receives the Beaverdam; thence turning E. for 8 or 9 miles, and thence N. falls into the Potomac 4 miles below Leesburg. It is nearly 40 miles long, flows with great rapidity; and is, for 20 miles above its mouth, about 50 yards wide.

GORHAM, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county, incorporated in 1764. It is situated N. of Sacó river, had in 1790, 2244 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2503. Here is a post office which is 613 miles from Washington city, and 130 N. by E. of Boston.

GOSHEN, a township of Vermont, in Addison county. It is 21 miles N. E. by E. of Mount Independence.

GOSHEN, a small post town of Loudon county, Virginia, 37 miles from Washington city.

GOSHEN, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1781. It is 14 miles N. of Northampton, and 112 W. by N. of Boston. It contained in 1800, 724 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 7 miles from Litchfield, and 50 from Newhaven. The inhabitants make excellent cheese; and in 1800, amounted to 1461 free persons, and 2 slaves.

GOSHEN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, in which is the town of Westchester. Rid-

ley and Chester creeks take their rise in this township. In 1800 it contained, exclusive of West Chester, 966 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a flourishing post-town of Orange county, New-York, containing a court house, gaol, an academy, and church. It is pleasantly situated 50 miles from New-York, and contained in 1800, 2412 free persons, and 171 slaves. It is 205 miles from Washington city.

GOSHEN, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 383 inhabitants.

GOSHEN, a township of Maine, in Kennebeck county. It contained, in 1800, 270 inhabitants.

GOSPORT, a town of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, on Star Island, 12 miles E. S. E. of Piscataqua harbour: the inhabitants who amount to 85 are much engaged in fishing.

GOWEN'S STORE, in Greenville county, North Carolina. Here is a post office, which is 536 miles from Washington city.

GRAFTON, the northernmost county of New Hampshire. It is bounded E. by the district of Maine, W. by Connecticut river, which separates it from the state of Vermont, N. by Canada, and S. by Strafford, Hillsborough, and Cheshire counties. It is 123 miles from N. to S. and 54 from E. to W. containing 2,272,000 acres. It is divided into 51 townships, which had inhabitants, in 1800, besides 8 which were uninhabited. According to the census of 1790, it contained 13,451 free inhabitants, and 21 slaves, and in 1800, 23,093 free persons, including 8 slaves. It is considerably mountainous, hilly, and broken, except along Connecticut river, and a few others, where the

lands are generally rich and fertile. Chief towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.

GRAFTON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 34 miles N. W. of Providence, and 40 S. W. of Bolton. It contained in 1790, 900 inhabitants, and in 1800, 985.

GRAFTON, a township in a county of the same name, in New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1778, and contained in 1790, 403 inhabitants, and in 1800, 682. It is 13 miles S. E. of Hanover, and 19 S.W. of Plymouth. Ising-glaſs, "Lapis Specularis" is found in a mountain of this town. Here is a post office, which is 570 miles from Washington city.

GRAFTON, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 1049 inhabitants.

GRAINGER, FORT, in the state of Tennessee, is built on the N. side of the Holstein, at its mouth.

GRAINGER, a county of Tennessee, bounded N. by Virginia and Kentucky, W. by Knox county, S. by Jefferson, and E. by Hawkins. It is nearly 40 miles square, and contained, in 1800, 6871 free persons, and 496 slaves. The great Cumberland mountains bound it on the N. and Holstein river, and the main road which leads from Philadelphia to Knoxville on the S. It is diversified with several huge mountains, between which are several large valleys, of a rich soil; the principal valley is Powel's; the most noted rivers are Clinch, Powel's, and Holstein. It was taken from Knox and Hawkins counties. Chief town, Rutledge.

GRANBY, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1768. It is 90 miles W. of Boston, and contain-

ed in 1790, 596 inhabitants, and in 1800, 786.

GRANBY, a township, of Essex county, Vermont.

GRANBY, a township of Connecticut, in Hartford county, adjoining Massachusetts, on the N. It is 18 miles N. of Hartford, and contained, in 1800, 2730 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves.

GRANBY, a little town of S. Carolina, on the Congaree, 2 miles below the confluence of Broad and Saluda rivers. A bridge has been erected at this place; the centre arch is 100 feet, admitting large trees to pass. The bridge is 40 feet above the water.

GRAND ISLAND, in the river Niagara, above the falls. It is about 12 miles long, and 6 broad.

GRAND ISLES, See SOUTH and NORTH HERO.

GRANVILLE, a township of New-York, in Washington county. It contains 2240 inhabitants, of whom 422 were, in 1796, electors. Here is a post office, which is 485 miles from Washington city.

GRANVILLE, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1754. It is 14 miles W. of Springfield, and contained in 1790, 1999 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2309.

GRANVILLE, a fertile county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia. S. E. by Warren, S. by Wake, and S. W. and W. by Orange. It contained in 1790, 6,819 free inhabitants, and 4,163 slaves, and in 1800, 14,015 inhabitants, including 6106 slaves. Chief town, Williamsborough.

GRANVILLE, a flourishing town of Kentucky.

GRAVE CREEK, falls into the Ohio, 12 miles below Wheeling.

GRAVESEND, a township of Long Island, in King's county. It is 7 miles N. by E. of New-York city, and contained, in 1800, 327 free persons, and 162 slaves.

GRAY, a post town of Maine, in Cumberland county, containing in 1790, 577 inhabitants, and in 1800, 987. It was incorporated in 1778, and is 15 miles N. by W. of Portland, 489 from Philadelphia, and 618 from Washington city.

GRAYSON, a county of Virginia, situated on the upper waters of Great Kanawha. It is bounded N. by Wythe county, S. by North Carolina, E. by the Blue Ridge and Montgomery county, and W. by the Iron Mountain. It is of a triangular form, the western part terminating in a point, on the top of the Iron Mountain. Its greatest length is about 50 miles, and its greatest breadth, 15. Grayson is very mountainous; not more than one 5th of its superficies, can be estimated arable land. The mountains are generally well timbered, and abound in iron ore. Two sets of iron works have been erected. The vallies afford excellent meadow, and pasturage. On the Kanawha, which meanders through the county, from S. W. to N. E. good crops of Indian corn are usually obtained; an acre yields 40 or 50 bushels, and of wheat, on the best high lands, from 15 to 20. The lands also yield good crops of rye, oats, and buckwheat. It contained in 1800, 3742 free persons, and 170 slaves. The courthouse is in

Lat. 36. 35. N. distant, S. W. of Richmond 250, miles from Salem, N. Carolina 60, and 386 from Washington city.

GREAT ALLIGATOR DISMAL, a remarkable large swamp of N. Carolina, situated in Tyrrel county, on the S. side of Albemarle found. The land is low, and chiefly marshy, covered with tall cypress or juniper trees, with a thick undergrowth of magnolia, bamboo, reeds, and briars. It contains upwards of 350,000 acres, and is as well adapted to the cultivation of rice, as any part of the Carolina's. There is in the middle of the swamp a large lake, called Phelp's, about 14 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. Messrs. Collins, Allen and Dickenson of Edenton, having taken up all the lands bordering on the lake, to the amount of 100,000 acres, have at their own expense, opened a canal 20 feet wide, from the lake to the head of Skuponing river, which is about 5 and a half miles. About 400 yards from the lake, the company have erected several saw-mills, cornmills, and a machine for cleaning rice. The greater part of the lake is surrounded with a dry ridge, 4 or 500 yards broad, and 2 or 3 feet higher than the surface of the water in the lake. Adjoining this ridge is a cypress swamp, of rich black soil, lying much lower than the water in the lake; whence it follows, that they can lay under water, by means of the canal, upwards of 10,000 acres of excellent rice land.

GREAT BARRINGTON, a post town of Massachusetts, 284 miles from Philadelphia, and 368 from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 1754 inhabitants. See **BARRINGTON, GREAT.**

GREAT BRIDGE, in Princess Ann county, Virginia, a post office is held at this place. It is

296 miles from Philadelphia, and 251 from Washington city.

GREAT FALLS OF OGEECHEE, see **LEXINGTON.**

GREAT FAMINE, a river of New-York, which falls into Lake Ontario, 10 miles S. W. of Black river.

GREAT EGG HARBOUR, see **EGG HARBOUR.**

GREAT ISLAND, in the harbour of Piscataqua, New Hampshire.

GREAT KENHAWA, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Appalachian mountains of N. Carolina, and pursuing a N. W. course passes into Virginia; thence winding to the N. receives Green-brier river, when turning to a N. N. W. direction, it receives Elk river, and empties into the Ohio 285 miles below Pittsburg, and 418 above the rapids; its whole course being upwards of 400 miles. It is about 500 yards broad at its confluence with the Ohio, and is navigable with a gentle current 12 miles; it then becomes considerably rapid to the first falls, which are nearly 60 miles; above these the navigation is thought impossible, on account of the numerous cataracts, in which it abounds. In 1774 while Dunmore was governor of Virginia, a battle was fought at the mouth of this river, between the army of Col. Lewis, and the confederate tribes; the latter was worsted, with the loss of several of their warriors.

GREAT MILL, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 8 miles from Washington city.

GREAT POND, in Lincoln county, Maine. In 1800 it contained 444 inhabitants.

GREAT RIDGE, in Georgia,

one of the ridges of the Appalachian mountains, which separate the head waters of Savanna and Alatamaha rivers.

GREAT SPRINGS, a large fountain of water, in Georgia, near the road leading from Savanna to Augusta.

GREEN, a county of Kentucky, about 39 miles long, and the same broad, and contained in 1800, 5247 free persons, and 3 slaves. It is bounded N. E. by Lincoln, S. E. by Pulaski, N. by Nelson, and S. and W. by Barren county. It is finely watered by Greene river and its auxiliary streams.

GREEN, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Washington, S. and W. by Virginia and E. by Monongahela river, which divides it from Fayette county. It is 18 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. Several creeks rise in the centre of the county; some of which fall into the Ohio, and others into the Monongahela. It was established the 9th Feb. 1796, and contained in 1800, 8605 inhabitants, including 22 slaves.

GREEN, a navigable river of Kentucky, which rises in Lincoln county, and runs a W. course for nearly 160 miles, thence N. for a few miles, whence it receives Rough and Panther rivers, two considerable streams, which flow through a fertile country. These confluent rivers soon turning to the N. W. empty into the Ohio 922 miles below Pittsburg. It is 200 yards wide at its conflux with the Ohio, and is navigable with a gentle current 150 miles. From the mouth of this river to Salt river, which is about 200 miles, the lands on the Ohio are exceedingly fertile, but in some places so

low as to be frequently overflowed from December to April.

GREEN, a township of Green county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Virginia on the S. and containing in 1800, 1177 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

GREEN, a small river of Vermont. It rises in the township of Marlborough, and falls into Connecticut river, above Deerfield.

GREEN, a township of Chenango county, New-York, containing in 1800, 655 inhabitants.

GREENE, a county of New York, taken from the counties of Ulster and Albany, in 1800. It extends along the W. side of Hudson river about 20 miles, and W. about 50, from that river. Greene contains the townships of Coxackie, Freehold, Kaatskill, and Windham. The two first were taken from Albany county, and the two latter from Ulster. It is bounded N. by Albany, N. W. by Schoharie, W. by Delaware, S. by Ulster, and E. by the Hudson. It contained in 1800, 12,584 inhabitants, including 520 slaves. Chief town, Kaatskill.

GREEN, a county of North Carolina, in Newbern district. It contained in 1800, 4218 inhabitants, including 1496 slaves.

GREEN, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 884 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

GREENBRIER, a county of Virginia, containing in 1800, 3894 free persons, and 271 slaves. The court house which is 300 miles from Washington city.

GREEN BAY, or PUAN BAY, a large bay of Michigan, which extends S. W. from the W. side of that lake.

GREEN BRIER, a river of Vir-

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ginia, and one of the principal branches of the Great Kenhawa. It runs S. W. and falls into that river, as it breaks through the Laurel mountains.

GREENBURGH, a township of New-York, in Renssalaer county. In 1796, it contained 164 electors of governor.

GREENBUSH, a township of Renssalaer county, in New-York. It contained in 1790, 1400 inhabitants, of whom 122 were slaves, and 164 electors, and in 1800, 3276 free persons, and 196 slaves.

GREENCASTLE, a handsome thriving post town of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, near the E. side of the E. branch of Cone-cocheaque creek, which empties into the Potomac. It contains about 80 dwellings, 2 German, and a Presbyterian church. It is 11 miles S. by W. of Chambersburg, 156 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 81 miles from Washington city. Lat. 39. 45. N. lon.

2. 33. W.

GREENE, a county of Georgia, bounded W. by the Oconee river, E. by Warren, and S. by Washington. It contained in 1800, 10,761 inhabitants, including 3657 slaves. Chief town, Greensburg.

GREENE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county. It is S. of Southampton, and E. of Chambersburg, between that and the S. mountain.

GREENE, a county of Tennessee, about 50 miles long, and 40 broad, containing in 1800, 7139 free persons, and 471 slaves. It is bounded W. by Jefferson, N. by Hawkins, E. by Washington, and S. by Buncomb and Burke, in North Carolina. The principal river is Nolachucky. On the

N. side of the county is Bays mountains, and on the S. the Great Iron or Smoky mountain. It contains about 500 families. Chief town, Greenville. In this county are mineral springs, near the banks of French Broad river, 60 miles from Knoxville. They are visited from the southern states, by a great many people, who find them efficacious in removing scorbucic and rheumatic complaints. They are called the Warm springs.

GREENE, a post town of Kennebeck county, Maine, situated on the W. side of Kennebeck river, and on the E. of Androscoggin. In 1800, it contained 933 inhabitants. It is 39 miles N. of Portland, 164 N. E. of Boston, 512 from Philadelphia, and 642 from Washington city.

GREENFIELD, a township of Erie county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 259 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

GREENFIELD, a post town of Massachusetts, and one of the most flourishing in Hampshire. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 4 miles N. of Deerfield, 114 W. by N. of Boston, 291 from Philadelphia, and 435 from Washington city. In 1790, it contained 1498 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1254. It was incorporated in 1753.

GREENFIELD, a township of New York, in Saratoga county. It contained in 1796—380 electors of governor, and in 1800, 2869 free persons, and 4 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 448 miles from Washington city.

GREENFIELD, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 934 inhabitants.

GREENLAND, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1713. It is 5 miles S. of Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 644 inhabitants, and in 1800, 548.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, a large range of mountains, running nearly north and south, and extending through Massachusetts, and Vermont, nearly as far N. as Quebec: they separate the waters that fall into Connecticut river, from those which fall into the St. Laurence, lake Champlain, Hudson, and the Housatonic. To ascend them from the E. is generally much easier, than from the W. Many precipices on the west side appear 1000 feet in height. They are broken through by streams in several places, particularly by Onion river, and the Missisque. The height of land is generally about 20 or 30 miles from Connecticut river, but of very unequal distances from the waters on the W. In many places they are barren, presenting nothing to view but naked rocks; in other places they are covered with hemlock and spruce, through which the sun seldom penetrates. During the months of May and June, deep snow may be found in many parts; and in some places at all seasons of the year. Killington Peake is said to be 3500 feet above the level of the sea, and the Peaks of Otters 4000, yet many persons, who have seen both, from different points, believe the former to be nearly twice as high as the other.

GREENSBOROUGH, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 19 inhabitants, and in 1800, 280. It borders on Wheelock and Minden.

GREENSBOROUGH, a small post

town of Caroline county, Maryland, on the W. side of the Choptank. It is 7 miles from Denton, 22 miles S. E. by S. of Chester, and 109 from Washington city.

GREENSBOROUGH, a post town of Georgia, and capital of Greene county, situated upon a lofty eminence, near Richland creek, which falls into the Oconee river. It contains about 25 houses, a court house, jail, and a handsome Presbyterian church. Five thousand acres of land have been appropriated by the legislature for establishing an academy in this town. It is 78 miles W. by S. of Augusta, 50 from Petersburg, 841 from Philadelphia, and 674 from Washington city.

GREENSBURG, a post and the chief town of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It is situated on a branch of Sewickly creek, which empties into Younghogany river. It contains 12 dwellings, a German Calvinist church, a brick court house, and stone jail. A court of common pleas and general quarter sessions is held here the 2d Monday in March, June, September, and December. A court of oyer and terminer and nisi-prius is also held here once a year, but at such times as the chief judges shall appoint. It is 28 miles E. S. E. of Pittsburg, 272 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 221 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 18. N. lon. 4. 23. W.

GREENSBURG, a post and chief town of Green county, Kentucky, containing about 51 free persons, and 20 slaves. It is about 90 miles westerly of Frankford, and 875 from Washington city.

GREENSBURG, a township of New York, in West Chester county. It contained in 1800, 1472

free persons, and 109 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 264 miles from Washington city.

GREENSVILLE, a county of Virginia, bounded N. W. and W. by Brunswick, E. by Southampton, N. E. by Sussex county, and S. by the state of North Carolina. It is 24 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 2742 free inhabitants, and 3620 slaves, and in 1800, 2610 free persons, and 4116 slaves. County courts are held at the court house of this county, which stands on the N. side of Meherrin river, on the 4th Thursday in every month.

GREENSVILLE, a post and the chief town of Pitt county, North Carolina; situated on the S. side of Tar river, about 35 miles above its confluence with Pamlico Sound. It contained in 1800, 174 inhabitants, including 93 slaves, a court house and jail, and an academy, named Pitt. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in April, July, October, and January. It is 110 miles from Ocrokoke inlet, 53 S. W. of Edenton, 445 from Philadelphia, and 298 from Washington city. Lat. 35° 35'. N. lon. 2. 19. W.

GREENSVILLE, or **CHERAWS** C. H. a post town of South Carolina, and the capital of Cheraws district. It is situated in Darlington county, on the W. side of Great Pedee river, one mile below Cedar creek. It contains about 15 dwellings a court house, jail, tanyard, and an academy. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Camden, 50 N. E. by E. of Columbia, 135 N. by E. of Charleston, 781 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and

577 from Washington city. Lat. 34° 34'. N. lon. 4. 39. W.

GREENVILLE, a small town of Virginia, in Augusta county. It is situated on a small stream, 12 miles S. W. of Staunton.

GREENVILLE, a county of Washington district, situated in the N. W. corner of South Carolina. It is bounded E. by Spartanburg county, in Pinckney district, S. by Pendleton, W. by the state of Georgia and that tract of country which the state of South Carolina ceded to the United States, and N. by the state of North Carolina. It contained in 1790, 5897 free persons, and 606 slaves, and in 1800, 10,035 free persons, and 1439 slaves. The lands here are considerably mountainous and hilly, and the climate healthy and agreeable. It is well watered by Kehowee river and its tributary streams. A county court is held at the court house of this county, the 3d Monday in February, May, August and November.

GREENVILLE, a post town of South Carolina, and capital of Green county. It is seated on the N. E. side of Reedy river, which falls into the Saluda. It contains a few dwellings, a court house and jail. It is 14 miles from Pickensville, and 110 from Columbia.

GREENVILLE, a post town of Tennessee, and the capital of Green county. It contains about 100 houses, a jail, court-house, college, and church. It is seated near the centre of the county, on the head of Meadow creek, which falls into the Nolachucky. It is 25 miles from Jonesborough, 75 from Knoxville, about 600 from Philadelphia, and 474 from Washington city.

GREENVILLE, a small post town of Muhlenburg county, Kentucky. It contained in 1800, 17 free persons, and 9 slaves; and is 766 miles from Washington city.

GREENVILLE, a small post town of Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory. It is 1217 miles from Washington city.

GREENWICH, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 2035 inhabitants, including 64 slaves. It joins the Delaware on the E. is 5 miles N. E. of Easton, and 31 S. W. of Newton.

GREENWICH, a maritime township of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, about 40 miles E. of New York, and 50 W. of New Haven. It is the most S. W. in the state, and borders on Long Island Sound. It contained in 1800, 2928 free persons, and 39 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 280 miles from Washington city.

GREENWICH, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing 1045 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1754, and is 75 miles W. of Boston.

GREENWICH, a township in Gloucester county, New Jersey, opposite Fort Mifflin. It is 6 miles below Philadelphia.

GREENWICH, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1004 inhabitants.

GREENWICH, EAST, a post town of Rhode Island, and the capital of Kent county, incorporated in 1677. It took its name from Greenwich, in England, 5 miles E. of London, called, in many records, East Greenwich, and noted for its having been formerly the residence, of several of the English sovereigns, and for

the reference, in subsequent charters from the crown, to the grant of the manor of East Greenwich, which was given by Elthrieda, niece of king Alfred, to the abbey of St. Peter of Ghent; and was obtained by king Henry VIII. in 1530, and by him called the Royal Manor of East Greenwich, and is mentioned in most of the charters granted by the crown to lands in America. That manor still belongs to the crown. The Name is of Saxon derivation, *Green-vie*, and is literally the village on the green. East Greenwich is a maritime town on the W. side of Narraganset bay, about 14 miles S. of Providence, and 16 N. of Newport. It has Warwick on the N. the bay Poto-woome, and a part of Warwick, on the E. and West Greenwich on the W. Some foreign commerce is carried on from this place. It is a port of delivery, where a surveyor of the customs resides. This town, from being so near the centre of the state, on the main land, has heretofore aspired at being the capital of the state. Experience has, however, shewn that the superior advantages of the large commercial town of Providence, will most likely preserve its pre-eminence in wealth, commerce, and population; and which is daily becoming the rival of Boston, the pride of the Eastern States. The harbour of East Greenwich is W. of the N. end of Prudence Island, and is formed by an outlet of the waters of Narraganset bay to the westward, between Warwick Neck, on the N. and Poto-woome Neck, on the S. Large vessels find a difficulty in coming to the wharf, as they are likely to

get aground. Owing to this, and other circumstances, the town has not flourished, equal to the expectation of its friends. It is pleasantly situated on the W. side of the harbour, and consists of a handsome street, about a mile in length, extending N. and S. crossed, at right angles by other streets, extending about half a mile from the harbour, to a street upon a hill, running N. and S. Westward of the main street is a Congregational church, where there is a beautiful prospect of the town and bay to the eastward. On the W. side of the main street is a court house, in which the legislature of the state frequently assemble, on business once a year. It contained in 1790, 1824 inhabitants, including 13 slaves, and in 1800, 1775, including 2 slaves. It is 442 miles from Washington city.

GREENWOOD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, situated on the W. side of the Susquehanna, between that river and the mouth of the Juniata. In 1800, it contained 724 inhabitants.

GREENWOOD, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Susquehanna, and S. of Mahantango creek. It adjoins Greenwood township in Cumberland; and contained in 1800, 969 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

GREENWOODS, in Connecticut. See NORFOLK, BARKHAMSTEAD, &c.

GREENWOOD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, W. of the Susquehanna. It contained in 1800, 663 inhabitants.

GRENVILLE, a township of

Washington county, New York, containing in 1800, 3169 free persons, and 6 slaves.

GRESTOWN, a village on Millstone river, New Jersey, 6 miles N. E. of Princeton, in Somerset county.

GRINDSTONE FORD, in the Mississippi Territory. Here is a post office, which is 177 miles from Washington city.

GROTON, a township of Massachusetts in Middlesex county, containing in 1790, 1840 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1802. Here is a post office, which is 508 miles from Washington city, and 35 N. W. of Boston.

GROTON, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, 9 miles from Fort Stephens, on Connecticut river. It contained in 1790, 45 inhabitants, and in 1800, 248.

GROTON, a township of Connecticut, in New London county, on the E. side of Thames river, opposite New London. It was incorporated in 1705, contained in 1790, 3946 inhabitants, and in 1800, 4386 free persons, and 26 slaves. Opposite New London, is Fort Griswold, which defends the harbour. It was taken, by the traitor Arnold, in 1781, who put 70 of the garrison to the sword, after they had surrendered, and then burnt the compact part of the town.

GROTON, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. It contained in 1800, 391 inhabitants.

GROVE POINT, on the W. side of the Chesapeake bay, forms the N. side of Sassafras river, at its mouth. It is 5 miles S. W. of Turkey Point.

GROVER'S CREEK, in Tennessee, is about 1 mile from Cumberland mountain.

GUIANDOT, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Cumberland mountains, and running a N. by W. course, falls into the Ohio 327 miles below Pittsburg. It is about 60 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in canoes 60 miles.

GUILDHALL, a township of Vermont, containing 158 inhabitants. It is situated on Connecticut river.

GUILFORD, a county of Salisbury district, North Carolina; bounded E. by Orange, N. by the state of Virginia, W. by Rowan county, and S. by Rockingham. It contained in 1790, 6675 free inhabitants, and 516 slaves, and in 1800, 9442 inhabitants, including 905 slaves. This county is distinguished for extensive tracts of beautiful rich land, called New-garden, Buffaloe and Deep-river Lands. It is well watered, and finely variegated with hills. Chief town, Martinville.

GUILFORD, a township of Vermont, in Windham county, containing in 1790, 2432 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2256. It borders Massachusetts on the S. Brattleborough on the N. and Hinsdale on the E. which separates it from Connecticut river. Mr. Morse is erroneous in the situation of this town.

GUILFORD, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania,

S. E. of Chambersburg. It contained in 1800, 1343 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

GUILFORD, a post town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, settled in 1639. It is situated on Long Island Sound, 18 miles E. by S. of New Haven, and 201 from Philadelphia. Mr. Morse says it is on the S. side of Long Island Sound. It contained in 1800, 3578 free persons, and 19 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 349 miles from Washington city.

GUNPOWDER, a river of the Western shore of Maryland, which is formed by two principal branches, one of which rises in York county, Pennsylvania, called Great and Little Gunpowder falls. They unite above Joppa, and running a S. S. E. course, empty into the Chesapeake, nearly 11 miles above Patapsco river. It is navigable but a few miles, on account of falls.

GUNPOWDER-NECK, a peninsula of Harford county, Maryland, formed by Gunpowder river on the W. and Bush river on the E.

Gwynned, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 906 inhabitants. It is watered by the head of Wissahickon creek, which in a S. E. course falls into the river Delaware.

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HACKETSTOWN, a post town of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It is seated on the N. W. side of Musconecunk river, 22 miles W. by N. of Morristown, 16 W. by N. of Newton, 120 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 260 from Washington city.

HACKENSACK, a river of New Jersey, which is formed by several streams that rise in the state of New York. After uniting, they pursue a S. by W. course, and empty into Newark bay. This river is navigable about 15 miles, and is, at its mouth, about 300 yards wide.

HACKENSACK, a post town of New Jersey, 109 miles from Philadelphia, and 253 from Washington city. It is the chief town of Bergen county, seated near the bank of Hackensack river, 20 miles N. W. of New York. It has 2 churches, a court house, and an academy. The houses are mostly built of stone.

HADDAM, a considerable town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county. It is situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, 20 miles from its mouth, and 10 S. E. of Middletown; and contained in 1800, 2306 free persons, and 1 slave. Here is a post office, which is 360 miles from Washington city.

HADDONFIELD, a post town of Gloucester county, New Jersey, 9 miles from Philadelphia, 17 from Burlington, and 152 from Washington city.

HADLEY, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 20 miles from Springfield, and 97 W. of Boston. It is seated on the E. side of Connecticut river, and consists of two streets running parallel to the river. It contained in 1790, 882 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1073. Here is a post office, which is 418 miles from Washington city.

HADLEY, a post town of New York, in Saratoga county, 460 miles from Washington city.

HAGERSTOWN. See ELIZABETHTOWN.

HALEYSBURG, a small post town of Lunenburg county, Virginia, 235 miles from Washington city.

HALF MOON, a large township of Albany county, New York, containing in 1790, 3,600 inhabitants, of whom 128 were slaves, and 563 electors, and in 1800, 3,788 free persons, and 63 slaves. It is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, above the Mohawk. Waterford is in this township.

HALIFAX, a district of North Carolina, bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Edenton district, W. by Hillsborough, and S. by Newbern. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Edgecombe and Martin. It contained in 1790, 54,863 free persons; and 9767 slaves, and in 1800, 69,136 inhabitants, including 31,445 slaves. This district produces all the necessities that

minister to the ease and comforts of life; not a single article is cultivated in any of the United States, which is not here raised, for home consumption or exportation. Hogs and beeves are, in great numbers, driven to the markets in Virginia, and their fine tobacco is sent to Petersburg. They have an excellent breed of horses, long distinguished on the turf, for their swiftness. The inhabitants are mostly cultivators, who live on their plantations, generally from half a mile to two or three from each other. Blessed with ease and plenty, and a salubrious climate, they have a fondness for society, which disposes them to be kind, hospitable, and polite to strangers. Chief town, Halifax.

HALIFAX, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia, containing in 1790, 14,922 inhabitants, 5565 of whom were slaves, and in 1800, 11,466 free persons, and 7911 slaves. It is bounded S. by the state of North Carolina, E. by Mecklenburg, N. by Charlotte, and W. by Pennsylvania. It is 42 miles in length, and $38\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 4th Monday in every month. A post office is held at the court house, which is 414 miles from Philadelphia, and 262 from Washington city.

HALIFAX, a post town and the capital of Halifax district, North Carolina, is situated in a county of the same name, and is the seat of the district court. It stands on the southern bank of Roanoke river, 15 miles from the line which separates North Carolina from Virginia, and 75 above Edenton. It contained in 1800, 382 inhabitants, including 219 slaves, a

printing office, a church, intended for the use of Christians of all sects and denominations, a court house, a strong prison of brick and wood. A carding and spinning machine has lately been erected. The soil on the river, and its neighbourhood, is of the first quality, producing great quantities of tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, peas, potatoes, hemp, cotton, flax, hops, and rice; though the cotton has not yet been much attended to. The falls of Roanoke are about 8 miles above the town. An act of the assembly has been passed, incorporating a company for the purpose of opening them. It stands 80 miles N. E. by E. from Raleigh, 75 S. by W. from Petersburg, (Virginia) 384 from Philadelphia, and 237 from Washington city. Lat. 36. 20. N. lon. 2. 47. W.

HALIFAX, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 1309 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1600. It is 23 miles E. by S. of Bennington, and adjoins Massachusetts on the S.

HALIFAX, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, in which were in 1790, 664 inhabitants, and in 1800, 642. It was incorporated in 1734, and is 35 miles S. E. of Boston.

HALIFAX, a fort of Maine, situated in Winslow township, Kennebeck county, upon a point of land formed by the junction of Sebastakook and Kennebeck rivers. It was erected in 1754, and is 30 miles S. of Sandy river.

HALIFAX, a county of North Carolina, in a district of the same name, containing in 1800, 13,563 inhabitants, including 7020 slaves. It is watered by the Roanoke,

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which falls into Albemarle sound, and borders on the state of Virginia.

HALIFAX, a small post town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, 160 miles from Washington city.

HALLAM, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the S. W. side of the Susquehanna, S. of Codorus creek. It contained in 1800, 999 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

HALLOWELL, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the W. side of Kennebeck river, at the head of ship navigation. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade, in lumber, fish, &c. It has several valuable mills, a brewery, an academy, and an elegant meeting house. The township contained in 1790, 1194, inhabitants, and in 1800, 1364. It is 30 miles N. by W. of Wiscasset, 195 N. by E. of Boston, 539 from Philadelphia, and 670 from Washington city. Lat 40. 17. N. Hallowell Hook is 3 miles S. on the same side of the river.

HAMBDEN, a township of New-York, on the N. line of Pennsylvania. It is watered by the Susquehanna.

HAMBURG, a small post town of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Schuylkill. It is 167 miles from Washington city.

HAMBURG, a small post town of New-Jersey, in Sussex county, 20 miles from Newton, 121 from Philadelphia, and 257 from Washington city.

HAMDEN, a township of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, 8 miles N. of Newhaven city. It is watered by Mill Creek, which falls into Newhaven harbour.

HAMILTON, a township of

Pennsylvania, in Franklin county. It contained in 1800, 1454, inhabitants, including 11 slaves.

HAMILTON, a county of the state of Ohio. It contained in 1800, 14692 inhabitants.

HAMILTON, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1800, 749 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 500 miles from Washington city.

HAMILTON, a district of Tennessee, containing the counties of Jefferson, Knox, Grainger, Blount, Sevier and Cocke, and in 1800, 34,840 free persons, and 2996 slaves.

HAMILTON, a township of Chenango county, New-York, which in 1797, contained 290 taxable inhabitants. It is 12 miles square, situated 20 miles S. of Old Fort Schuyler. Chenung a branch of Susquehanna, and Oriske or Oshiske, a branch of the Mohawk, rises in this township. In 1800, it contained 2671 free persons, and 2 slaves.

HAMILTON, a town of Albany county, New-York, in the township of Water Vliet. A glass manufactory has been erected here, which supplies the northern parts of New-York state, Vermont, &c. with excellent window glass, bottles, &c. It is 10 miles W. of Albany.

HAMILTON, a small town of Chenango county, New-York, 467 miles from Washington city.

HAMILTON, a small post town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county. It is 450 miles from Washington city.

HAMILTON, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 858 inhabitants.

HAMILTON FORD, in North-

Carolina, near the mouth of Bullock's creek.

HAMILTON FORT, in the state of Ohio, is on the E. side of the Great Miami, 25 miles N. of Cincinnati. It is a stockaded fort, large enough to contain 200 men.

HAMILTON-BAN, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, bounded W. by Franklin county, and S. by Maryland. It is about 11 miles from E. to W. and from N. to S. containing in 1799, 250 dwellings, 6 merchant mills, 15 saw mills, and two fulling mills; and the population was 1679 persons of all descriptions, including 33 slaves. From the South mountain, which extends across the W. end of the township issue a great many springs. These form Toms, Middle, and Marsh creeks which are the sources of the Monocasy, that falls into the Potomac several miles above Washington city. On the E. side of the mountain is a beautiful plain, of a fertile soil, thickly inhabited. Mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron have been discovered in the south mountain, within this township, since the year 1794. Lumps of virgin copper, weighing from 4 to 12 ounces, have been found. The mine extends from N. to S. The rocks on each side are a grey spar. The ore is mixed with white spar, resembling the cells of a Honey comb, some of the cells are filled with virgin copper, others contain a bright ore, and some have a black sulphurous earth. Wolves, deer, and bears, &c. are found on the mountain.

HAMPDEN, a township of Hancock county, Maine, containing in 1800, 904 inhabitants. Here

is a post office, which is 754 miles from Washington city.

HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, see PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

HAMPSHIRE, a large mountainous, and hilly county of Massachusetts. It is bounded N. by the state of New-Hampshire and Vermont, E. by Worcester county, W. by Berkshire, and S. by the state of Connecticut. It is 50 miles from N. to S. and 41 from E. to W. and is divided into the following townships; viz. Northampton, Easthampton, Southampton, West Springfield, Hatfield, Greenfield, Westfield, Whatley, Williamsburg, Granville, Colerain, Worthington, Goshen, Shelburne, Conway, Blandford, Bernardston, Leyden, Charlemont, Chesterfield, Ashfield, Southwick, Norwich, Montgomery, Cummington, Plainfield, Middlefield, Buckland, Rowe, Heath, Deerfield, Springfield, Long Meadow, Hadley, South Hadley, Sunderland, Montague, Northfield, Wilbraham, Amherst, Granby, Brimfield, South Brimfield, Holland, Ludlow, Monson, Palmet, Belchertown, Greenwich, Pelham, Leveret, Shutesburg, Wendell, Ware, Warwick, New-Salem, Gill, Hayley, Russel, Westhampton and Orange. It contained in 1790, 59,681 inhabitants, and in 1800, 72,432. Several mines of black lead have been discovered in this county, and a copper mine has been found in Leveret township. It is well watered by Connecticut river, and its tributary streams, the lands along which are generally low and fertile. Chief towns, Springfield and Northampton.

HAMPSHIRE, a fertile county of Virginia, bounded N. and N.

W. by the Potomac river, which separates it from the state of Maryland, E. by Frederick and Berkely counties, and S. by Hardy. It is 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 7,346 inhabitants, of whom 454 were slaves, and in 1800, 7,310 free persons, and 587 slaves. It is well watered by the Potomac and its south branch. Iron ore, and a coal mine, have been discovered in this county, near the banks of the Potomac. Chief town, Romney.

HAMSTEAD, a village of Camden county, Georgia, 4 miles from Savanna; the inhabitants are mostly gardeners.

HAMSTEAD, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1749, and containing in 1790, 724 inhabitants, and in 1800, 790. It is 34 miles W. of Portsmouth.

HAMPTON, a port of entry and post town of Virginia, and capital of Elizabeth-city county. It is situated at the head of a bay, near the mouth of James river, and partly opposite the mouth of Elizabeth river. It contains about 30 dwellings, a court house, gaol, and an Episcopalian church. It carries on a small trade in corn, staves, &c. to the amount of 41,997 dollars in the year, ending September 30th, 1794. A county court is held here the 4th Thursday in every month. It is 18 miles S. E. of Yorktown, 18 N. of Norfolk, 98 E. S. E. of Richmond, 371 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 213 from Washington city. Lat. 37. 10. N. Lon. 1.

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HAMPTON, a township of New-York, in the N. part of Washington county. It contained in 1790,

463 inhabitants, of whom 107 are electors of governor, and in 1800, 696 free persons and 4 slaves.

HAMPTON, a maritime township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1638. It contained in 1790, 835 inhabitants, and in 1800, 875. A canal was cut, in 1791, through the marshes of this town, opening a navigable communication with the Merrimack. It is 13 miles S. of Portsmouth.

HAMPTON, a township of Connecticut, in Windham county. It is 3 miles N. E. of Windham, and contained in 1800, 1379 inhabitants.

HAMPTON, EAST, see EAST HAMPTON.

HAMPTON FALLS, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, adjoining Hampton, and incorporated in 1712. It contained in 1790, 541 inhabitants, and in 1800, 519. It is 8 miles from Newburyport.

HANCOCK, a post town of Maryland; situated in Washington county, on the N. side of the Potomac river, 30 miles W. of Elizabeth-town, and 4 from Bath, in Virginia. It contains about 25 dwellings, and is 119 miles W. N. W. of Baltimore, 179 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 100 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 39. N. Lon. 3. 2. W.

HANCOCK, a county of Georgia, W. of the Great Ogeechee river, which separates it from Warren county, and S. of Green county. It contained in 1800, 14,456 inhabitants, including 4835 slaves.

HANCOCK, see CLINTON township.

HANCOCK, a township of New-Hampshire, in Hillsborough coun-

ty, incorporated in 1779. It contained in 1790, 634 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1120. It is 14 miles E. of Keene, and 66 W. of Portsmouth.

HANCOCK, a mountainous and narrow township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire, extending along the New York line. It was incorporated in 1776, and contained in 1790, 1211 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1187. It is 150 miles W. of Boston.

HANCOCK, a large maritime county of the district of Maine. It is bounded E. by Washington county, N. by Lower Canada, W. by Lincoln and Kennebeck, and S. by the ocean. It is divided into 22 townships, viz. Belfast, Prospect, Frankfort, Hamden, Bangor, Eden, Castine, Northport, New Orland, Ellsworth, Goldsborough, Sullivan, Trenton, Blue Hill, Sedgwick, Orrington, Buckston, Penobscot, alio Mount Desert Island, Vinalhaven, Deer Isle, and Islesborough, islands lying in Penobscot bay. These townships are incorporated, but do not comprehend all the lands in the county. It is well watered by Penobscot river, and its tributary streams, besides a great number of ponds interspersed throughout the country. The lands along the Penobscot are generally fertile, and tolerably well settled, but remote from the river, and in the northern parts of the county, they are not so rich, neither are they in general settled. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 9,549, and in 1800, 16,316. Chief town, Penobscot.

HANCOCK, a township of Addison county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 56 inhabitants, and in

1800, 149. It is situated among the Green mountains, and is watered by two of the head branches of White river, which falls into Connecticut.

HANNAH'S-TOWN, a village of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; situated 4 miles N. N. E. of Greensburg.

HANNIBAL, a military township on lake Ontario, in the state of New York. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Fort Oswego.

HANOVER, a rich and populous county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by North-Anna and Pamunkie rivers, which separate it from Caroline and King William counties, S. E. by New Kent, S. by Chickahominy river, which divides it from Henrico, S. W. by Goochland, and N. W. by Louisa. It is 48 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 14,754 inhabitants, of whom 8223 were slaves, and in 1800, 6211 free persons, and 8192 slaves. In different parts of this county, are found large quantities of limestone. A county court is held at the court house, the 1st Thursday in every month. A post office is established at the court house, which is 255 miles from Philadelphia, and 109 from Washington city.

HANOVER, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 735 free persons, and 1 slave.

HANOVER, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, extending from the east branch of the Susquehanna to the Lehigh. It contained in 1800, 613 free persons, and 1 slave.

HANOVER, a township of Morris county, New Jersey, adjoining Morristown, 16 miles N. W. of

Elizabeth-town. In this township, on a ridge of hills, are several syphon wells, that ebb and flow 6 feet, twice every 24 hours.

HANOVER, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 421 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county. It contained in 1800, 720 inhabitants.

HANOVER, a post town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, incorporated in 1727. It is 25 miles S. E. of Boston, 375 from Philadelphia, and 507 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, 1083 inhabitants, and in 1800, 9380.

HANOVER, a post town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county on the E. side of Connecticut river. It contains about 100 houses, compact and regularly built, a college, and a congregational church. The college was founded in 1769, by the name of Dartmouth, in honour of the Earl of Dartmouth, who was one of its principal benefactors. It is situated about half a mile from the river, on a beautiful plain, somewhat elevated, commanding an extensive prospect to the W. It is a wooden building, 150 feet by 50, and three stories high, containing 36 rooms for students. It was erected in 1786. There are three other buildings belonging to the college. It is furnished with a handsome library, and philosophical apparatus, tolerably complete. The number of undergraduates in the year 1790, was 152. In August, 1792, the number who had received degrees was 479. A grammar school of about 60 scholars is annexed to the col-

lege. Its funds are considerable, amounting to 80,000 acres of land, 1200 of which lie contiguous to the college, 8000 in the state of Vermont, and 42,000 in the northern parts of the state, near the head of Connecticut river. In front of the college is a large green, around which are erected several neat, handsome buildings. The township contained in 1800, 1917 inhabitants. It is 115 miles N. W. by W. of Portsmouth, 377 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 541 from Washington city. Lat. 43. 35. N. lon. 2. 59. E.

HANOVER, a small post town in a county of that name, Virginia; situated on the W. side of Pamunkey river. It contains a few neat, handsome dwellings, and an academy. It is 6 miles from New Castle, 25 N. E. by E. of Richmond, and 157 from Washington city.

HANOVER, EAST and WEST, 2 townships of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Berks county, on the S. E. These are full of mountains; the principal are, the Blue Ridge, Peter's Mountain, Little Mountain, Wickeinisky, Mahantango, &c. West Hanover contained in 1800, 1862 inhabitants, including 13 slaves; and East Hanover 1282, including 10 slaves.

HANOVER, or M'ALLISTER'S TOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, in York county, situated between Codorus and Little Connemawango creeks, both of which fall into the Susquehanna. It is the second town in the county, for size and wealth. The situation is healthy and agreeable. Hanover contains about 170 dwellings, mostly of brick, a German Calvinist, and German Lutheran

church. It consists of 5 principal streets, and 2 smaller ones, besides alleys. In the centre of the town is a spacious square. It is 18 miles S. W. of York, 46 N. W. of Baltimore, 106 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 86 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 46'. N. lon. 7° 48'. W.

HARDENBURG, a small town of Kentucky, in Breckenridge county. It contained in 1800, 46 free persons, and 3 slaves.

HARDIN, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by the Ohio, N. E. by Bullet, S. by Barren, W. by Ohio county, and E. by Nelson. A post office is at the court house, which is 659 miles from Washington city. It is a large county, finely watered by a great many creeks, and contained in 1800, 3328 free persons, and 325 slaves.

HARDWICK, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, N. of Woodbury. It is watered by La Moille river, and contained in 1800, 260 inhabitants.

HARDWICK, a town of Sussex county, New Jersey, about 11 miles from Newton.

HARDWICK, a port of entry, in Georgia, at the mouth of Ogeechee river. It is 18 miles S. W. of Savannah.

HARDWICK, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing in 1790, 1725 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1727. It is 25 miles from Worcester, and 70 S. W. of Boston.

HARDY, a county of Virginia, containing in 1800, 6504 free persons, and 623 slaves.

HARDY STONE, a township of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It contains 2393 inhabitants.

HARFORD, a county of the western shore of Maryland, 28 miles long, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 236,920 acres. It is bounded N. by York county, in Pennsylvania, W. by the little falls of Gunpowder, S. and S. E. by the bay of Chesapeake, and E. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from Cecil county. It contained in 1790, 14976 inhabitants, including 3417 slaves, and in 1800, 13,362 free persons, and 4264 slaves, and is divided into the following hundreds, viz. Upper Gunpowder, Lower Gunpowder, Eden, Upper Deer Creek, Lower Deer Creek, Broad Creek, Susquehanna, Upper Harford, Lower Harford, Lower Spelitzæ, Upper Bush river, Lower Bush river, and Upper Spelitzæ. Harford, like most of the counties on the western shore, may be divided into the low lands near the bay, and the high or forest lands. The low lands are in general the most fertile, producing from 6 to 30 bushels of wheat, and from 15 to 60 bushels of Indian corn, oats, river barley, rye, buckwheat, and flaxseed; besides potatoes, turnips, parsnips, carrots, beets, and onions. It also produces abundance and variety of excellent fruit; such as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, &c.— Large quantities of cider are made of the best quality. The common growth of trees is oak, hickory, walnut, chesnut, poplar, locust, birch, elm, pine, crab-tree, gum, dogwood, and sassafras.— In different parts of the county are mineral springs, but none have yet obtained celebrity.— Quarries of limestone are common in the northern parts of the coun-

ty; the soap-stone and isinglass stone, are also found in different places; the latter, as it bears a great degree of heat, is used for backs to fire places. The principal streams of water are, Broad Creek, Deer Creek, and Rock Run, which fall into the Susquehanna; Swan Creek, which affords abundance of excellent fish, called Mockefsons, or sun fish, and herrings; with Romney Creek, Bush River, and the little falls of Gunpowder, empty into the Chesapeake bay; Mill Run, Humphrey's Run, James' Run, Binom's Run, and Winter's Run, fall into Bush River. On these are erected several grist and saw mills, and a number of valuable merchant mills; and on Deer Creek are a forge and slitting mill. From these are sent to Baltimore, flour, bar and slit iron, lumber, &c. In Harford are two Episcopal churches, two chapels, two Presbyterian churches, one Roman Catholic, one Baptist, and one general Baptist church, six Methodist and three Quaker churches. The only natural curiosity is on Deer Creek, which see. Chief town, Bellair.

HARFORD, a post town of Maryland, in Harford county, on the post road leading from Philadelphia to Baltimore. It is situated on Bush River, at the head of tide water, near the confluence of James' and Binom's Run, 53 miles N. E. of Annapolis, 7 S. E. of Bell-Air, 12 S. W. of Havre de Grace, and 68 from Washington city. It contains 16 dwellings, and 130 inhabitants; a complete merchant mill, a tan yard, a cooper's, wheelwright's, and blacksmith's shop; two stores, and two taverns. The lots belonging to

the town are very fertile, and well adapted for gardens, and meadows. In the vicinity is a large bed of yellow ochre, of an excellent quality. Situated at the head of navigation, it enjoys a safe and easy water communication with Baltimore, and the different ports and rivers which have immediate connection with the Chesapeake. It carries on an extensive trade, in wheat, with the Eastern shore of Maryland, Virginia, Harford county, and the adjacent parts of York and Cumberland counties, in Pennsylvania. The situation is healthy, and agreeable. In the neighbourhood are several neat country seats. It is 27 miles N. E. of Baltimore, and 77 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 28. N. lon. 1. 14. W.

HARLEM, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, situated on the E. side of Kennebeck river. It was incorporated in 1796, and contained, in 1800, 555 inhabitants.

HARLEM, a village of New York Island, 9 miles N. of New York city, and opposite the W. end of Hell Gate.

HARLEM, or EAST RIVER, connects Long Island sound with the Hudson, and forms New York Island.

HARMAN'S STATION, a fort of Kentucky, on the E. side of the west branch of Big Sandy, 12 miles S. of Vancouver's fort.

HARMAR, a fort of the state of Ohio, at the mouth of Muskingum. It consists of five bastions, on which three cannon are mounted.

HARMONY, a village of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the east branch of the Susquehanna, 18 miles N. W.

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of Stockport, on the Delaware, and 145 N. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 41. 59. N. lon. 0. 31. W.

HARPER'S FERRY, on the Potomac, in Berkley county, immediately above the mouth of the Shanandoa river. The junction of these two rivers, and their apparently forcing their way through the South mountains, form one of the grandest scenes that is anywhere met with. The reader will find an inimitable description of it in Mr. Jefferson's Notes on Virginia. Here is a post office which is 65 miles from Washington city. On the west side of the river are about 15 houses.

HARPATH, a small navigable river, in the state of Tennessee, which rises in that tract of elevated land, which separates the waters of Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, pursuing a N. N. W. course, it falls into the former about 18 miles direct above Clarksville, and 20 below Nashville.

HARPERSFIELD, a post town of New York, in Delaware county, 32 miles S. E. of Cooperstown, 62 W. of Hudson city, and 440 from Washington city. It is S. E. of Unadilla, and contained in 1800, 1006 free persons, and 1 slave.

HARPLE, Mr. Morse says, is a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania. We can find no such one.

HARPSWELL, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, containing in 1790, 1071 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1049. It was incorporated in 1758, and is situated W. of Georgetown.

HARRICAM CREEK, in South Carolina, after a course of ten

miles, falls into the Great Pee Dee, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Flat Creek. It turns a grist mill.

HARRINGTON a township of New Jersey, in Bergen county.

HARRISBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Dauphin county, pleasantly situated on the N. E. side of the Susquehanna river, in the midst of a fertile valley, between the South and North, or Blue mountains, which terminate the distant prospect on either side. It was regularly laid out in the year 1785, and consists of four streets which run parallel to the river, in numerical order, as front, second, &c. crossed at right angles by others, called mulberry, chesnut, market, walnut, locust, and pine streets, with an alley of 20 feet wide, running both ways through the middle of each square, parallel to the streets. Market and second streets are 90 feet wide, and all the others $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At the intersection of market and second streets is an area of 195 feet broad, and 520 feet long, for the market place, in which are two small market houses, occupied every Wednesday and Saturday morning. The rising ground from the river to front street, several hundred feet in breadth, belongs to the public, which can be built on one side only; and which affords a beautiful prospect up and down the river. It serves for piling the immense quantities of lumber, which are annually brought in rafts down the river. This trade contributed to that rapid progress of improvement, which continued for above six years, when a mill-dam was erected in the vicinity, which rendered the place extremely sickly, and finally obliged the

citizens to purchase the mill and clear out the dam, since which it has become very healthy, and begins to improve with its former rapidity. There are now upwards of 400 dwelling houses, many of which are brick. The court house is the most commodious building of the kind in the state; it is 91 feet in front, including the offices, and 50 feet deep, with an elegant cupola and large bell; the town clock is not yet completed. The offices at each end are made fire proof, to secure the records of the county, and to contain the public library, which is just established, containing about 500 volumes. The goal is also a large two story stone building. The ferry across the Susquehanna, opposite the town, is the property of the public, and is a very growing estate. An elevated piece of ground, containing about 4 acres, which commands a prospect of the town and vicinity, is reserved for the accommodation of the legislature, when they shall choose so central a situation. Considerable quantities of leather, hats, and nails, are manufactured by different persons. The inhabitants are pretty well accommodated with wells of good water; and, behind the town, several streams issue from the rising ground, so high that they may be brought, at a small expense, through every street, except the lot appropriated for the use of the legislature. The township contained in 1800, 1472 inhabitants, including 10 slaves. Harrisburg is 107 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 142 from Washington city. Lat. 40°. 16'. N. Lon. 1. 42'. W.

HARRISON, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Ohio coun-

ty, N. E. by Monongalia, S. by Greenbrier, and S. W. by Kenhawa. It is 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 2080 inhabitants, of whom 67 were slaves, and in 1800, 4603 free persons, and 245 slaves. Chief town Clarksburg

HARRISON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Pendleton, S. by Scott, and W. by Franklin. It is well watered by the South fork of Licking, and several streams that fall into that river and Eagle creek. It contained in 1800, 3944 free persons, and 406 slaves.

HARRISON, a township of New-York, in Westchester county, it contained in 1790, 1004 inhabitants, including 115 electors of governor, and 54 slaves, and in 1800, 1,229 free persons, and 97 slaves.

HARRISONBURG, the capital of Rockingham county. It is pleasantly situated in a large plain, on the head waters of Cook's creek, and contains about 90 houses, a goal, court-house, and 2 churches, one for Methodists, and one for Presbyterians. The vicinity is chiefly inhabited by Germans; and the soil is rich, producing large crops of wheat and other grain. It is 25 miles from Staunton, 75 from Winchester, 144 from Richmond, and 262 from Philadelphia.

HARRIS's, in Brunswick county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 189 miles from Washington city.

HARRODSBURG, a post town of Kentucky; situated in Mercer county, near the E. side of Salt river. It contains about thirty houses, and is 10 miles N. by W. of Danville, 820 from Philadel-

phia, and 599 from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 78 free persons, and 46 slaves. Lat. 37° 48'. N. lon. 10° 22'. W.

HARTFORD, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, called Butterfield, before the act of incorporation. It is 43 miles N. of Falmouth, and contained in 1790, 182 inhabitants, and in 1800, 243.

HARTFORD, a populous and hilly county of Connecticut, bounded N. by the state of Massachusetts, S. by New Haven, and part of Middlesex counties, E. by Tolland, and W. by Litchfield counties. It is 26 miles from E. to W. and 32 from N. to S. and is divided into 15 townships, viz. Granby, Suffield, Enfield, Simsbury, Windsor, East Windsor, Bristol, Farmington, Hartford, East Hartford, Southington, Berlin, Wethersfield, Hartland, and Glastenbury. It contained, according to the marshal's return in 1790, 37,766 free inhabitants, and 263 slaves, and in 1800, 42,147 including 67 slaves. It is well watered by Connecticut and Windsor rivers, besides Stony, Little and Seantic rivers, which are inconsiderable streams. The lands in some places are rough and hilly. Chief town, Hartford city.

HARTFORD CITY, a place of considerable trade in the state of Connecticut; pleasantly situated on the W. side of Connecticut river, about 50 miles above its confluence with Long Island Sound, and at the head of tide-water. It consists of one long street, which extends parallel to the river, and is crossed by several others at right angles. The number of houses is about 380, some of these are handsome and regularly built. The principal buildings are a slate

house, 3 Congregational churches, and a distillery. A bank was incorporated here in 1792, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, and the privilege of extending it to 500,000 dollars. A bridge has been erected over Little river, a small stream which flows through the town, and affords an easy communication to the inhabitants. A woollen manufactory has been established here, which has been greatly encouraged by government. On the E. side of the river, in the township of East Hartford, iron and glass works, a paper, powder, snuff, and slitting mills, have been erected, and flourishing. It is 125 miles from Boston, 128 from New York, 222 from Philadelphia, 325 from Baltimore, 370 from Washington city, 501 from Richmond, 748 from Fayetteville, 913 from Columbia, 1,047 from Augusta, and 1,018 from Frankfort. The township contained, in 1800, 5,379 free persons, and 18 slaves. Lat. 41° 44'. N. lon. 2° 4. E.

HARTFORD, a post town of New York, on the E. side of Genesee river, in Ontario county, containing in 1800, 534 free persons and 1 slave. Here is a post office, which is 474 miles from Washington city. It is 67 miles S. E. by E. of Niagara, and 503 from Philadelphia.

HARTFORD, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 988 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,494. It is on the W. side of Connecticut river, at the mouth of White river.

HARTFORD, a township of Washington county, New York. It contained in 1800, 2,107 free persons, and 1 slave.

HARTFORD, a small post town

of Ohio county, Kentucky, 736 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 46 free persons, and 28 slaves.

HARTLAND, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, on the W. branch of Connecticut river, at the mouth of Watergueehee river. It is S. of Hartford, and N. of Windsor; and contained in 1790, 1,652 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,890. The post office is 533 miles from Washington city.

HARTLAND, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, adjoining Massachusetts, on the N. situated on two mountains, called East and West mountains. It is uneven and stony, yet produces good pasture, and some meadow land. It is well watered by the east branch of Windsor river, which flows through it from N. to S. and through the S. W. end flows the principal branch of the same river, about 3 miles. Hartland contained in 1800, 1,317 free persons and 1 slave; and has two Presbyterian churches.

HARVARD, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1732. It is 35 miles N. E. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 1,400 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,319.

HARWICH, a post town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on Cape Cod, containing in 1790, 2,392 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,877. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries. It is 88 miles S. E. of Boston, 436 from Philadelphia, and 522 from Washington city.

HARWICH, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, adjoining Bennington county, on the S. It is watered by Otter creek and

a branch of that river, and contained in 1790, 165 inhabitants, and in 1800, 223.

HARWINGTON, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 8 miles E. of Litchfield, 24 W. by N. of Hartford, and 209 from Philadelphia. It contained in 1800, 1,479 inhabitants, and 1 slave. Here is a post office, which is 352 miles from Washington city. Lat. 41. 41. N. lon. 1. 37. E.

HATBOROUGH, a small town of Pennsylvania, situated in Montgomery county, on the N. E. side of Pennepack, creek, which empties into the Delaware about 5 miles above Frankfort. It contains about 30 dwellings, and a handsome library, containing upwards of 1000 volumes, the property of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. It is 16 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 12 E. N. E. of Norristown.

HATCHY, a navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which rises in that height of land which divides the waters of the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers; after running a W. course, it falls into the latter. It is about 90 yards wide at its mouth.

HATFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 5 miles above Northampton. It contained in 1790, 703 inhabitants, and in 1800, 809.

HATFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county, adjoining Hilltown in Bucks. It contained in 1800, 520 inhabitants.

HATTONSFORD, a village of Pendleton county, S. Carolina. It is seated on the Tugeloo river, 16

miles from Pendleton court-house, and 17 from Franklin court-house.

HAVERFORD, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Radnor on the E. It is watered by Cobb's creek, a branch of Darby creek. It contained in 1800, 605 inhabitants.

HAVERHILL, a post town of Massachusetts, pleasantly situated, in Essex county, on the N. side of the Merrimack river, over which a handsome bridge was erected in 1794. It is 863 feet long, with 3 arches, 182 feet each in length, and 34 in breadth, supported by stone piers, and abutments. The river is here navigable only for vessels of 30 tons, but larger ones have often been built at this place. Three miles above the town are falls, and higher up it is navigable only in boats. The compact part of the town stands in the form of an amphitheatre on the N. bank of the river. Haverhill has a Congregational and a Baptist church, 2 distilleries, one brewery, and a manufactory of sail-cloth. The township contained in 1790, 2408 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2730. It is 32 miles N. by W. of Boston, and 514 from Washington city.

HAVERHILL, a post town, and the capital of Grafton county, New Hampshire, on the E. side of Connecticut river, 119 miles N. W. of Portsmouth, 412 from Philadelphia, and 576 from Washington city. It has a court-house, church, a fulling-mill, and an oil-mill; also a quarry of free-stone, and a bed of iron ore. It was incorporated in 1763, and contains 552 inhabitants.

HAVERSTRAW, a township of New York, in Rockland county, containing in 1800, 1089 free per-

sons, and 50 slaves, including 98 electors of governor. It is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, on a bay of the same name, 35 miles N. of New York city.

HAVRE-DE-GRAVE, a post town of Maryland, situated in Harford county, on the W. side of Susquehanna river, at its confluence with the Chesapeake. It contains upwards of 40 houses, and 250 inhabitants, and is 37 miles N. E. of Baltimore, 65 W. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 80 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 39' N. long. 71° 2' W.

HAUT ISLE, in Penobscot bay, on the coast of Maine, in Lincoln county. It is the most southerly of the large islands.

HAW, see SAXAPAHAW RIVER.

HAWKE, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham county, which contained in 1790, 420 inhabitants, and in 1800, 398. It was incorporated in 1760.

HAWKINS, a county of Tennessee, bounded N. by Virginia, E. by Sullivan, W. by Grainger, and S. by Greene. It contained in 1800, 5752 free persons, and 811 slaves. A post office is established at the court-house, which is 477 miles from Washington city. Chief town Rogersville.

HAWKINSBURG, a small town of Shanandoah county, Virginia. It is situated a short distance from the N. branch of Shanadoa river.

HAWLEY, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1792. It is 26 miles N. W. of Northampton, 120 from Boston, and contains 539 inhabitants.

HAWSBILL MILLS, in Shanandoah county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 150 miles from Washington city.

HAYCOCK, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 921 inhabitants.

HAYCOCKS, a little island in the river Delaware, belonging to Pennsylvania. It is 7 miles below Easton.

HAYLEY, a township of New-Hampshire, in Hampshire county. It contained in 1800, 878 inhabitants.

HAYMARKET, a small post town of Virginia, in Prince William county. It is 38 miles from Washington city.

HAYNES, a township of North-umberland, Pennsylvania, on the west side of the Susquehanna. It contained in 1800, 1388 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

HAYWOOD, a small post town of Chatham county, North Carolina, 305 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 81 inhabitants, including 24 slaves.

HEAD of BROADKILL, a village of Sussex county, Delaware, situated at the head of a creek, from which it has obtained its name. It contains about 30 houses. The tide rises here about 2 feet.

HEAD of SASSAFRAS, in Kent county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 109 miles from Washington city. See **SASSAFRAS**.

HEATH, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1785, and in 1800, contained 604 inhabitants. It is 125 miles N. W. of Boston.

HEBON, a township of New-York, in Washington county. It contained in 1790, 1,703 inhabitants, of whom 414 are electors, and in 1800, 2,515 free persons, and 13 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 452 miles from Washington city.

HEBON, a settlement of Mora-

vians, in Pennsylvania, 16 miles from Leditz.

HEBON, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, about 10 miles westerly of Androscoggin river, 40 northerly of Portland, and 170 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1792, and contained in 1800, 981 inhabitants. Hebron includes part of a remarkable height, which is chiefly a solid rock, overlooking all the adjacent country. The prospect from the top, towards the S. is bounded only by the distant horizon. Some have imagined that they have discerned the sea. This extensive space has the appearance of a vast plain; and though variegated with settlements and buildings, soon becomes wearisome to the eye. On turning towards the west, the prospect instantly changes. In this direction the White mountains are seen far distant, raising their towering heads, in resemblance of an evening thunder cloud. The prospect towards the north, is more majestic. The immense wilderness which stretches in this direction, appears like the great ocean, when agitated by a storm. The mountains rising range after range, and the various shades produced by the different heights, exhibit such a mixture of order and irregularity, as fills the mind of the beholder with the most sublime emotions. The eye, on roving from object to object, discovers on the east the most beautiful settlements, studded with dwellings, and well cultivated gardens.

HEBON, a township of Tolland county, Connecticut, containing in 1800, 2,292 free persons, including 4 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 390 miles from Washington city.

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HECTOR, a military township of New York, in Cayuga county, on the E. side of Seneca lake, W. of Ulysses, and S. of Ovid. Here is a post office, which is 398 miles from Washington city.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 448 inhabitants.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county, containing in 1800, 930 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

HEIDELBERG, a handsome town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated at the head of Hammer creek, which unites with Cocalico and Conestogo, and empties into the Susquehanna. It contains about 100 dwellings, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church. The township contained in 1801, 1,990 inhabitants. It is 33 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 74 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 21. N. lon. 1. 9. W.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, on the S. side of Tulpehocken creek. It contained in 1800, 1,568 free persons, and 1 slave.

HEIDELBERG, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1,238 free inhabitants.

HELENA ISLAND, an island on the coast of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district, between Jenkins and Hunting islands on the E. and the channel which leads to Beaufort on the W. It is 13 miles long, and 3 broad. The soil is well adapted to raising of cotton, which is chiefly cultivated. An acre produces from 200 to 250 lb. of clean cotton.

HELENA, St. a parish of Beaufort district, S. Carolina, including the islands of Port Republi-

can, St. Helena, Hunting, Ladies, Paris, &c. St. Helena contained in 1800, 313 free persons and 2657 slaves.

HELLGATE, a dangerous strait, 8 miles N. E. of New York city, between the W. end of Long Island sound and East river. It is full of rocks and whirlpools, which make a tremendous noise at certain times of the tide. A ship of any burthen, with a skilful pilot, may at high water pass through safely with the tide, or at low water with a fair wind.

HEMLOCK, a lake of New-York, in Genesee country. It is 12 miles long and one broad.

HEMPFIELD, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the N. E. side of the Susquehanna, between Chickisalungo and little Conestogo creek. It contained in 1800, 2207 inhabitants.

HEMPFIELD, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in which is the town of Greensburg. It is watered by the branches of Sewickly and Bush creeks, and contained in 1800, 3006 inhabitants, including 26 slaves.

HEMSTEAD, a township of New-York, in Rockland county, containing in 1800, 1787 free persons, and 94 slaves.

HENDERSON, a small post town of Henderson county, Kentucky, 786 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 155 free persons, and 50 slaves.

HENDERSON, a post and the chief town of Montgomery county, North Carolina, situated at the confluence of the Yadkin and Huary rivers, which form the Great Pee Dee. It contains about 15 dwellings, and a court house; is 35 miles from Salisbury, 85 from Fayetteville,

HEN

150 from Hillsborough, 607 from Philadelphia, and 455 from Washington city.

HENDERSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by the Ohio, which divides it from the N. W. Territory, E. by Green, and Muddy rivers, which separate it from Ohio, and Muhlenberg counties, W. by Tradewater river, which divides it from Livingston county, and S. by Christian. It is 55 miles from N. to S. and 39 from E. to W. This county includes the greater part of Henderson's grant, a tract equal to 12 miles square, adjoining the Ohio and the mouth of Green river. It contained in 1800, 1118 free persons, and 390 slaves.

HENDERSONVILLE, a small post town of Virginia, in Notaway county, 204 miles from Washington city.

HENDERSONVILLE, a small post town of Tennessee, in Sumner county. It is 720 miles from Washington city.

HENNIKER, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing in 1790, 1127 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1476. It is 13 miles W. of Concord.

HENLOPEN CAPE, a headland at the S. W. entrance of Delaware bay, in Sussex county, and state of Delaware. It is 28 miles from Cape May, on the opposite side. Lat. 38° 50'. Lon. 0° 13'. W.

HENRICO, a populous and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Hanover county, S. E. by Charles city, N. W. by Goochland, and S. by James river, which separates it from Chesterfield county. It is 30 miles in length, and 7 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 12,000 inhabitants, of whom

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5,819 were slaves, and in 1800, 4541 free persons, and 4608 slaves. In this county, contiguous to James river, are found several coal mines. Possessed by a number of proprietors, pits have been opened, and worked to a considerable extent. Several of the pits which have been opened, lie nearly 200 feet above the bed of the river; they are therefore little incommoded with water. It is supposed that 500,000 bushels might be raised from one of these pits in the course of the year. The coal lies within three or four feet of the surface, and it is said, the first discovery of it was made by a boy digging after a crayfish. But be this as it may, in a country so well cultivated as this, it certainly could not remain long undiscovered. In the vicinity of Richmond, the metropolis of the state, there is also a weak chalybeate spring.

HENRY, CAPE, a point of land, in Virginia, which forms the N. E. extremity of Princess Ann county, and is the S. entrance of Chesapeak bay. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Cape Charles. Lat. 37° N. Lon. 1° 3'. W.

HENRY, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Franklin, S. and S. E. by Patrick, S. W. by Grifon, N. W. and W. by Montgomery. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing in 1790, 6928 free inhabitants, and 1,551 slaves, and in 1800, 3844 free persons, and 1415 slaves. A county court is held at the courthouse, the last Monday in every month. Here is a post office which is 330 miles from Washington city.

HENRY, a county of Kentucky,

It contained in 1800, 2852 free persons, and 406 slaves.

HERTFORD, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 923 inhabitants.

HERKEMER, the largest county in the state of New-York, bounded N. by the river St. Laurence, W. by lake Ontario, E. by Clinton and part of Washington, S. by Otsego, and Montgomery. It is 145 miles from N. to S. and 106 from E. to W. and in 1798 contained 8 townships, viz. Herkemer, German Flats, Norway, Fairfield, Warren, Frankfort, Litchfield. In 1797, it contained 5212 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 14,479 inhabitants, including 61 slaves. The frontiers towards Canada are not yet settled. This county exhibits one of those pleasing scenes where human industry has exerted her powers in converting, within the period of a few years, a dreary wilderness into delightful fields. In the year 1784, when America had finally established her independence, the Germans inhabiting the great flats on the Mohawk river, 6 miles above the Little falls, (now the town of Herkemer,) formed the western frontiers of the state. In 1785 and 1786, a small settlement consisting of a few families from New England, was made in Whitestown. From that year to the year 1797, twenty-three towns have been incorporated. The height of land in this county is at fort Stanwix, and a little N. of it. From this summit, the streams flow in opposite directions, bending their courses easterly towards the Hudson, and westerly to lake Ontario; so that boats ascending the Mohawk up to fort Stanwix, and passing through the canal to Wood-creek,

go immediately down stream into Oneida lake, and thence through Onondago and Oswego river into lake Ontario. These waters connect the western lakes with New York. The navigation has been improved by a company incorporated for that purpose. They have completed two canals, with locks; one of which unites Wood-creek with the Mohawk, and is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length; the other at the Little Falls, is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Further improvements are intended to be made at the Cohoes falls, on the Mohawk. When these are completed, New York will then enjoy the advantages of an inland navigation to Niagara, through a fertile country, without a carrying place, for the distance of 520 miles. The same uninterrupted navigation will likewise extend to the Cayuga and Seneca lakes. The land on the Mohawk, between the Little falls and fort Stanwix, is, for the most part, intervalle; the soil a rich black mould, several feet in depth. The upland is generally a strong soil, on a clay bottom. The most common growth of trees, is walnut, maple, beech, basswood, butternut, hemlock, birch, poplar, some pine, oak, and chestnut. The lands produce, to the acre, from 20 to 30 bushels of wheat. Timothy and red clover are the customary hay, of which there is frequently made 3 tons to the acre. It exports wheat flour, peas, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, deer skins, furs of various kinds, &c. In 1797 there were three churches in the county.

HERKEMER, a post and the chief town of the above county, situated on the N. side of the Mohawk river, 6 miles above the

LITTLE FALLS, and 80 N. W. by W. of Albany. It has a court house, jail, and a Calvinist church. In 1796 it contained 2073 inhabitants, including 338 electors; in 1797 it contained 335 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 2509 free persons, and 25 slaves. It is 475 miles from Washington city.

HERO, NORTH, an island of Lake Champlain, 14 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, but in some places it is not more than half a mile broad. It contains 125 inhabitants.

HERO, SOUTH, or GRAND ISLE, an island of Lake Champlain, about 13 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It contains 537 inhabitants. The soil in many parts is rich, producing excellent crops of wheat and other grain. There is in this island a large quarry of blueish-grey marble, about ten or twelve feet from high water mark. It appears, on being split horizontally, to be the petrifaction of scallops, a species of shell often found in the vicinity of the lake, intermixed with the common earth of the shore, which is of a marly substance. This island is made a port of entry by act of congress.

HERRING BAY, on the W. side of the Chesapeake, in Maryland, between Parker's island, on the N. and Holland's point on the S. in Anne-Arundel county. It abounds with herrings, whence its name.

HERTFORD, a county of Edenton district, North Carolina. It is bounded E. by Chowan county, N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Bertie, and W. by Northampton. It contains 3386 free inhabitants, and 2442 slaves. Chief town, Wynton.

HERTFORD, a post town of North Carolina, in Perquimans

county, situated on the W. side of Perquimans river. It contained in 1800, 99 inhabitants, including 40 slaves. It is 16 miles N. N. E. of Edenton, 208 N. N. E. of Wilmington, 38 S. by W. of Suffolk, Virginia, 458 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 312 from Washington city. Lat. 36. 11. N. lon. 1. 45. W.

HERTFORD. See **HARTFORD**.

HERTFORD, a county of North Carolina. It contained in 1800, 6448 inhabitants, including 2773 slaves.

HIATSTOWN, a village of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. It is 13 miles from Trenton.

HICKMANS, a considerable creek in Kentucky. It rises in Fayette county, and running S. S. W. passes through Jessamine county, and falls into Kentucky river.

HICKSFORD, a post town of Virginia, in Greenville county, on the Roanoke, 209 miles from Washington city. On the opposite side of the river is the flourishing little town of Bellefield, containing several houses, and an academy, in which there are generally about 80 or 90 students, who are instructed in the different branches of learning. It is daily gaining reputation.

HID ISLAND, in Plein river, a branch of the Illinois, in the Indiana Territory.

HIGH GATE, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 103 inhabitants, and in 1800, 437. It is watered by Michisouci river.

HIGHLANDS, in the state of New York, through which the Hudson passes, about 40 miles N. of New York city. They extend about 16 miles in breadth, forming a part of the great Ap-

palachian chain, which stretches through the United States. They are composed of several lofty peaks. On ascending the river are Thunderhill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Butter, and Breakneck hill. Among these are the important forts of West Point, Stony Point, and Fort Montgomery.

HILLSBOROUGH, a small post town of Virginia, in Loudon county, 33 miles from Washington city.

HILLSBOROUGH, a district of North Carolina, comprehending the following counties, viz. Chat-ham, Orange, Granville, Person, Caswell, Wake, and Randolph. It is bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Halifax district, S. by Fayette, and W. by Salis-bury. It contained in 1790, 59,983 inhabitants, of whom 13,506 were slaves, and in 1800, 80,012 inhabitants, including 22,198 slaves. Chief town, Hillsborough.

HILLSBOROUGH, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of a district of its own name. It is situated in Orange county, on the N. side of Eno river, which unites with Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, about 17 miles below the town. It contained in 1800, 474 inhabitants, including 175 slaves, a court house, and a jail. The country around is fertile, and agreeably variegated with hills. It is 180 miles W. N. W. of Newbern 101 W. by S. of Halifax, 110 E. N. E. of Salisbury, 456 from Philadelphia, and 309 from Washington city. Lat. 36. 3. N. lon. 49. W.

HILLSBOROUGH, a county of New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton county, W. by Cheshire,

S. by the state of Massachusetts, and E. by Rockingham. It is 58 miles from N. to S. and 29 from E. to W. containing 880,000 acres, and is divided into 39 townships, viz. Amherst, Bedford, Derryfield, Wilton, Dunstable, West Nottingham, New Ipswich, Merrimack, Hillsborough, Goffs-town, Litchfield, New Boston, Antrim, Henniker, Peterborough, Fisherfield, Lyndborough, Brad-ford, Sutton, New London, Warner, Andover, Boscawen, Society, Hancock, Sharon, Salisbury, Temple, Mason, Weare, Hop-kinton, Dunbarton, Dearing, Milford, Greenfield, Brooklin, Windsor, and Holies. It con-tained in 1790, 32,871 inhabi-tants, and in 1800, 43,899. It is well watered by Contocook ri-Ver, its tributary streams, and se-veral small rivers, which fall into the Merrimack. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of New Jersey, in Somerset county, 18 miles N. by E. of Trenton. It contains 2201 inhabitants, of whom 386 are slaves.

HILLSBOROUGH, a village of Caroline county, Maryland, on the E. side of Tuckahoe creek. It is 7 miles S. E. by E. of Den-ton, and 27 S. S. W. of Chester.

HILLSBOROUGH, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough coúnty, incorporated in 1772. It is on the head waters of Con-toocook river, about 19 miles W. of Concord. In 1790 it contained 798 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1311. Here is a post office, which is 521 miles from Wash-ing-ton city.

HILSDALE, a township of New York, in Columbia county, containing in 1790, 4556 inhabi-tants, and in 1800, 4652 free

persons, and 50 slaves. It adjoins Great Barrington, in Massachusetts, on the E. and Claverack on the W. Here is a post office, which is 380 miles from Washington city.

HILLTOWN, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Montgomery county, on the S. W. and containing in 1800, 1154 inhabitants.

HILTON HEAD, a large island on the coast of South Carolina, 25 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is separated from Pinckney's, the main, Bull's, and Dawfuskee islands, on the W. by a narrow channel. Mr. Morse is erroneous in saying this is the most southerly land in South Carolina.

HILLTOP, in Charles county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 39 miles from Washington city.

HINESBURGH, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, containing in 1790, 454 inhabitants, and in 1800, 785. It is S. of Sherburne, and E. of Charlotte. Here is a post office, which is 526 miles from Washington city.

HINGHAM, a post town of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, 19 miles S. E. of Boston. It is situated on a small bay, has two Congregational churches, and 2085 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1635, and is 500 miles from Washington city.

HINLOPEN. See HENLOPEN.

HINSDALE, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1753. It is on Connecticut river, opposite Hinsdale, in Vermont; contained in 1790, 522 inhabitants, and in 1800, 634.

HINSDALE, a township of Windham county, and the most S. east-

ly in the state of Vermont. It had in 1790, 482 inhabitants, and in 1800, 480.

HIRAM, a township of York county, Maine, containing in 1800, 184 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 634 miles from Washington city.

HITTON, a village of Maryland, in Anne-Arundel county. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Baltimore.

HIWASSES, a small river of the state of Tennessee, which rises near the head waters of Catahouche or Coose river, and pursuing a N. W. course, falls into the Tennessee river, about 38 miles direct below the mouth of Clinch river, and 43 above the Suck.

HOBBSHOLE. See TAPPANNOCK.

HOBOKEN, a tract of land, on the W. side of the Hudson, in Bergen county, New Jersey, 7 miles N. of New York city.

HOCKHOCKING, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which rises near a branch of Sciota river; thence pursuing a S. E. course, empties into the Ohio, at Belpre, 201 miles below Pittsburgh, and 28 below Muskingum. It is 80 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in large boats about 70 miles. On the banks of this river are found large quarries of freestone. Beds of iron ore, coal mines, salt springs, and a rich lead mine, have been found in its neighbourhood.

HOCKHOCKING, a small post town of the state of Ohio, in Ross county, 440 miles from Washington city.

HOG, an island in Lake Champlain, belonging to Franklin county, Vermont. It is about 9 miles long, and 3 broad.

HOG, an island, about 2 miles in circuit, in Narraganset bay, Rhode Island. It is 2 miles from Bristol.

HOGTON, a small post town of North Carolina, in Martin county, 272 miles from Washington city.

HOGTOWN, a post town of North Carolina, 429 miles from Philadelphia.

HOLDEN, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 7 miles from Worcester, and 51 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1740, and contained in 1790, 1080 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1142.

HOLDERNESS, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1761, and contained in 1790, 329 inhabitants, and in 1800, 531. It is situated on the E. side of Pemigewasset river, 64 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth.

HOLE IN THE WALL, a village of Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. It is 7 miles S. of Easton.

HOLLAND, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 75 miles S. W. by W. of Boston. It adjoins Connecticut on the S. was incorporated in 1785, and contained in 1790, 428 inhabitants, and in 1800, 445.

HOLLAND ISLANDS, a cluster of islands in the Chesapeake bay, belonging to the state of Maryland. They extend N. and S. between Smith's Island and Hooper's Straits, and opposite the entrance of Fishing Bay.

HOLLES, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1746. It is 70 miles S. W. of Portsmouth, adjoins Massachusetts, and con-

tained in 1790, 1441 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1557.

HOLIDAY ISLAND, in the river Chowan, North Carolina, 15 miles from its mouth.

HOLLISTON, a township of Massachusetts, and the most S. in Middlesex county. It was incorporated in 1724, contained in 1790, 875 inhabitants, and in 1800, 783; and is 24 miles S. by W. of Boston.

HOLMANTON, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county, containing in 1800, 137 inhabitants.

HOLMES-HOLE, a place in Massachusetts, where a post office is held. It is 438 miles from Philadelphia, and 524 from Washington city.

HOLSTEIN, a navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which is formed by the union of North Holstein and Wataga rivers; the former rising in the state of Virginia, and the latter in North Carolina. These rivers unite on the W. side of Stone mountain, and form a considerable stream, running a W. course about 22 miles; thence meandering in a S. W. direction about 80 miles, it receives French Broad; then winding gradually into a W. course, about 30 miles, unites with the Tennessee, 20 miles above Clinch river. This river, 100 miles above its mouth, is 200 yards wide.

HOMER, a military township of New York, in Onondago county. It is watered by the N. W. branch of Chenango, and contained in 1790, 56 electors, and in 1800, 612 persons.

HOMO CHITO, a river, and settlement of the Mississippi Territory, in Adams county. It con-

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tained in 1800, 301 free persons, and 462 slaves; and is between Pearl river and Loosa Chito.

HOMESBURG, a small post town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, 150 miles from Washington city.

HONEYBROOK, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 839 inhabitants.

HONEYVOE, a lake of New York, 5 miles long and 3 broad, in the Genesee country.

HONOMINIES, a river of the Indiana territory, which falls in a S. S. E. course into Puans bay. The head of this river opens a communication with Lake Superior, by a short portage.

HOOKSET FALLS, in the Merrimack, New Hampshire, are 8 miles below Concord, and 7 above Amuskeag falls.

HOOK-TOWN, a village, six miles N. W. of Baltimore city, in Maryland.

HOOK-TOWN, a village of Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, 3 miles N. of Easton.

HOOPER'S ISLAND, on the E. side of the Chesapeak bay, in Dorchester county, Maryland, contains 7,300 acres. It is separated from the main by Hungary river.

HOOSACK. See WALLOOMS-CHACK.

HOOSACK, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, containing in 1800, 3093 free persons, and 48 slaves.

HOPE, a small post town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, containing 120 Moravians. It is 20 miles N. E. of Easton, in Pennsylvania, and 225 miles from Washington city.

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HORSE, a small island of the state of Rhode Island, in Narraganset bay.

HOPEWELL, a township of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, containing in 1790, 2320 inhabitants, of whom 233 were slaves. It is situated on the Delaware, 11 miles above Trenton.

HOPEWELL, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, between Muddy Creek, and Maryland. It contained in 1800, 1153 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

HOPEWELL, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, together with Woodberry, 2578 inhabitants.

HOPEWELL, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1099 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

HOPEWELL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county. It contained in 1800, 578 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

HOPEWELL, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1842 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

HOPKINS, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, on the W. bank of Connecticut river, 41 miles above the Fifteen-Mile-Falls.

HOPKINSVILLE, in Caledonia county, Vermont. It contained in 1800, 20 inhabitants.

HOPKINTON, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It is watered by small streams, which fall into Providence, Charles, and Concord rivers. It was incorporated in 1715, and contained in 1790, 1317 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1372.

HOPKINTON, one of the principal towns in Hillsborough coun-

ty, New Hampshire, situated on the E. side of Contoocook river. It contained in 1790, 1715 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2015, a Congregational church, and a court house. It is 58 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 416 from Philadelphia. Lat. 43. 11. N. lon. 3. 25. E.

HOPKINTON, an inland township of Rhode Island, in Washington county, about 10 miles long and 5 broad, adjoining the townships of Exeter, Richmond, Charleston, Westerly, and the state of Connecticut. It was incorporated in 1757, and contained in 1790, 2462 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2276, including 4 slaves. It is watered by Pawcatuck and Wood rivers.

HORN, an island on the W. coast of W. Florida, 17 miles long, and half a mile broad.

HORNTOWN, a small post town of Virginia, in Accomac county, 174 miles from Philadelphia, and 174 from Washington city.

HORSE NECK, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 37 miles N. E. of New York city, and 53 S. W. of Newhaven. It was settled in 1680.

HORSE NECK, a village of New Jersey, in Essex county, on the S. side of the Passaic, 4 miles S. W. by W. of Patterson.

HORSE NECK, a cape on the N. side of Long Island, between Easton's Neck and Hog's Neck.

HORSENECK-FIELD-POINT, on the coast of Connecticut, in Greenwich township, 2 miles E. of Byram's river.

HORSHAM, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Bucks county on the N. E. It is watered by the west branch of Nishamony creek, and

contained in 1800, 781 inhabitants.

HOSACK, or Hoosack, a township of New York, in Rensselaer county, containing in 1800, 3053 inhabitants, of whom 419 are electors, and 48 slaves.

Housatonic, a considerable river of Connecticut, formed by several branches that rise in Berkshire, Massachusetts. The principal branches unite in Pittsfield and in Stockbridge. Running a S. course, it passes through Barrington and Sheffield, and enters Connecticut; and flowing through that state, falls into Long Island sound. It is navigable to Derby, about 14 miles, for vessels carrying 60 tons. The entrance of large vessels, is obstructed at the mouth of the river, by a bank of shells. It is, between Canaan and Salisbury, about 150 yards wide; here the water has a perpendicular descent of about 60 feet.

Howland's Ferry, a bridge was built here, since 1796, opening an easy communication between Rhode Island and the mainland.

HOD, a county of Kentucky, containing in 1800, 447 free persons, and 31 slaves.

HUBBARDSTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1767, and contained in 1790, 933 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1113. It is 20 miles N. W. of Worcester, and 60 from Boston.

HUBBEARDSTON, a river in the above township, which has several mill seats.

HUBBERTON, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, 51 miles N. of Bennington. It contained in 1790, 404 inhabitants, and in 1800, 643.

HUCKLEBERRY, a creek of S. Carolina, which after a course of four miles, falls into the Great Peepee, three miles below Goodwin's creek.

HUDSON CITY, a port of entry, and post town of the state of New York, situated in Columbia county, on the E. side of Hudson river, 130 miles N. of New-York city. Its limits, by act of incorporation, are thus defined; beginning at the channel of Hudson river, directly opposite the mouth of that creek, commonly called Major Abraham's creek, thence up the middle of said creek, to the place where the Claverack creek empties into the said Major Abraham's creek, thence up along the middle of the said Claverack creek, until the said Claverack creek strikes the line of the Manor of Livingston, as now held and possessed; thence along the line of the said Manor of Livingston, to the E. side of Hudson river; thence into the said river 180 feet below high water mark, to the place of beginning; keeping the distance of 180 feet all along from high water mark aforesaid. These limits comprehend about a square mile. The city is laid out into large squares, formed by spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles; each square contains 30 lots, two deep, divided by a 20 foot alley; each lot is 50 feet in front, and 120 in depth. It contains upwards of 320 dwellings, besides several warehouses, shops, a printing office, and other buildings; a bank, a rope walk, spermaceti works, and one of the largest distilleries in the United States. The bank was incorporated by the name of Columbia.

Its whole amount of stock and capital may not exceed 160,000 dollars; this is divided into 400 shares, at 400 dollars each. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was 2584, of whom 193 were slaves, and in 1800, 3550 free persons, and 114 slaves. The citizens are plentifully supplied with water, brought to their cellars in wooden pipes from a spring, two miles from the town. The river is here about a mile wide, and admits vessels of large burthen. The town stands on an eminence, elevated upwards of 120 feet above the river, commanding an extensive and agreeable prospect of the country to the N. N. W. E. and S. E. This city was founded in 1783, by Messrs. Seth and Jenkins, from Providence, Rhode Island, and its rapid increase in population, trade, and manufactures, has been surpassed by few in the United States, except Baltimore. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed the 22d of April, 1785; and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, four aldermen, four assistants, one common clerk, one chief marshal, one chamberlain, one supervisor, and as many assessors, collectors, and constables, as the common council shall think necessary. The mayor, recorder, clerk, and marshal, are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council of appointment. The mayor and recorder are chosen annually. The clerk continues in office during pleasure, and the marshal as long as the sheriffs of other cities or counties may by law hold their offices, which is not more than four years successively. The al-

dermen, assistants, supervisors, assessors, constables, and collectors, are chosen annually on the second Monday in May, by the freemen, being inhabitants of the city. On the same day the mayor or recorder, and two or more of the aldermen, and two or more of the assistants, in common-council, appoint a fit person, being a free-man and inhabitant of the city, to be the treasurer and chamberlain for the year ensuing. It is 34 miles S. of Albany, 47 N. of Poughkeepsie, 227 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 376 from Washington city. Lat. 42. 18. N. lon. 1. 22. E.

HUDSON, a broad short river of Maryland, which enters the E. side of Chesapeak bay, from Dorchester county, between Hill's point on the N. and James island on the S.

HUDSON, a large, navigable river of the state of New York, and one of the most considerable in the United States. It is formed by two branches, called the E. and W. branch, which rise in that ridge of mountains that separate the waters of Lake Champlain from those of the St. Laurence, and the E. end of Lake Ontario. The E. branch rises several miles further N. than the W. branch. After running a S. by E. course about 24 or 26 miles, it forms Lake Scoron, which is only a dilatation of the water. The lake is about 10 miles in length, and scarcely a mile broad in its widest part; continuing nearly its former course, it approaches within six miles of Lake George; thence winding gradually to the S. W. unites with the W. branch. The W. branch flows from a small lake

or pond on the west side of the mountains, a few miles from Ofwegatchee river. Running N. for some miles, it then turns suddenly to the S. E. passes through the mountains, and joins the E. branch in a S. E. by S. direction; thence pursuing a S. course, about 15 miles direct, receives Sagendago river from the N. W. After winding into a S. E. direction about 10 miles, it turns suddenly to the E. by N. for 12 miles, approaching within 18 miles of Wood creek, which empties into South Bay. It then winds gradually to a S. course, receives the Mohawk river from the W. N. W. opposite Lansburgh, and passes by Albany, Hudson, E. Camp, Redhook, Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, New Windsor, and several other towns of small note, which will be noticed under their respective names, and empties into New York harbour, on the W. side of the city. On examining the best maps of the state of New York, we find its whole course is upwards of 260 miles, not including its meanders, and is uniformly south, not exceeding 10 degrees E. or W. of a meridional line, and that deviation is a little before it receives the Sagendago river: the other, which is East, is before it arrives at Kingsbury. From Kingsbury, which is 51 miles N. of Albany, to its mouth, its course is not more than 5 degrees W. of a meridional line. A river so deep and gentle in its current, and so uniformly direct in its course, passing through a rocky, hilly country, and even through some of the most rugged and elevated ridges of mountains in the United States, is perhaps one of the most singular pheno-

mene in the geography of any country. The banks of this river, particularly on the W. as far as the mountains extend to the N. are mostly rocky cliffs. Its passage through the mountains, or as they are more generally termed, the high lands, which is 16 miles, is sublime and romantic. This river is navigable in ships of burthen to Hudson, and to Albany, in sloops carrying 80 tons. The tide flows some miles above Albany, but 40 miles lower down the water is fresh. Ship navigation to Albany is obstructed by several small islands, 6 or 8 miles below the city. If the river was confined at this place, as they have it in contemplation, it would deepen the channel so as to admit ships up to the town. The advantage of this river in carrying on a trade with Canada, is obvious at first view to every one who has seen a map of New York state. A company has been incorporated by the legislature of that state, for opening a canal from the nearest approximating point of this river, to Wood creek; the distance as we have mentioned above, is 18 miles.

HUGHESBURG, or CATAWASSEE, a town of Pennsylvania, agreeably situated in Northumberland county, on the E. side of the E. branch of Susquehanna river, at the mouth of Catawassee creek. It is a neat handsome town, containing about 50 dwellings, and a Quaker meeting house. It is 25 miles N. E. of Sunbury, and 144 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 56. N. lon. 1. 21. W.

HUMMELSTOWN, a flourishing town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. side

of Swatara river, about 6 miles N. of Middleton. It contains about 90 dwellings, and a German Lutheran church. It is 10 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 100 W. N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 16. N. long. 1. 33. W.

HUNGARYTOWN, a small posttown of Virginia, in Lunenburg county, 215 miles from Washington city.

HUNGER-CREEK, in New-York, between Albany and Schenectady, passes through the town of Hamilton, and turns a variety of machinery for the different manufactures.

HUNGERFORD, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, 7 miles S. of the N. line. It contains 40 inhabitants.

HUNTERDON, a county of New-Jersey, bounded N. by Morris county, E. by Somerset, S. E. by Burlington, S. W. and W. by Delaware river, which divides it from the state of Pennsylvania, and N. W. by Sussex county. It is 40 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; and is divided into ten townships, viz. Amwell, Kingwood, Hopewell, Trenton, Alexandria, Bethlehem, Maidenhead, Lebanon, Readington, and Tewksbury. It contains 4102 free inhabitants, and 268 slaves. In this county has been discovered, a strong chalybeate spring, which issues from the side of Muskonetcong mountain. It is conveyed into an artificial reservoir, for the accommodation of those who choose to bathe. Chief town Trenton.

HUNTERFORT, at the mouth of Schoharie creek, on the S. side of the Mohawk river, 21 miles W. of Schenectady, in the state of New-York. Adjoining was the old

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Mohawk town, abandoned by that nation in 1780. It has a church built in the reign of Queen Anne.

HUNTERSTOWN, a village of York county, Pennsylvania, situated 25 miles W. by S. of Yorktown. Proper name STRABANE.

HUNTING CREEK, in Fairfax county, Virginia, falls into the Potomac, at the line of Columbia.

HUNTING CREEK-TOWN, a village of the Eastern shore of Maryland, situated on the northern part of Dorchester county. It is 18 miles N. E. of Cambridge, and 16 S. by W. of Denton.

HUNTINGDON, a large, mountainous county of Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, the following townships, viz. Allegany, Barree, Dublin, Franklin, Franks, Hopewell, Huntingdon, Morris, Petersburgh, Shirby, Springfield, Tyrone, Union, Warrior, Mark, West and Woodberry, and the same year the population was 13,008 inhabitants, including 32 slaves. It is bounded N. and N. W. by Lycoming county, E. and N. E. by Centre, S. E. by Franklin, S. and S. W. by Bedford and Cambria, and W. by Westmoreland. The lands are entirely composed of mountains and valleys; a considerable part of that extensive range, the Appalachian mountains, passes through it. The valleys are well watered by a variety of small streams which fall into Juniatta river, the Frankstown branch, and Little Juniatta, which are considerable streams. In different parts of the county are large quarries of lime stone and iron ore. A warm spring has been discovered about 6 miles N. N. E. of Huntingdon, within 100 yards of the Standing Stone creek, into which it empties by a small

stream. Its medicinal virtues are not sufficiently known: it is however, in high repute among the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, for relieving the rheumatism, and curing cutaneous complaints.—Chief town Huntingdon.

HUNTINGDON, a borough and the chief town of the above county. It is situated on the N. E. side of Juniatta river, at the mouth of Standing Stone creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 90 dwellings, a court-house, and jail. The borough contained in 1800, 688 inhabitants, including 3 slaves, and the township 125, including 10 slaves. It is 184 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 210 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 27' N. lon. 2° 52' W.

HUNTINGDON, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the South Mountain on the S. E. It contained in 1800, 1147 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

HUNTINGDON, a post town of New York, on Long Island, in Suffolk county. It is seated on a bay and contained in 1790, 3,260 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3909 free persons, and 185 slaves, and is 38 miles E. by N. of New York, and 273 from Washington city.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, adjoining Derby on the N. E. It contained in 1800, 2780 free persons, and 33 slaves. Here is a post office, 317 miles from Washington city.

HUNTINGTON, a small post town of Calvert county, Maryland, 46 miles from Washington city.

HUNTINGTON, a village of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the S. E. side of Hunting creek, 3 miles N. by W. of Prince Frederick, and 22 N. E. of Port Tobacco.

HUNTINGTON, SOUTH, a post town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long Island. It is 276 miles from Washington city.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania containing in 1801, 721 free persons, and 1 slave.

HUNTINGTON, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont. It contained in 1800, 405 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 526 miles from Washington city.

HUNTSBURG, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, adjoining Canada. It has 46 inhabitants.

HUNTSBURG, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 280 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 587 miles from Washington city.

HUNTS MEADOW, in Lincoln county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 36 inhabitants.

HUNTSVILLE, a small post town of North Carolina, in Surry county, 16 miles from Bethania, 555 miles from Philadelphia, and 390 from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 53 inhabitants, including 20 slaves.

HURLEY, a township of New York, in Ulster county, on Esopuskill. It contains 847 inhabitants, of whom 116 are electors.

HURON, one of the five principal lakes which lie partly in the territories of the United States, and partly in the British possessions. It resembles a triangle, and lies between 43. 20. and 46. 30. N. lat. 5. and 10. W. lon. and is about 240 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. Its circumference is upwards of one thousand miles, and according to the computation of Mr. Hutchins, it contains 5,009,920 acres. It

communicates with lake Michigan on the W. lake Superior on the N. W. and lake St. Clair on the S. On the S. side of the lake is Saguinam Bay, or Saganam, as it is called by some, which extends to the S. by E. about 60 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. W. of Saguinam, and nearly half way between that and fort Michilimackinac, lies Thunder bay, so called from thunder being frequently heard at it. On the N. side of the lake is Manitoulin island, a long narrow strip of land, nearly 60 miles in length, and about 8. or 10. in breadth. The name signifies a place of spirits, the natives consider it as sacred. This lake abounds with fish, such as are found in the other lakes to the westward. The Chippawa and Ottawa Indians dwell around this lake, particularly about Saguinam bay. On its banks are found surprising quantities of stone cherries.

HURON, a small river of the N. W. Territory, which rises near the head of Sciota and White Woman's creek, a branch of the Muskingum; thence pursuing a N. E. course, falls into lake Erie, about 15 miles E. of Sandusky.

HUSBAND'S CREEK, in South-Carolina, after a course of four miles, falls into the Pee Dee, two and an half miles below White's creek.

HUTZTOWN, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 203 inhabitants.

HYDE, a maritime county of Newbern district, North Carolina; bounded E. by the ocean, W. by Beaufort county, N. by Tyrrel, and S. by Carteret. It contained in 1790, 3072 free inhabitants, and 1048 slaves, and in 1800, 4783 inhabitants, including 1386

slaves. A county court is held at the court-house of this county the last Monday in February, May, August, and November. At the court-house is a post office. It is 364 miles from Washington city.

HYCOORE, or **Hycoo**, a small river, which rises in N. Carolina,

and running a N. E. course, passes into Virginia, and falls into the Dan, 3 miles above Staunton river.

HYDE-PARK, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county. It contained in 1790, 43 inhabitants, and in 1800, 110. It is 25 miles S. of the Canada line.

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IBBERVILLE, a river of Lower Louisiana, into which the Mississippi discharges its waters, when it overflows its banks in May, June, and July, opening a communication with the Gulf of Mexico, for vessels drawing 3 or 4 feet water. It is dry the remainder of the year.

ICHNA-TOWN, an Indian village in the State of New York, at the mouth of Ichna creek, which falls into Allegany river. It is 63 miles from fort Erie, and 70 from La Boeuf.

ILLINOIS, a division of Upper Louisiana, opposite the mouths of Ohio and Kaskaskas rivers. In this district are the towns of New Madrid, St. Genevieve, New Bourbon, St. Charles and St. Andrews.

ILLINOIS, a large navigable river of the Indiana Territory. It rises near the S. W. end of lake Michigan, and running a S. W. course, through an extensive country of rich, fertile land, unites with the Mississippi, in an E. direction,

about 21 miles above the Missouri. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth. In its course it receives several considerable streams, and affords a communication with lake Michigan, by Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the longest does not exceed 4 miles. On the N. W. side of this river, about 50 miles above Illinois Lake is a coal mine, that extends for half a mile along its bank. A little below the coal mine are two salt ponds, 100 yards in circumference, and several feet in depth; the water is stagnant, and of a yellowish colour: The French and Indians make good salt from them. The lands along this river are represented as exceedingly fertile.

INDIAN OLD TOWN, is situated on an island, in Penobscot river, Maine, containing about 100 Indian families, who are Roman Catholics, and the only Indians in the district. They have a church and a clergyman, to perform divine service.

INDIAN RIVER, in Sussex county, Delaware, is about 15 miles in length; 13 of these it is navigable. About 2 miles below its source it is half a mile wide, and continues that width for 7 miles, when it suddenly extends to the breadth of 3 miles, which it preserves till it enters Rehoboth bay.

INDIANS, a name given by the first discoverers of America, to the original inhabitants, except those of Labrador, called Esquimaux, who appear to be of a different race. Writers who have treated of the origin, customs, manners, religion, &c. of the Indians, say there is a natural distinction between them; but this we believe arises from climate; those living within the temperate zones being more robust, active, and courageous, than those living within the tropics. The population of the Indians cannot be ascertained: but certain it is, that their number is greatly reduced, since the first discovery of America. Whole tribes have been carried off by famine, epidemic diseases, and war; of these three great calamities, the latter has been to them the most pernicious. Among the various tribes which inhabit the United States, the Penobscot Indians, and one or two other tribes only, are increasing in their population. So fatal has proved their intercourse with the whites. The number of Indians in the United States in 1800, did not, we believe, exceed 60,000. Many volumes have been written, on the origin of the native Americans, during the last and present century. A few maintain they are a distinct race of mankind, God having created them here, as he made the grass and trees to grow; others

argue with more force and learning, that they emigrated from Asia, across Behring's Straits, which separate the two continents, and which are 47 miles wide, but according to others 39 only. This important question has been discussed with great ingenuity and force of argument, by our learned friend Doctor Barton. His researches on this, as well as on many other interesting subjects, relating to the natural history of America, are new and extensive. They afford conclusive arguments that America was first peopled from Asia. See his "New Views of the origin of the tribes and nations of America." A work held in high esteem by every reader who has the least taste for philosophic inquiries.

INDIAN TOWN, a village of Maryland, in Dorchester county, on Indian creek, a short stream, that falls into the Choptank. It is 3 miles S. W. of Newmarket.

INDIAN TOWN, a small post town of North Carolina, in Currituck county, 52 miles from Edenton, and 286 from Washington city.

INDIAN RIVER, a hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, watered by a river of the same name, which falls into Rehoboth bay, opening into the Atlantic ocean. It contained in 1800, 1547 inhabitants, including 240 slaves.

INDIANA, a county of Pennsylvania, established in 1803. It was taken from Westmoreland and Lycoming counties; is about 40 miles from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W. It is watered by Pine, and the auxiliary streams of the Mohilbuckitum, Lick creek, which joins Black Lick creek, and falls into the Conemaugh, in West-

moreland county, a few miles W. of the county line, Crooked and Plumb creeks; besides many others, which are the tributary streams of these. Towards the N. end of the county is one of the highest points of land in Pennsylvania, as the waters run in different directions, the West branch of the Susquehanna running N. E. and Lick creek S. W. Besides the Mohilbuckitum, and several streams, which flow in contrary directions.

INDIANA, a territory of the United States, bounded W. by the Mississippi, S. by Ohio river, which separates it from the state of Kentucky, E. by the state of Ohio, N. E. and N. by the line of demarcation passing through the lakes, Huron, Superior, and to the most N. W. point of the lake of the Woods, as established by the definitive treaty at Paris, in 1783, between the United States and Great Britain. This line of demarcation separates it from Upper Canada. The Indiana Territory is watered by those rivers, which fall into the Mississippi, on the east, the lakes on the N. and N. E. and some of those which fall into the Ohio, on the S.

The principal rivers are the Wabash, Indian, Kentucky, White, and Blue rivers; besides several small streams, which, running a S. E. S. and S. W. course, fall into the Ohio. Those that empty into the Mississippi on the W. are the Avase, Kaskiaskas, Illinois, Ouisconsing, and Chipewa; besides a great number of lesser note. Those that fall into Lake Michigan are St. Louis, Great Kennomic, Fox, and St. Joseph's. This extensive tract of country was, by an act of congress, passed

in 1800, declared a separate government under the title of the Indiana Territory. At that time it contained the following counties, viz. Knox, Randolph and St. Clair. In each are proper civil and military offices. As the counties are large, they have been, for the convenience of the inhabitants, divided into several districts, in each of which are established courts of quarter sessions, and courts of probates. The greatest part of this territory is the undisputed right of the Indians. In the year 1800 it contained, according to the census of the United States, the following number of free persons, 5740, and 135 slaves. It is not generally so well wooded as many other parts of the United States, being interspersed with a great number of prairies, extensive plains or meadows, in which the traveller will rarely meet with a tree. These prairies are covered with grass in many places from 10 to 12 feet in height, diversified with clumps of shrubberies. They lie chiefly between the Wabash and Mississippi rivers, and on the Illinois. Though the greatest part has been traversed but by few, except the aborigines, the solitary traveller is often amused by the bounding of deers and buffaloes, across those extensive plains, the noise of turkies, and many kinds of wild fowl; and is very frequently alarmed by the howling of wolves and the cry of bears. The most common growth of trees in this extensive tract of country is maple, sycamore, black and white mulberry, chesnut, black and white walnut; white, black, Spanish, and chesnut oak; hickory, cherry, horse chesnut, buckwood, honey

locust, elm, limetree, cucumber, gum, wormwood, ash, fassifras, aspin, crab tree, pawpaw, and plumb tree; besides a great variety of shrubs and flowers. Sycamore, white and black walnut, chesnut, and white and black oak, grow amazingly large. Almost all parts of the territory produce great abundance of grapes of which the inhabitants generally make a rich red wine, sufficient for their daily use. Cotton and tobacco are produced in the southern parts of the territory, and it is said that they grow to great perfection. Wheat, Indian corn, potatoes, hemp and flax, are raised in abundance in all parts where they are cultivated. The country contains few mountains, but in many places delightfully variegated with hills, and dales, and a great number of small streams that empty into the rivers. The principal of those we have already mentioned. It is said that this territory contains mines of lead, copper and coal. It is reported, on respectable authority, that lumps of virgin copper, have been found on the south side of Lake Superior, weighing several ounces, and that there is there a valuable mine of that metal. The soil generally is a rich clay, in some places intermixed with gravel, and is not inferior in fertility to the soil of Kentucky; and the climate in many parts not less salubrious. We have to lament that the two former administrations paid so little attention to the exploration of this extensive tract of country, which contains so many sources of wealth, arising from the diversity of its soil, the variety of its climates, and its numerous water communications, with the great chain

of lakes which open an easy intercourse with the British possessions in North America, Louisiana, the West India islands, and hence with the whole world. The advantageous situation of this territory, was well understood by Louis the XIV. and his ministers. The count de la Galissoniere, when governor of Canada, first suggested, to the court of Verfailles, the immense advantages arising from this extensive communication. Being appointed by Louis the XIV. one of the commissioners, to fix the boundaries of Nova Scotia, which then were in dispute, between France and England, as they were not sufficiently defined by the treaty of Aix la Chappelle, in 1748, the marquis de la Jonquiere being appointed successor to the count de la Galissoniere, attempted to carry his plans into operation. The commissioners not having agreed on the boundaries of Nova Scotia, a war broke out between the two crowns, which terminated in favour of the British, in 1763. Although the British became masters of Upper and Lower Canada, and this extensive territory, which Louis the XIV. formerly possessed, and considered as part of Louisiana, and which was defended by a chain of forts, extending from Lake Erie down to Shannapins, situated near the forks of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, which form the Ohio; thence along that river to its confluence with the Mississippi; yet the British so long in possession of this vast territory, appeared to have been as little acquainted with its various sources of wealth, and commercial advantages, as the two former administrations. It is expected that the present chief magistrate of the

United States whose capacious mind has long contemplated objects beyond the limits of this terrene sphere, and whose life has been devoted to the promotion of useful knowledge, the national prosperity and dignity of his country, will form some plan to have this rich, extensive, and valuable territory, more fully explored. It is situated, according to the best maps that have been published of the territory, between lat. 36. 48. and 50. N. and between 10. 45. and 28. W. lon. of Philadelphia. If these maps be correct its extent from N. to S. is about 903 miles, and from E. to W. 825. Several tracts have been ceded by the Indians to the United States; some of these tracts are six, others twelve miles square; but the most important is that which was ceded by the Kas-kias tribe, extending from Kas-kias river down the Mississippi to its junction with the Ohio, and up that river about 150 miles, including a considerable tract of country, for which the United States have taken the tribe under their protection, and granted them an annuity of —— dollars. This treaty was entered into in 1804. It is governed on the same principles as the N. Western and S. Western Territories, now the states of Ohio and Tennessee, previous to their admission as states into the Union. The seat of government is at St. Vincent, on the Wabash.

INDIAN KENTUCKY, a river of the Indiana Territory. It is formed of two principal branches flowing in a S. E. course enters the river Ohio a little W. of the state of that name, and N. E. of Clarksville.

INGLES FERRY, in Montgomery county, Virginia. Here is a

post office, which is 315 miles from Washington city.

IOWA, a river of Upper Louisiana, which in a S. E. course falls into the Mississippi, in Lat. 41. 5. N.

IPSWICH, a post town of Massachusetts, pleasantly situated in Essex county, on a river of its own name, about a mile from the sea. A stone bridge, of 2 arches, has been erected across the river, connecting the two divisions of the town. It contains 601 houses; these are not compactly built, but much scattered: the number of inhabitants in 1790, was 4562, and in 1800, 3305. Here are five Congregational churches, a grammar school and court house. A manufactory of silk and thread-lace has been established here, and it is said that nearly 50,000 yards are annually made, of a fine, beautiful texture. In this town business was formerly carried on with more spirit than at present: Its decline is attributed to the shallowness of the river, and a bar of sand which extends across the harbour. It is 32 miles N. N. E. of Boston, 380 from Philadelphia, and 511 from Washington city. Lat. 42. 43. N. lon. 4. 13. E.

IPSWICH, a small river of Massachusetts, which is formed of two branches, one rising near Lynn, in Essex county, the other near Wilmington, in Middlesex; after uniting, it pursues a N. E. course, passes through the town of Ipswich, and falls into a harbour of its own name, which communicates with the ocean, between Plumb-island, on the N. and Cape Ann, or Gloucester, on the S.

IPSWICH, New, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, on the W. side of Souhegan river, 59 miles N. W. of

Boston, and 77 W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporated in 1762, and contains 1241 inhabitants.

IRASBURG, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county, 12 miles S. of Lower Canada. It is situated on Black river.

IRA, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county. It contained in 1800, 473 inhabitants.

IREDELL, a county of Salisbury district, North Carolina; bounded N. and N. E. by Surry, S. and S. E. by Rowan, and W. by Burke. It contained in 1790, 4577 free inhabitants, and 858 slaves, and in 1800, 8761 inhabitants, including 1481 slaves. The lands in this county are beautifully diversified with hills, the soil rich, and the climate agreeable and healthy. At the court house is established a post office, which is 595 miles from Philadelphia.

IREDELL, a town laid out in Knox county, Tennessee. In 1800 it was uninhabited, according to the marshal's returns.

IRONDEQUAT, a bay on the S. side of Lake Ontario, 4 miles E. of the mouth of Gennessee river.

IRON-MOUNTAINS, a chain of mountains, between the state of Tennessee and North Carolina.

IROQUOIS. See SIX NATIONS.

IRWIN, a township of Venango county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 813 inhabitants.

ISLE OF WIGHT, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by Norfolk county, N. by James river, which divides it from Warwick, S. by

Nansemond, S. W. by Northampton, and N. W. by Surry. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 9028 inhabitants, of whom 3867 were slaves, and in 1800, 5313 free persons, and 4029 slaves. In this county an excellent spring of spa water has been discovered, near the head of the W. branch of Nansemond river, about 10 miles from Smithfield, and 12 from Suffolk. From the many cures which it has performed, great numbers of people daily resort to it. It is said to possess a variety of medicinal virtues, and to remove various complaints. A county court, is held, at the courthouse of this county, the 1st Monday in every month.

ISLE A MOTTE, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county. It contained in 1800, 133 inhabitants.

ISLEBOROUGH, a township of Hancock county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 483 inhabitants.

ISLIP, a township of New York, in Suffolk county, on Long Island, containing, in 1800, 927 free persons, and 31 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 290 miles from Washington city.

ISLES ROYAL, in Lake Superior, on the N. W. side, is about 100 miles long, and 42 broad. It belongs to the United States.

ISLES BOROUGH, a township of Maine, in Hancock county, incorporated in 1789. It is 3 miles from the main land, 255 from Boston. In 1800 it contained 483 inhabitants.

J.

JACKSONBOROUGH, a post town of Colleton county, South Carolina, 36 miles westerly of Charleston, on the E. side of the river Edisto. It contains about 20 dwellings, is 40 miles from the mouth of the river, 798 from Philadelphia, and 575 from Washington city.

JACKSON'S RIVER. See JAMES.

JACKSONBORO', a small post town of Scriven county, Georgia, 670 miles from Washington city.

JACOB'S CREEK, in Pennsylvania, rises in the Chestnut-hill, and running westerly becomes in part the N. boundary of Fayette county, and falls into the Youghiogeny 16½ miles; in a direct line, above its junction with the Monongahela. Also the name of a small creek in Fayette county, which falls into the Monongahela 3 miles below New Geneva.

JAFFREY, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1773. It is 6 miles N. of Massachusetts, and 56 W. of Portsmouth; and contained in 1790, 1235 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1341. Here is a post office 486 miles from Washington city.

JAMAICA, a post town of New York, in Queen's county, Long Island, 12 miles E. of New York city. It contains about 100 dwellings, 3 churches, and an academy. The township contained in 1790, 1675 inhabitants, of whom 222 were slaves, and in 1800, 1508 free persons and 153 slaves, and 237 electors. It is

107 miles from Philadelphia, and 254 from Washington city.

JAMAICA, a township of Vermont, in Windham county, containing in 1790, 263 inhabitants, and in 1800, 582. It is well watered by several branches of West River.

JAMES'S BAY. See HUDSON'S BAY.

JAMES-CITY, a county of Virginia, 30 miles long and 12 broad. It is bounded E. by Warwick, N. E. and N. by York county, N. W. by New Kent, W. by Chikahominy river, which separates it from Charles-city county, and S. by James river, which separates it from Surry. It contained in 1790, 1665 free inhabitants, and 2405 slaves, and in 1800, 1542 free persons and 2389 slaves. The courts of justice for this county are held at Williamsburg.

JAMES'S ISLAND, on the coast of South Carolina, is S. of Charleston. It contains upwards of 50 families.

JAMES ISLAND, in the Chesapeake bay, Maryland, at the entrance of Hudson river, on the S. in Dorchester county. It contains 1670 acres.

JAMES, or FLUVANNA, a large navigable river of Virginia, which rises on the W. side of Jackson's mountain, and running a S. W. course under the name of Jackson's river, until it receives Carpenter creek, which comes from the Allegany ridge, in a N. N. E. direction, when it assumes the name of

JAMES or **Fluvanna** river. Thence pursuing a S. E. course, it waters the S. fide of Rockbridge; Amherst, Fluvanna, Goochland, Henrico, Charles-city James-city, and Elizabeth-city counties, and enters the Chesapeak bay between Point-Comfort and Willoughby's Point. This river is navigable in a 40 gun ship to Jamestown, and by partly unloading her, she may pass to Harrison bar, where there is only 15 feet water. Vessels of 250 tons may go to Warwick, about 9 or 10 miles below Richmond, to which place there is 7 feet water, but about the middle of the town only 4½ feet. Here the navigation is interrupted by falls, which descend 80 feet in the distance of 6 miles; above these the navigation is resumed in canoes and batteaux, and is prosecuted with safety within 10 miles of the Blue ridge; and even through the Blue ridge a ton has been brought. It is thought a tolerable navigation might be opened up Jackson's river, within 25 miles of Howard's creek, which empties into Green-brier river, the latter having water suffieient to float vessels into the Great Kenhawa.

JAMES, ST. a village of Kent county, Maryland, 4 miles S. W. of Chester.

JAMES, GOOSE CREEK, ST. a parish of South Carolina, in Charleston district. It contained in 1790, 2787 inhabitants, of whom 2333 were slaves.

JAMES, SANTEE, ST. a parish of Charleston district, South Carolina. It had in 1790, 3797 inhabitants, of whom 3345 were slaves, and in 1800, 397 free persons, and 3843 slaves.

JAMES TOWN, a town established in Prince Edward county,

Virginia, on the Appomattox, by an act of the legislature passed in 1796. It is 65 miles from Richmond. Here is a post office 212 miles from Washington city.

JAMESTOWN, an island and township of the state of Rhode Island, in Newport county. It is commonly called Canonicut, its ancient Indian name. It is situated in the entrance of Narragansett bay, between Rhode Island and the western shore, and partly forms the harbour of Newport; from which it is about 2 miles due W. and the same distance from the main land on the W. The water on each side is very deep, admitting a safe passage into the bay. Two ferries have been established by law, one passes over to Newport on the E. the other to South Kingston on the W. The southern point of the island is called Beavertail, on which a light-house has been built more than 50 years ago, by the then colony. The legislature have ceded it to the United States. Jamestown was incorporated in 1678. It contained in 1790, 507 inhabitants, and in 1800, 495 free persons and 6 slaves. No town in the state suffered more than Jamestown during our revolutionary war. It was in the possession of the British from December 8th, 1776, till October 25th, 1779. They burnt the houses, laid waste the farms, and killed many of the inhabitants.

JAMESTON, a small village of Halifax county, North Carolina, containing in 1800, 69 inhabitants, including 13 slaves.

JAMINGTON, a small town of Newbern district, North Carolina. It contained in 1800, 28 free persons, and 18 slaves.

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JARRETTSTOWN, in Berkley county, Virginia, 8 miles from Martinsburg and 12 from Winchester. It contained in 1800, 3 taverns, 5 stores, a Presbyterian church, and about 12 dwellings.

JAUFTONI, a river of Louisiana, which in a S. E. course falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 39° 15' N.

JAY, a township of Maine, in Kennebeck county. It contained in 1800, 430 inhabitants.

JAY, a township of Essex county, New York. It contained in 1800, 601 inhabitants.

JAYSBURG, a town of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, situated on the N. bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Lycoming creek. It is one mile from Newbury, and 40 from Northumberland.

JEFFERSON, a county of Georgia, bounded N. E. by Columbia, N. W. by Wilkes, S. E. by Burke, and S. W. by Washington. It contained in 1800, 4,042, free persons, and 1,642 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. and W. by the Ohio, E. by Bullet, and S. by Nelson county. It is watered by several streams which fall into the Ohio. It contained in 1800, 6,065 free inhabitants, and 2,330 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county of Tennessee, bounded N. by Grainger, E. by Greene, and S. by Cocke and Sevier. It contained in 1790, 7,840 inhabitants, of whom 776 were slaves, and in 1800, 8,122 free persons, and 695 slaves.

JEFFERSON, a county of the state of Ohio, bounded S. by Ohio, N. by Lake Erie, and E. by Pennsylvania, including that tract of country called the Con-

necicut reserve. It contained in 1797, about 300 families, and in 1800, 8,734 inhabitants. Most of the inhabitants live by hunting. Chief town, Steubenville.

JEFFERSON, a county of Pennsylvania, N. of Indiana. See table, PENNSYLVANIA.

JEFFERSON, a town of Virginia, in Powhatan county, seated on the S. side of James' river, 7 miles from Scottville.

JEFFERSON, a town of Washington county, Pennsylvania, established in 1794, and contains about 30 dwellings. It is 9 miles from Amity, and 17 from Washington.

JEFFERSON, FORT, in Lexington county, Kentucky, is on the E. side of the Mississippi.

JEFFERSON, FORT, in the State of Ohio, 21 miles N. of Fort St. Clair, stands on a small stream, that falls into the Great Miami. Lat. 40° 4' N.

JEFFERSON, a township of Washington county, Mississippi territory, containing in 1800, 325 free inhabitants, and 112 slaves.

JEFFERSONTON, a small post town in Culpepper county, Virginia, 61 miles from Washington city.

JEFFERSON, a town of Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 112 inhabitants.

JEFFERSON, a township of Green county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 787 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

JEKYL, a small island of N. America, at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, on the coast of Georgia.

JEKYL SOUND, at the entrance of the Alatamaha, and Jekyl island.

JENKINGTON, a post town of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

nia, situated near a branch of Pennepack creek, which falls into Delaware river, about 10 miles above Philadelphia. Contiguous to the village is a Quaker meeting house. It is 12 miles N. of Philadelphia, 12 E. of Norristown, and 156 from Washington city.

JENUCHSHADEGA, an Indian village of Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Alleghany river, in Warren county. It is 14 miles S. E. of Chataughque lake.

JEREMYSQUAM, an island on the coast of Maine, which, with Folly Island, forms the entrance of Sheepscott river.

JERICHO, a post town of Vermont, in Chittenden county, situated on Onion river. It contained in 1790, 381 inhabitants, and in 1800, 728. It is 416 miles from Philadelphia, and 544 from Washington city.

JERICHO, a post town of the state of New-York, situated in Queen's county, between Chenango river and the E. branch of Susquehanna. It is 125 miles N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 272 from Washington city.

JERICKS, a township of Chenango county, New-York, containing in 1800, 936 inhabitants.

JERSEY NEW, see NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY FIELD, a settlement of Herkimer county, New-York, in Norway township, on Canada creek.

JERUSALEM, a township of New-York, in Ontario county, seated on the W. side of Seneca Lake, 16 miles S. S. W. of Geneva. Many of the inhabitants are followers of Jemima Wilkinson. It contained in 1800, 1,218 free persons, and one slave. Here is a post office, 434 miles from Washington city.

JERUSALEM, or FUNKSTOWN, a town of Washington county, Maryland; situated on Antietam creek, about 2½ miles S. W. of Elizabeth town. It contains about 50 dwellings, and a German church.

JERUSALEM, a post office of Southampton county, Virginia, 210 miles from Washington city.

JOHN'S ISLAND on the coast of South Carolina, is S. W. of Charleston harbour. It is separated from James' Island by Stone river.

JOHN'S RIVER, a branch of the Catawba, which enters that river a little below Burke Courthouse, in N. Carolina. It is passable in boats carrying 10 hogsheads of tobacco, when there is a small swell.

JOHN'S, St. two parishes in Charleston district, S. Carolina; one is situated N. N. E. of Charleston, the other S. W. bordering on the sea. The latter contained in 1790, 5,312 inhabitants, of whom 4,705 were slaves; the other has 5,922 inhabitants, of whom 5,170 are slaves. The former contained in 1800, 658 free persons and 6,031 slaves, the latter 714 free inhabitants, and 6,479 slaves.

JOHNSBURY, St. a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, adjoining Danville. It contained in 1790, 143 inhabitants, and in 1800, 663.

JOHNSONBURGH, a post town of New-Jersey, in Morris county. It is 10 miles from Newton, 98 from Philadelphia, and 256 from Washington city.

JOHNSON, a county of North Carolina, in Newbern District, bounded North by Franklin and

Wayne counties, S. E. by Glasgow, N. W. by Wake, and S. by Sampson. It is 30 miles square, and is intersected by Neuse river; besides Little river, and three large creeks, of which Swift creek is the most considerable. The greatest part of the country is perfectly flat. The hilly country commences towards the Western border. Pork, beef, and some corn, are its exports. Corn is the principal grain that is cultivated. Rice was formerly a considerable object with some planters. At present cotton, tobacco, and indigo, are raised for the use of their families only. The lands on the rivers and creeks, when not inundated, produce about 30 bushels of corn to the acre, and the pine land or upland, about 15. Chief town, Smithfield. It contained in 1800, 6,301 inhabitants including 1,763 slaves.

JOHNSON'S FORT, in N. Carolina, is on the W. side of Cape Fear river, near its entrance.

JOHNSON'S FORT, at the entrance of the harbour of Charleston, in S. Carolina, on James' Island. All vessels, before they enter the harbour, must come to, and the master or mate make oath that no malignant disease is on board.

JOHNSTON, a small township of Providence county, Rhode-Island, about 4 miles square. It adjoins New Providence on the E. and Scituate on the S. A considerable part of the township is waste land. It was incorporated in 1759, and contained, in 1790, 1,320 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,364.

JOHNSTON, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, containing in 1790, 93 inhabitants, and in 1800, 255.

JOHNSTON, a post town of New-York and capital of Montgomery county. It is seated on the N. side of the Mohawk, 24 miles W. of Schenectady, 307 from Philadelphia, and 442 from Washington city. It contains a court house, jail, an Episcopal, and a Presbyterian church, and about 20 dwellings compactly built. In 1800 it contained 3,834 free persons and 98 slaves.

JOHNSTON, a small town of Liberty county, Georgia, containing in 1800, 412 free persons and 83 slaves.

JOHNSTONVILLE, a town of North Carolina, in Randolph county, 8½ miles from Ashborough, and 85 from Raleigh. It is seated upon a ridge which separates the waters of Deep and Huarie rivers.

JOHNSON'S GORE, a small village of Vermont situated in Windham county. In 1800 it contained 131 inhabitants.

JONES'S STORE, a post office of Warner county, N. Carolina, 254 miles from Washington city.

JONES, a county of Newbern district, North Carolina, bounded N. by Craven, E. by Carteret, S. by Onslow, and N. W. by Lenoir. It contained in 1790, 3,141 free inhabitants, and 1,681 slaves, and in 1800, 4,241 persons including 1,899 slaves. It is well watered by Trent river, and its tributary streams. Chief town, Trenton.

JONESBOROUGH, a post town of N. Carolina, and capital of Camden county, in Edenton district. It is 345 miles from Philadelphia, and 296 from Washington city.

JONESBOROUGH, a post town of Tennessee, and chief of Washington district, containing 70 houses. It is 40 miles from Abington in Virginia, 101 from Knoxville, 627

from Philadelphia, and 448 from Washington city.

JONES FORD, on the Brandywine, Pennsylvania, in Chester county, is about 6 miles above Chad's Ford.

JONES PLANTATION, see HAERLEM.

JONES CAPE, see LOOKOUT CAPE.

JONES-TOWN, see WILLIAMS-BURG.

JONES VILLE, the chief town of Lee county, Virginia, situated in Powel's valley.

JOPPA, a town of Maryland, in Harford county, seated on the E. side of Gunpowder river. It contains an Episcopal church, and 8 dwellings. Here the courts were held previous to the division of Baltimore and Harford counties. It is 17 miles N. E. of Baltimore.

JOKE, a mountain of Tennessee, which is said to be the loftiest in the Cherokee country. The river Tennessee, forces its way through it. Also a village of the same name, inhabited by Indians. It is seated in a beautiful plain, several thousand feet above the adjacent country. Adjoining the village is a grove of the Casing Yapon which the Indians call the Beloved Tree. They are very attentive in keeping it pruned. From the leaves, and buds, they make a strong infusion, which they are fond of drinking.

JORDAN'S KNOB, a mountain of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county. It extends about 17 miles in a N. N. E. direction, on the E. side of Conechocheage creek. Between this mountain and North mountain, is Horse valley, watered by a branch of Conedogwinit creek, which in a meandering course, falls into the Susquehanna, a little above Harrisburg.

JOSEPH, St. a considerable river which rises in the state of Ohio, and is formed of several branches that flow from small ponds to the N. W. of the Miami village; these winding into a N. W. course, empty into the S. E. end of Lake Michigan. This river is exceedingly rapid, and is full of small islands. On the N. side is Fort St. Joseph, from which there is a road to Detroit.

JOSEPH, FORT ST. in the above river, is 170 miles S. W. by S. of Detroit. Lat. 42. 14. N. lon. 0. 57. W.

JUDITH, POINT, the most S. E. point of the state of Rhode Island, in the township of South Kingston, Washington county.

JUDOSA BAY, at the N. W. corner of the Gulf of Mexico, in Louisiana. Between this and St. Barnard's Bay, to the S. W. is a chain of islands.

JULIET, MOUNT, in the Indiana territory, on the N. side of the Illinois, at the union of Plein and Theakiki rivers. Lat. 42. 5. N. lon. 13. 31. W.

JUNIATTA, a navigable river of Pennsylvania, of considerable extent. Its three principal branches rise in Bedford, Cambria and Huntingdon counties. The most northerly branch, which is called Little Juniatta river, flows nearly in a S. E. course, and unites with the Frankstown branch, about 7 miles above the borough of Huntingdon. This branch is fed by several auxiliary streams, the principal are South branch, North branch, Spruce creek or East branch, &c. The Frankstown branch rises on the W. side of the Allegany mountain, in Cambria county, and opens by a portage of a few miles, a navigable communication with the little

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Conemaugh, a branch of Conemaugh river, or Kishkemanetas, which falls into the Allegany river, about 25 miles, in a direct line above Pittsburg. The Raystown branch, the most southerly, rises at the foot of the Allegany mountain, not many miles distant from Rhoads' creek, a tributary stream of Conemaugh river. The Raystown branch running E. passes the borough of Bedford, a little below which it receives Dunning's creek. Pursuing nearly an easterly direction about 12 miles, turns suddenly to the N. flowing in that direction, about 2 miles, then suddenly winding to the W. approaches so near to its former course as to form a figure somewhat resembling a horseshoe. Thence turning gradually to the N. and N. N. E. meanders between Alleguppy hill, and Feararfe mountain, and unites with the other two branches about 3 miles below the borough of Huntingdon. This branch flowing through one of the most mountainous parts of Pennsylvania, hardly pursues the same direction;

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still winding, still turning, apparently endeavouring to force its way. These united streams, winding in various directions among the mountains, pass Lewistown, the capital of Mifflin county, and meandering in a S. E. course generally, fall into the Susquehanna opposite the W. end of Peter's mountain, about 12 miles above Harrisburg. There are few rivers, and their branches, which flow through a more rugged, hilly, and mountainous country; notwithstanding we find on its banks and tributary streams, several pleasant towns, and rich and well cultivated plantations.

JUNIATTA, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 963 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

JUNIUS, a military township of New York, adjoining Romulus, Galen, &c.

JUNIUS CREEK, a branch of the Little Kanawha, in Virginia. It rises near a branch of the Monongahela, between which there is a short portage.

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KAAATS' BAAN, a village of New York, W. of the Hudson, 7 miles S. of Kaat's Kill, and 11 N. E. by N. of Kingston.

KAAT'S KILL, or CATSKILL,

a post town of New York, and capital of Green county. It is situated on the W. side of Hudson river, 5 miles S. of Hudson city, 125 N. of New York, 233 from Philadelphia, and 383 from Wash-

ington city. The township contained in 1790, 1,980 inhabitants, of whom 305 were slaves, and 343 electors, and in 1800, 2,182 free persons, and 186 slaves.

KAATS KILL, a creek of New York, which falls into the Hudson, after passing through the town of Kaats Kill.

KAATS KILL MOUNTAINS, on the W. bank of the Hudson, in the neighbourhood of the above town. They are a part of the Appalachian mountains.

KANANDAIGUA, a town of New York, 473 miles from Philadelphia, see CANANDAQUA.

KANHAWA, or **KENHAWA**, a large, mountainous and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Harrison county, N. W. by the Ohio, which separates it from the state of that name W. by Sandy river, which divides it from the state of Kentucky, E. by Greenbrier county, and S. by Wythe. The population in 1800, was 3,008 free persons, and 231 slaves. About 7 miles from the mouth of Elk river, in this county, is a burning spring, large enough to contain 40 gallons. A bituminous vapour constantly issues from it, with such force as to give the sand immediately around it a motion similar to that of a boiling spring. On presenting a torch within 18 or 20 inches of the mouth, it flames in a column four or five feet in height, and about 18 inches diameter, which sometimes burns twenty minutes, and at other times it has continued three days. The flame is unsteady and tremulous, of the density of burning spirits, and smells like mineral coal. Water sometimes collects in the bottom of

the spring, which is cold and always kept in motion by the vapour issuing through it. If the vapour be set on fire the water soon becomes too warm to be borne by the hand, and, in a short time, wholly evaporates. At the C. H. of this county there is a post office, 406 miles from Washington city.

KANHAWA, or **KENHAWA**, **GREAT**, a river of Virginia, which rises in the Appalachian mountains of North-Carolina, and pursuing a N. W. course, passes into Virginia, thence winding to the N. receives Green-brier river, when turning to a N. N. W. direction it receives Elk river, and empties into the Ohio, 285 miles below Pittsburg, and 418 above the Rapids; its whole course being upwards of 400 miles. It is about 500 yards broad at its confluence with the Ohio, and is navigable with a gentle current 12 miles. It then becomes considerably rapid to the first falls, which are nearly 60 miles; above these the navigation is thought impossible, on account of the numerous cataracts with which it abounds. In 1774, while Dunmore was governor of Virginia, a battle was fought at the mouth of this river, between the army of Colonel Lewis, and the confederate tribes; the latter were worsted with the loss of several of their warriors,

KANHAWA, or **KENHAWA**, **LITTLE**, a small navigable river of Virginia. It rises on the W. side of Laurel Mountain, in Harrison county, and pursuing a W. thence a N. W. course, falls into the Ohio, 178 miles below Pittsburg, and 107 above the Great

Kanhawa. It is 150 yards broad at its mouth, and is navigable but 10 or 12 miles. Bordering on this river are some tracts of rich land, but towards its source the land is broken, mountainous, and barren, producing scarcely any kind of timber but fir or pine, and knotty black oak.

KANAWAGERES, an Indian village of New York, on the W. side of Gennessee river. It is 4 miles from Hartford.

KASKASKIAS, a river of the Indiana Territory, which rises in a large tract of natural meadow, that lies between the Wabash and Illinois rivers; thence running a S. W. by S. course, empties into the Mississippi, in a S. by E. direction, 84 miles below the Illinois. It is 100 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable 130 miles, with a gentle current, in boats and loaded batteaux. It flows through a rich tract of country. This river derives its name from a nation of Indians called the Kaskaskias, who dwell in a village of that name, near its confluence with the Mississippi. They are reckoned by Mr. Hutchins, at 300, but by subsequent travellers, at 30 only.

KASKASKIAS, an Indian nation of the Indiana Territory, near the river of that name. It consists of about 30 warriors. Mr. Morse states the number at 250.

KASKASKIAS, a post town and township of the Indiana Territory, situated in Randolph county, on the S. W. side of the river Kaskaskias, 12 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. The town contains about 90 or 100 houses, partly of stone, inhabited by white people, who have large

flocks of horned cattle, swine, &c. and the township contained in 1800, 520 free inhabitants, and 47 slaves. It is 903 miles from Washington city.

KASKINOMBA, a small river of Livingston county, Kentucky. It flows in a westerly course, and falls into the Mississippi, 9 miles below Fort Jefferson, and 14 above the Iron Banks. Morse is erroneous in his description of this river; he says it is in the state of Tennessee, and that it falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 36. 26. N.

KASSKINOMPA, a small river of Kentucky, which flowing westerly falls into the Mississippi about 11 miles below the mouth of the Ghin.

KATER'S KILL, a branch of Kaat's Kill, New York.

KATHTIFFACAMUNCK, an Indian village in the Indiana Territory, on the Wabash, at the mouth of Rippacanoe river. It was destroyed by generals Scott and Wilkinson, in 1791. Previous to that time it contained 120 houses, with good improvements.

KAHNONWOLOHALE, an Indian village of New York, and the principal of the Oneidas. It is 20 miles from Whites-town.

KEAZL TOWN, in Rockingham county Virginia, is situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Harrisonburg. It contains 40 dwellings.

KEENE, a post town of New Hampshire, and one of the most flourishing in Cheshire county. It is situated between the two principal branches of Ashuelot river, and contained in 1800, 1,645 inhabitants, a handsome Congregational church, and court house. Here a superior court is held the 3d Tuesday in October, and a court

of common pleas the 3d Tuesday in March, and June. It is 90 miles W. by N. of Portsmouth, 444 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 412 from Washington city. Lat. 42° 53'. N. lon. 2. 51. E.

KELLYSBURGH, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county. It is watered by the head branch of Le Moille river.

KEMPSVILLE, a post town of Princess Ann county, Virginia, 283 miles from Philadelphia, and 243 from Washington city.

KENAPACOMAQUA, an Indian village on Eel river, a branch of the Wabash, in the Indiana Territory.

KENHAWA, a county of Virginia. It contained in 1800, 3008 free inhabitants, 231 slaves.

KENNECANNIC, a creek of Mason county. It runs N. and falls into the Ohio some miles below the mouth of Sciota river.

KENNEBECK, a large beautiful river of the district of Maine, which rises in the high lands on the confines of Canada, and within a few miles of a branch of the Chaudiere, which falls into the river St. Laurence; thence it pursues a S. S. E. course under the name of Dead river, until it receives the Eastern branch, a considerable stream issuing from Moose-head lake; here it assumes the name of Kennebeck, and in a S. direction enters the Atlantic at Cape Small Point. In its course, it passes through several townships of well cultivated land, and receives a great many tributary streams. It is navigable between 40 and 50 miles, for vessels of 150 tons.

KENNEBECK, a county of the district of Maine, bounded E. by

Hancock county, W. by Cumberland, S. by Lincoln, and N. by the Highlands, which separate it from Lower Canada. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Anson, Augusta, Belgrade, Canaan, Clinton, Cornville, Fairfield, Farmington, Fayette, Greene, Hallowell, Haerlem, Monmouth, Mount Vernon, New Shore, Norridgwock, Pittstown, Readfield, Starks, Sidney, Vassalborough, Winflow, Winthrop, Wayne, &c. It is watered by Kennebeck river, and several others, which fall into that river. The principal lake is Moosehead. It has several ponds. The legislature of Massachusetts established this county, on the 20th of February, 1799. It includes the N. end of what was formerly called Lincoln county. See each township under its proper head. It contained in 1800, 24,402 inhabitants. Chief town, Augusta.

KENNEDY, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Newcastle, Delaware. It is watered by the head branches of Red Clay Creek; and contained in 1800, 710 inhabitants.

KENEBURG, a post town of York county, Maine, 580 miles from Washington city.

KENNOMICK, GREAT, a navigable river of the Territory of Michigan, which rises 25 or 30 miles S. of Lake Michigan, and running a N. W. course approaches within two or three miles of that lake. Thence winding to the S. W. W. and N. W. it forms a curvature, nearly similar to the end of the lake, and parallel with it, keeping at the distance of 8 or 9 miles. It thence winds suddenly to the S. E. E. and N. E. in a contrary but

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parallel direction to its former course, and empties into the S. end of the lake. In its course it communicates with the Little Kennomick, by a portage of 30 yards. The Little Kennomick is a short river, which empties into the lake in a S. W. direction.

KENSINGTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1775, and contained in 1790, 800 inhabitants, and in 1800, 776. It is 6 miles from Exeter, and 8 from Newburyport.

KENT, a county of the state of Rhode Island, bounded N. by Providence county, E. by Narraganset bay, W. by the state of Connecticut, and S. by Washington county. It is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and is divided into the following townships, viz. Warwick, East Greenwich, West Greenwich, and Coventry. It contained in 1790, 8785 free inhabitants, and 63 slaves, and in 1800, 8,487 free persons and 20 slaves. Chief town, Warwick.

KENT, a rich, populous, and fertile county of the state of Delaware, containing 355,200 acres. It is bounded N. by New Castle county, S. by Sussex, E. by Delaware river, which divides it from the state of New Jersey, and W. by the state of Maryland. It is 40 miles from N. to S. and 26 from E. to W. and contained in 1790, 16,620 free inhabitants, and 2,300 slaves, and in 1800, 18,069 free persons, and 1,485 slaves. The lands in this county are esteemed the richest in the state. It is well watered by several small streams that empty into the Delaware. Chief town, Dover.

KENT, a county of the Eastern shore of Maryland, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles

in length, from Field's mill near the head of Sassafras river, to Eastern neck, at the mouth of Chester river, and 13 in breadth from Chester river, opposite the mouth of the S. E. creek, to Gresham Hall, on the Chesapeak. It contains 223,000 acres; and is bounded E. by New Castle, and a small part of Kent county, state of Delaware, N. by Sassafras river, which separates it from Cecil county, W. by the Chesapeak bay, and S. by Chester river, which divides it from Queen Ann's county. It contained in 1790, 12,836 inhabitants, of whom 5,433 were slaves, and in 1800, 7,290 free persons, and 4,474 slaves. Chief town, Chester.

KENT, the largest island of the Chesapeak bay, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland. It contains 29,400 acres, is nearly in the form of a triangle, has the mouth of Chester river on the N. and Eastern bay on the S. It is separated from the main land by a narrow channel.

KENT, a township of Connecticut, about 9 miles W. of Litchfield, 16 N. of New Milford, and 52 W. of Hartford. It adjoins the state of New York, and is watered by Housatoneck river. The public buildings are, a Presbyterian and an Episcopal church. It contained in 1790, 45 dwellings compactly built.

KENTUCKY, STATE OF, is situated between 7. 22. and 15. 15. W. lon. 36. 30. and 39. 10. N. lat. It is bounded N. E. and N. W. by the river, which separates it from the state of Ohio, and the Indiana Territory, S. E. and E. by Cumberland mountains, and Sandy river, which divide it from Virginia, S. by the state of Tennessee, and W.

by the Mississippi, which separates it from Upper Louisiana. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, whose greatest length is 377 miles, and breadth 200. It contains the following counties, viz. Madison, Lincoln, Gerrard, Henry, Mercer, Washington, Franklin, Nelson, Shelby, Jessamine, Jefferson, Boone, Bullet, Hardin, Gallatin, Green, Logan, Livingston, Christian, Pendleton, Warren, Mason, Cumberland, Fleming, Bracken, Ohio, Campbell, Muhlenberg, Harrison, Bourbon, Barren, Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Pulaskie, Clark, Henderson, Knox, Boyd, Breckenridge, and Montgomery. The number of inhabitants in the whole state in 1800, was 220,955, including 40,343 slaves. The chief rivers are, Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Greene, Cumberland, and Tennessee, which empty into the Ohio, at different distances, in the order in which they are named. Here are not less than fifty licks or salt springs, which if properly managed would produce salt sufficient for all the inhabitants, in the western country, at a moderate price. The principal are Bullet's, Mann's, Long Lick, Drennon's, Bigbone, and Blue Lick. The two first supply the whole state and part of the Illinois with salt, at one dollar per bushel. From the three latter, issue streams of salt water which are said to be much weaker than sea water, 400 gallons being necessary to make a bushel of salt, whereas half that number of sea water would be sufficient. This state in general may be considered as one extensive plain, interspersed with few mountains or lofty hills, but what lie between Sandy and Licking rivers, and on the head waters of Kentucky and Cumber-

land rivers. It is however agreeably diversified with little hills or gentle risings, and narrow valleys which intervene. In the N. W. part of the state the lands are in some places so low as to be frequently inundated by the Ohio and Green river.

The lands here are generally well timbered, the first rate produces scarcely any other kind but walnut, mulberry, locust, cherry, buck-eye or horse chestnut, sugar-tree, elm, beech, ash, fattenwood, and papaw.

The second rate, hickory, oak, dogwood, and some beech and sugar trees.

The third rate, gum, red and black oak, and hickory.

The worst land, blackjack oak, and fir. On the banks of some of the rivers grow red cedar; and white pine only on the mountains.

Of the natural growth peculiar to this state, is the cucumber and coffee-tree; the latter resembles the black oak, except the leaves, which resemble the locust; it bears a pod, containing seed, of which a drink is prepared not unlike coffee: the former bears a fruit, resembling, in many particulars, the common seed cucumber.

Here are also found the honey locust, black mulberry, and wild cherry; besides these, there is the juniper tree, which grows only in the southern parts of the state. Hitherto the papaw was thought, by some, to be peculiar to this state; but it is found in great plenty on the Susquehanna, in Maryland and Pennsylvania: this tree grows from 12 to 26 feet high, and bears a fruit resembling seed cucumber; its pulp is of a saffron colour, nearly of the consistence of a melon, and its fla-

vour much like a custard ; it is too luscious, when ripe, to be agreeable, but when boiled green is pleasant : it ripens about the middle of September.

The persimon and acimene are also found here ; the former, a species of plum, resembling, in size and colour, the Mogul plum, but more delicious : The latter, grows upon a shrub, and is about 4 or 5 inches long, and from 3 to 4 in circumference ; it contains a tender, sweet pulp, and ripens in July.

All parts of the state abound with a variety of flowering shrubs, the principal of which are the magnolia, myrtle, red bud, and spice berry ; the first bears a blossom scarcely equalled for its beauty and exquisite fragrance. Besides these there is a great variety of flowers, which grow spontaneously, viz. ranunculus, jessamines, violets, honeysuckles of two kinds, Mayflowers, roses, columbines, cowslips, pinks, red and white lilies, heartsease, daffodils, hyacinths, tulips, jonquils, crocuses, and daisies ; the three latter appear early in the spring. So liberal has the bountiful hand of nature been in diffusing her blessings on this happy land, that in beauty, luxuriance, and fertility of soil, it is surpassed by few countries, within the temperate zone.

Lands of the first quality are too rich to produce wheat, but have produced 100 bushels of Indian corn per acre, and frequently 12 cwt. of hemp.

The average produce of the state, agreeably to the report of the Emigration Society, is as follows ; wheat, sown in corn ground, per acre, 25 bushels ; fallow, 35 ; corn, 60 ; rye, 25 ; barley, 40 ;

oats, 40 ; potatoes Irish, 250 ; hemp, 800 wt. tobacco, 2,000 wt. hay, 6,000 wt. Land sells, according to situation, from 1 dollar to 20 per acre.

Tobacco and cotton are cultivated with considerable success : the latter in the southern parts of the state ; and, no doubt, as the navigation of the Mississippi is rendered free, it will soon become a principal article of exportation, as no climate or soil is better calculated for raising it.

For the exportation of tobacco, places of inspection are appointed by law, and considerable quantities have been shipped to France, Spain, and some to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

As the forests every where abound with the mulberry-tree, the culture of silk may become, on a future day, an object worthy the attention of the citizens.

In the mountainous parts are the buffaloe, elk, deer, wild turkey and pheasant ; but these are seldom met with in the interior parts of the state.

The rivers furnish plenty of mullet, rock, sun-fish, perch, garfish, eel, and catfish of an incredible size.

Here are found mines of iron ore in great plenty, on the head waters of Licking river, and copper ore on Green river. A valuable lead mine has been discovered between the latter and Cumberland river, and small appearances of lead in several other places. Marle, chalk, gypsum, and ochres, are met with in different parts of the state. On the waters of Green river, and in some other parts, earth is collected from caves, which, after undergoing the necessary process, yields large quantities of salt petre ; insomuch

that many of the inhabitants manufacture their own gunpowder.

Here reigns the most happy temperature of climate of any country perhaps on earth; Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom rising above 82 deg. in summer, or falling below 32 in winter. The spring begins to approach about the 1st of March, and by the middle of April the trees of the forest appear in full bloom. The winter sets in about Christmas, and continues, with some frost and snow, until February.

When we reflect on the richness of soil, the agreeable temperature of climate, the salubrity of the water, and the numerous navigable rivers, which intersect this whole state, we are no longer surprised that, in 1784, 12,000, and in 1787, 20,000 souls emigrated to this country, from different parts of the United States and Europe; of various religions, habits, manners, and political sentiments; yet, in the oldest settled country, there is scarcely to be found so much social intercourse, hospitality, and politeness, as amongst the citizens of this state.

The most numerous religious denominations here, are the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist.

Who was the first discoverer of this territory, is not fully ascertained. Some say it was well known to several Indian traders for many years previous to its settlement. Those traders gave an account of it to L. Evans, who published a map of it in 1752: Others say that James M'Bride was the first that discovered it. He passed down the Ohio in the year 1754, in company with some others, landed at the mouth

of Kentucky river, and cut on a tree the initials of his name, and the date. From this time it remained unnoticed until 1767, when John Finley, an Indian trader, travelled through it, and on his return to North-Carolina, represented to Colonel Boon the beauty, and fertility of the country: In 1769, they, in company with some others, agreed to travel there, and explore it more fully; but were unfortunately plundered, killed, and dispersed, except Colonel Boon, who remained a solitary inhabitant of the wilderness, until 1771, when he returned to his family on Yadkin river. In 1773 he finally resolved to take out his family, but was prevented on the way by the hostility of the Indians, until 1775, when he and his family, with 5 other families, that were joined by 40 men from Powel's valley, arrived on the banks of Kentucky river, and erected a fort, which they named Boonsborough; and so rapid has been the population since, that it was erected into an independent state by an act of Congress, Dec. 6th, 1790, and taken into the union two years after.

Agreeably to the constitution of this state, which was formed and adopted in 1792, the legislative authority is lodged in a senate, and house of representatives. The representatives are elected annually by the freemen, the governor and senate for four years, by electors chosen for that purpose. The number of representatives cannot exceed 100, nor be less than 40; and the senate, at first, consisting of eleven, is to increase, with the house of representatives, in the ratio of one to

four. The speaker of the senate exercises the office of governor in case of vacancy. A representative must be 24 years of age, a senator 27, and the governor 30; and all of them must have been inhabitants of the state two years before their election. The legislature meets annually on the 1st Monday in November. Before a person is qualified to vote for representatives, and electors of senators and governor, he must be 21 years of age, and have resided 2 years in the state, or in the county wherein he is to vote. The governor can hold no other office, neither can the members of the general assembly, but those of attorney at law, justices of the peace, coroner, and in the militia. The governor has power to appoint, with the advice of the senate, most of the executive officers of the state, to remit fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of impeachment. Elective officers must swear that they have not used bribery in obtaining their elections. The judiciary power is vested in a court of appeals, and such subordinate courts as the legislature may establish. The judges continue in office during good behaviour. The bill of rights prefixed to the constitution, declares the right of the people to change their government at any time; trial by jury, liberty of conscience, freedom of election and the press, the subordination of the military to the civil power, the rights of criminals to be heard in their own defence, and the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It interdicts titles of nobility, hereditary

distinctions, the suspension of habeas corpus writ, unless in rebellion and invasion, standing armies, excessive bail, unreasonable searches and seizures, confinement of debtors, unless there be presumption of fraud.

KENTUCKY, a navigable river, which rises in the mountains on the S. E. corner of the state of that name, and interlocks the head waters of Licking river. Running a N. W. course, it empties into the Ohio 526 miles below Pittsburg, and 77 above the rapids. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable about 130 miles. It is considerably rapid, and receives in its course, besides the N. and S. branches, Red and Dick's rivers, Elkhorn and Eagle creeks. The N. and S. branches are two considerable streams, which pass through a mountainous country, nearly in a N. course, and unite with the main branch about 2 miles apart. The others will be described in their proper places.

KEOWEE, or ISUNDIGAW, a river of S. Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, and running S. joins the Tugelo, and forms Savannah river. It receives, in its course, several tributary streams. This river was formerly inhabited by the Cherokee Indians. It derives its name from Keowee, an old Indian town, situated on its W. side, nearly opposite to which is the old British fort, Prince George.

KEPLERS, a village of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the N. branch of Schuylkill river, and on the road leading across the mountains from Reading to Catawissa, on the E.

Branch of the Susquehanna. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Reading.

KERSHAW, a county of Camden district, S. Carolina; bounded N. W. by Lancaster, E. and N. E. by Lynch's creek, which separates it from Darlington county, in Cheraws district, S. by Clermont, and W. by Waterree river, which divides it from Richland county. It is 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. A county court is held at the court-house of this county. It contained, in 1800, 4,810 free persons, and 2,530 slaves.

KETWAWA, a little island of S. Carolina, in Charleston harbour.

KICKAPOOS, an Indian nation living in Michigan Territory, on Lakes Superior, and Michigan. They were among the hostile Indians, who made peace at Greenville, in 1795.

KICKEMUIT, an arm of Mount Hope bay, in Rhode Island, adjoining the town of Warren. It is 2 miles long, and half a mile broad.

KILKENNY, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. It was incorporated in 1774. In 1790 it had no inhabitants, but in 1800 it had 18.

KILLINGLY, a township of Connecticut, in Windham county, incorporated in 1708. It joins Rhode Island on the E. and contained in 1800, 2,458 free persons, and 1 slave.

KILLINGTON, a township of Rutland county, Vermont. It is full of mountains. Morse says it adjoins Saltash. This is an error. It contained in 1800, 90 inhabitants.

KILLINGWORTH, a post town of Connecticut in Middlesex county, incorporated in 1703. It is situated on Long Island Sound, 9 miles E. of Guilford, 240 from Philadelphia, and 358 from Washington city. The township contained, in 1800, 2,042 free persons and 5 slaves.

KINDERHOOK, a post town of the state of New York; situated in Columbia county, about 6 miles E. of the Hudson, on a small stream which empties into that river. It contains nearly 50 dwellings, and a Dutch church. It is 13 miles N. of Hudson city, 144 of New York, 244 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 384 from Washington city.

KING AND QUEEN, a populous, and well cultivated county of Virginia, bounded N. by Essex, E. by Middlesex, S. by Gloucester, W. by Mattaponny river, which separates it from King William, and N. W. by Caroline. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 4,234 free inhabitants, and 5,143 slaves, and in 1800, 4,459 free persons, and 5,380 slaves. A district court is held at the court house of this county the 15th of April, and September, and a county court the 2d Monday in every month. Here is a post office 127 miles from Washington city.

KINGLESS, is, according to Mr. Morse, a township of Philadelphia, we know of no township of that name: He must be erroneous.

KING GEORGE, a populous county of Virginia, bounded E. and N. by the Potomac, which divides it from the state of Ma-

sylvania, S. E. by Westmoreland county, N. W. by Stafford, and S. and S. W. by Rappahannock river, which separates it from Caroline. It is 23 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 3,209 free inhabitants, and 4,154 slaves, and in 1800, 2,762 free persons, and 3,987 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 1st Thursday in every month.

KINGS, a county of Long Island, in the state of New York. It contained in 1800, 5,740 inhabitants, including 1,479 slaves.

KINGSBIDGE, a town of New York, at the N. end of New York Island, 15 miles N. of the city of New York. A bridge connects the island and the main land.

KINGSBURY, a township of New York, in Washington county, containing, in 1790, 1,120 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,640 free persons, and 11 slaves.

KINGSESSING, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 638 inhabitants. It is situated between the river Schuylkill and Cobb's creek, adjoining Delaware county and river.

KINGSMANTON, a township of Kennebec county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 118 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, or ESOPOS, a post and chief town of Ulster county, New York; pleasantly situated about two miles W. of the Hudson river, on the E. side of Esopus Kill, or Creek. It is re-built on a regular plan, and contains upwards of 150 houses, a court house, jail, Dutch Reformed church, and an academy. Courts of common pleas and sessions are held here the 1st Tuesday in May, and 3d in September; and

pleas the 1st in January, and July. This town was burnt on the 15th of October, 1777, by order of general Vaughan, commanding a small fleet, which sailed up the Hudson, when large quantities of stores were consumed. It is 56 miles S. of Albany, 109 N. of New York, 193 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 331 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 55. N. lon. 1. 12. E. The township contained, in 1800, 3,990 free inhabitants, and 625 slaves.

KINGSTON, a village of Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. It is seated on the E. side of the Choptank, 4 miles S. E. of Williamsburg,

KINGSTON, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Lenoir county. It is situated on the N. bank of the Neuse, 42 miles W. of Newbern, 522 from Philadelphia, and 390 from Washington city. The public buildings are a court house and jail; and in 1800 it contained 107 inhabitants, including 69 slaves.

KINGSTON, a village of New Jersey, 3 miles from Princeton.

KINGSTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, on the W. side of Plymouth bay, 38 miles S. E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1707, and contained in 1790, 1,400 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,037. Here ate a slitting and a rolling mill, also a post office, 520 miles from Washington city.

KINGSTON, a township of Vermont, in Addison county. It contained, in 1790, 161 inhabitants, and in 1800, 185.

KINGSTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1694; and contained, in 1790, 900 inhabi-

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tants, and in 1800, 785. It is 6 miles from Exeter. Here is a post office 526 miles from Washington city.

KINGSTON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N. W. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna, opposite to Wilksberough. It contained, in 1800, 752 inhabitants.

KINGSTON, a town of Georgetown district, South Carolina. It is situated on the W. side of Wak-kamaw river, and contained, in 1800, 1,898 free persons, and 708 slaves and an Episcopal church. It is 41 miles N. by E. of Georgetown, 103 N. N. E. of Charleston, and 705 from Philadelphia. Lat. 33° 51' N. lon.

3° 53' W.

KINGSTON, a small town of Knox county, in the state of Tennessee. It contained, in 1800, 47 free persons, and 30 slaves.

KING WILLIAM, a county of Virginia, bounded N. E. and E. by Mattaponi river, which divides it from King and Queen counties, S. and S. W. by Pamunkey river, which separates it from New Kent and Hanover counties, and N. W. by Caroline. It is 47 miles in length and 15 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 2,977 free inhabitants, and 5,151 slaves, and in 1800, 3,311 free persons, and 5,744 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 4th Monday in every month. At the court house is a post office, 128 miles from Washington city.

KING WOOD, a township of New Jersey in Huntingdon county on the E. side of Delaware river, 5 miles below Alexandria. It contained in 1790, 2,446 inhabitants, of whom 104 were slaves.

KINSALE, a post town of Vir-

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ginia, 12 miles from Northumberland court house, 305 from Philadelphia, and 145 from Washington city.

KIONTONA, an Indian village in Warren county, Pennsylvania. It is seated on Cannewango river, 12 miles above its entrance into Allegany river.

KITTANNING, the chief town of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, established by an act of assembly, passed on the 4th of April, 1803. It is situated on the E. side of Allegany river, above Sloan's ferry,

KITTATINNY, the name formerly given to the blue ridge of mountains that pass through Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c.

KITTERY, a township of Maine, in York county, between Pascataqua and York rivers, and 67 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1653, and contained, in 1790, 3,250 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,143 free persons, and 3,114 slaves.

KNOB-LICK, in Kentucky, is 12 miles S. of Danville.

KNOULTON, a township of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It contained, in 1790, 1,237 inhabitants, including 13 slaves.

KNOX, a county of Kentucky. It contained, in 1800, 1,047 free persons, and 62 slaves.

KNOX, a county of Tennessee, bounded E. by Grainger, S. by Holstein river, W. by the Indian Territory, and N. by Kentucky. It contained in 1795, 11,573 inhabitants, and in 1800, 11,000 free persons, and 1,268 slaves. Chief town Knoxville.

KNOX, a county in the Indiana Territory. In 1800, it contained 2,649 free inhabitants, and 28 slaves.

KNOXVILLE, the metropolis of

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the state of Tennessee. It is situated in Knox county, on the N. side of Holstein river. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1800, 241 free persons, and 146 slaves; a court house, jail, and barracks, large enough to contain 700 men. District courts are held here for Hamilton district, and county courts for Knox county. It is 200 miles S. E. by S. of Frankfort, Kentucky, 652 W. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 547 from Washington city. Lat. 35° 57'. N. lon. 102° W.

KONIAUT, BIG, a small lake of Pennsylvania, in Erie county, W. of L. Bœuf.

KONIAUT, LITTLE, a beautiful lake of Pennsylvania, in Crawford county, about 8 miles due W. of Meadville. It is 3 miles long and 1 broad, and communicates with

French creek, about 10 miles below Meadville. Abundance of fish, of different kinds, are caught in this lake. Its banks on the N. E. consist of a luxuriant soil, on the S. W. the banks are low and covered with heavy timber. The soil here is also rich. These two points encompass almost the whole of the lake. Its banks on the N. E. are well settled. Here are several valuable plantations, in a state of high cultivation.

KORTRIGHT, a township of Delaware county, New York. It contained in 1790, 112 electors, and in 1800, 1,513 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 447 miles from Washington city.

KUTZTOWN, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 201 inhabitants.

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LACHAWANNOCK, a considerable creek of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county. It flows from a small pond, in Wayne county. Running E. a short distance it passes into Luzerne, and, in that direction, flows by the N. end of Ararat; thence turning suddenly to the S. passes along the base of that mountain, and winding gradually to the S.

W. flows along the base of Lachawannock mountain, and falls into the N. E. branch of the Susquehanna, about 9 miles above Wilksbarre. It is supplied by several auxiliary streams, which flow from the mountains, on each side. On the banks of this creek are some tracts of excellent land.

LACK, a township of Pennsyl
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vania, in the S. end of Mifflin county, containing, in 1800, 1,070 free persons, and 1 slave.

LACOLE, a short river which in a W. course falls into Lake Champlain.

LACOMIC, a small creek of Pennsylvania, in Venango county. It falls into the Allegany below Fort Franklin.

LADIES ISLAND, a little island on the coast of Beaufort district, in South Carolina.

L' AIGLE, a township of St. Clair county, in the Indiana Territory, containing, in 1800, 250 inhabitants.

LAKE GEORGE, a beautiful collection of water in the state of New York, variegated with upwards of 250 islands, but these are only barren rocks, covered with a few shrubs, some cedar, spruce, and hemlock trees. It affords great abundance of fish, particularly the Otweg bas, and a large speckled trout. It is said to be about 100 feet higher than Lake Champlain. The portage between the two is a mile and a half, but, at a small expense, it might be reduced to 60 yards, and, by means of locks, might be rendered navigable in batteaux. On each side of the lake is a range of lofty mountains, covered with red cedars. Great numbers of these are sent yearly to New York, for ship timber. It is 30 miles in length, and from 1 to 5 in breadth. It is S. S. W. of Lake Champlain.

LAMOILLE, a large river of Vermont, which rises in Glover township, Orleans county. After running a few miles in a S. W. course, it suddenly turns to the W., passes through Franklin and Chittenden counties, and empties into Lake Champlain, opposite to

the southern extremity of South Hero island. It is navigable but a few miles.

LAMPETER, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, bounded W. by Conestogo, and S. E. by Pequea creek. The lands are rich and highly cultivated. It is watered by Mill-creek. It contained, in 1800, 2,028 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

LAMPREY, a small river of New Hampshire, which falls into Great bay.

LANCASTER, a populous fertile, and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania, 42 miles from N. to S. and 44 from E. to W. It is bounded N. E. by Berks, N. W. by Conewago creek, and hills, which divide it from Dauphin, S. W. by Susquehanna river, which separates it from York county, E. by Chester, and S. by Cecil county, in the state of Maryland. It is divided into 24 townships, and contains 566,240 acres. In 1790, it contained 35,799 free inhabitants, and 348 slaves, and in 1800, 43,403, including 178 slaves. The townships are, Donegal, Mountjoy, Rapho, Warwick, Hempfield, Manor, Lancaster, Manheim, Elizabeth, Brecknock, Sadsbury, Martick, Cocalico, Caernarvon, Earl, Salisbury, Leacock, Lampeter, Strafsburg, Colrain, Dromore, Bart, Conestogo, and Little Britain. The lands in this county are rich, and agreeably variegated with hills, abounding with excellent springs of water, and a great abundance of limestone. In the hills of the northern parts of the county, are found large mines of iron ore; for the manufacturing of which 3 furnaces and 8 forges have been erected. The furnaces generally manufacture

annually about 1200 tons of pigs, and nearly that number of bar iron. A copper and lead mine have also been discovered in this county. Chief town, Lancaster.

LANCASTER, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Chesapeake bay, N. by Richmond county, N. W. by Northumberland, and S. and S. W. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Middlesex county. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 5,638 inhabitants, 3,236 of whom are slaves, and in 1800, 2,249 free persons, and 3,126 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 3d Monday in every month. The lands in this county are generally poor. A post office is held at the court house, which is 335 miles from Philadelphia, and 193 from Washington city.

LANCASTER, a county of Camden district, South Carolina, 30 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. by the state of North Carolina, N. E. by Lynch's creek which separates it from Chesterfield county, in Camden district, S. by Kershaw county, and S. W. and W. by Wateree river, which divides it from Fairfield county, in Camden district, and Chester county, in Pinckney district. It contained in 1790, 4,932 free inhabitants, and 1,370 slaves, and, in 1800, 4,936 free persons, and 1,076 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 3d Tuesday in January, April, July, and October. At the court house a post office is held, which is 664 miles from Philadelphia, and 505 from Washington city.

LANCASTER, BOROUGH OF, a handsome, post, and flourishing town of Pennsylvania, and the

largest inland town in the United States. It is pleasantly situated upon the descent of a hill, a mile and a half W. of Conestogo creek, which empties into the Susquehanna, about 9 miles S. by W. of the town. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several streets running N. and S. which are intersected by others at right angles. The houses, which are estimated at about 800, are chiefly of brick and stone. The public buildings are, a handsome court house of brick, a strong jail, and a brick market house. The houses for public worship are, a German Lutheran, German Calvinist, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Moravian, a Quaker, and a Roman Catholic church. The German Lutheran church is a large brick building, furnished with an organ, and ornamented with a handsome spire; the others are also of brick, and are neat commodious buildings. There are no manufactures carried on here, except individually. There are 3 breweries, and 2 or 3 valuable tan yards, in the town. By an act of the legislature, passed in 1799, it has been made the residence of government. It contained, in 1800, 4,292 inhabitants, including 15 slaves, and the township 443 free persons, and one slave. It is 63 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 117 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 3' N. lon. 1. 9. W.

LANCASTER, a post town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1653; and in 1800, it contained 1,584 inhabitants. It is watered by the two principal branches of Nashua river, over which are 9 bridges. It has large quarries of excellent slate, and stones for tombs, &c. It is

14 miles N. by E. of Worcester, 35 W. N. W. of Boston, 385 from Philadelphia, and 462 from Washington city.

LANCASTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1763. It contained, in 1790, 161 inhabitants, and in 1800, 440. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, 41 miles N. of Hanover. Here is a post office, 626 miles from Washington city.

LANCASTER, a post town of Gerrard county, Kentucky, containing, in 1800, 78 free inhabitants, and 25 slaves. It is 621 miles from Washington city.

LANCASTER, a post office of Onondago county, New York, 416 miles from Washington city.

LANDAFF, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing, in 1790, 292 inhabitants, and in 1800, 461. It was incorporated in 1774.

LANDGROVE, a township of Vermont, in Bennington county, containing, in 1800, 143 inhabitants.

LANESBOROUGH, a post town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire, containing, in 1790, 2,142 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,443. It has quarries of fine marble, is 144 miles W. by N. of Boston, 249 from Philadelphia, and 393 from Washington city.

LANGDON, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, containing, in 1790, 244 inhabitants, and in 1800, 484. It was incorporated in 1789, and named in honour of that uniform and steady patriot Col. Langdon.

LANSINGBURG, a flourishing post town of New York, in Rensselaer county, on the E. side of the Hudson, opposite one of the mouths of Mohawk river. It is laid out on a regular plan, con-

tains about 220 dwellings, a court house, jail, church, and an academy, in which generally are about 40 students. It is 9 miles above Albany, and 409 from Washington city.

LAUREL HILL, a mountain, in Pennsylvania, between the Alleghany mountain and Chesnut ridge. It extends in a S. S. W. direction, between Somerset, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.

LAURELTOWN, a post office of Sussex county, Delaware, 153 miles from Washington city.

LAURENS, the northernmost county in the district of Ninety-Six, South Carolina. It is bounded N. E. by Enoree river, which divides it from Spartanburg county, in Pinckney district, W. by Washington district, S. E. by Newbury county, and S. W. by Saluda river, which separates it from Abbeville county. It is 31 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 8,217 free inhabitants, and 1,120 slaves, and in 1800, 10,890 free inhabitants, and 1,919 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county on the 2d Monday in March, June, September, and December. At the court house is a post office, which is 755 miles from Philadelphia, and 588 from Washington city.

LAWRENCE, FORT ST. in the state of Ohio, on the river Tuscarawas, a branch of the Muskingum.

LAYTONS, in Virginia. A post office is kept here. It is 245 miles from Philadelphia, and 99 from Washington city.

LEACOCK, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Earl, and S. by Strasburg. The lands here are as fertile and well cultivated, as

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in any part of the United States It has a Presbyterian church, and is 9 miles E. of Lancaster. In 1800, it contained 2,012 free persons, and 10 slaves.

LEASBURG, the chief town of Caswell county, North Carolina. It contains a few dwellings, a jail, and court house. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in January, April, July, and October.

LEBANON, a post town of Maine, in York county, on the E. side of Salmon-fall river. It was incorporated in 1767, and contained in 1790, 1,275 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,657. It is 97 miles N. of Boston, 445 from Philadelphia, and 570 from Washington city.

LEBANON, a post town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the S. side of Quitipihiilla creek, in Dauphine county; about a mile or a mile and a half E. of the town, is the Susquehanna and Schuylkill canal, which connects this creek with the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill. The town is regularly laid out, and contains nearly 300 dwellings, a number of which is of brick and stone. The houses for public worship are, a German Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, 82 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 167 from Washington city. The town and township contained, in 1800, 2,878 inhabitants, including 8 slaves. Lat. 40. 21. N. lon. 1. 7. W.

LEBANON, a township of Connecticut, in Windham county. In 1800, it contained 3,649 free persons, and 3 slaves. It was settled in 1697, and with an academy, has several houses compactly built, forming a wide street.

It is 9 miles N. of Norwich, and 30 S. E. of Hartford. Here is a post office, which is 395 miles from Washington city.

LEBANON, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1761. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, below Hanover; and is watered by Muscomy river. It contained in 1790, 1,180 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,574. Here is a post office 551 miles from Washington city.

LEBANON, NEW, a village of New York, celebrated for its mineral springs, next to those of Saratoga. It adjoins Pittsfield, in Massachusetts, is situated among hills, and contains a few houses for the accommodation of invalids.

LEE, a county of Virginia, including the southwestern extremity of the state. It is bounded on the S. by the state of Tennessee, N. and W. by the state of Kentucky, and E. by Russel county. It is of a triangular form, terminating the limits of the county and the state, in a point on the top of the Great Rocky, or Cumberland mountain. Two sides of the triangle are 60 miles each, in length; the base, which is its boundary to the E. may be 30 miles. About a third part of the whole extent is mountains, but in the above lines are included the beautiful and fertile valley, called Powell's, through which runs a river of the same name, navigable for boats, from the mouth of Wallings or Clear-creek, to its junction with Clinch river. There is a great similarity between this valley, and the Holstein valley, that compose Washington county, both as to the climate, soil, and natural productions. The east-

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ern part of the valley containing a soil, suitable for meadows, and pasture; the western part, suitable for raising the same kind of crops, as in the state of Tennessee: Therefore the description of Washington county will serve for the description of this, except the numerous salt-petre caves lately discovered, and the excellence of Powell's river for fish; no river of its size having them in greater abundance. The county town is called Jonesville; has but a few houses as yet. Indeed the whole county is but a new settlement. However it rapidly increases in numbers of late years, and promises to be in a flourishing state before long: as pure air, and the best of springs of water is in plenty; of course health, and activity of body and mind, will be characteristic of the people. It contained in 1800, 3,295 free persons, and 243 slaves. At the court house of this county there is a post office, which is 460 miles from Washington city.

LEE, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, incorporated in 1777, and contained, in 1790, 1,170 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,267. It is 4 miles E. of Stockbridge, and 140 W. of Boston.

LEE, a township of Strafford, county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1766, and contained, in 1790, 1,029 inhabitants, and in 1800, 978. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter.

LEE, FORT, on the W. bank of Hudson river, in New Jersey, about 9 miles above Bergen. It was built by the Americans, who were obliged to evacuate it in November, 1776, with the loss of their cannon and stores.

LEEDS, a town of Gloucester

county, New Jersey, bordering on the Atlantic.

LEEDS, a village of Richmond county, Virginia, situated on the N. bank of Rappahannock river. It is 14 miles E. by S. of Port Royal, 40 S. E. of Fredericksburg, and 70 N. E. of Richmond.

LEEDSTON, in Westmoreland county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 103 miles from Washington city.

LEEDS, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 607 inhabitants.

LEESBURGH, a post town of Virginia, and the principal one of Loudon county. It is situated 3 miles from the Potomac, 16 from the Blue ridge, 150 from Richmond, 40 E. of Winchester, 173 from Philadelphia, and 43 from Washington city. It contains about 100 houses, mostly wooden buildings, a few are of brick and stone. The public buildings are, a court house, jail, and Methodist church.

LEE'S MILLS, a post town of Washington county, North Carolina, 510 miles from Philadelphia, and 323 from Washington city. See LEASBURG.

LEESBURG, a town which is mentioned by some late geographers, as a flourishing place in Kentucky; at present there is no such town; formerly there were a few houses built on the banks of Kentucky river, and obtained the name of Leesburg, but they were destroyed by the Indians, and none have been since erected.

LEE'S ISLAND, in the Potomac. It belongs to Fairfax county, in Virginia.

LEGGRAND, a considerable river which rises within a few miles of the W. extremity of Lake Erie, and pursuing a N. N. W. course,

nearly 100 miles, thence turning to the W. empties into Lake Michigan. It is about 250 yards wide at its confluence with the lake.

LEHIGH, a river of Pennsylvania, which flows from a spring in Wayne county, and running N. about 3 or 4 miles; thence turning to the S. W. about 25 or 30 miles, winds gradually to the S. E. passes by the N. end of Broad Mountain, thro' a rough, hilly, and broken country; thence through the Blue Mountain, when it descends into a fertile, well cultivated country, until it receives the Little Lehigh, an inconsiderable stream; whence turning suddenly to the N. E. it passes Bethlehem, and falls into the Delaware, on the S. side of Easton. Its whole course is about 75 miles, 30 of which it is navigable for rafts.

LEHIGH, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 844 inhabitants.

LEICESTER, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, settled in 1713, and contained, in 1790, 1,076 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,103. It is 45 miles S. W. of Boston, on the post road between that town and New York; and has 3 churches for Anabaptists, Quakers, and Congregationalists, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1784. Here is a post office 440 miles from Washington city.

LEICESTER, a township of Addison county, Vermont. It is situated on Otter creek; and contained, in 1800, 522 inhabitants.

LEMINGTON, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, on

the W. side of Connecticut river. In 1790, it contained 31 inhabitants, and in 1800, 52.

LEMINGTON, in York county, Maine. Here is a post office, which is 610 miles from Washington city.

LEMPSTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1761. It contained in 1790, 414 inhabitants, and in 1800, 729.

LENOIR, a county of Newbern district, North Carolina, bounded N. by Glasgow, E. by Craven, S. by Jones, and S. W. by Duplin. It contained in 1790, about 2,484 free inhabitants, and 957 slaves, and in 1800, 2,441 free persons, and 1,457 slaves. Chief town, Kingston.

LENOX, a post town, and the capital of Berkshire, Massachusetts, with a court house and jail. It is 17 miles from Chester, 145 from Boston, and 380 from Washington city. It contained, in 1800, 1,041 inhabitants.

LENOX, CASTLE, a post office of Rockingham county, North Carolina, 390 miles from Washington city.

LEOMINSTER, a post town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1740. It contained, in 1790, 1,189 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,486. The inhabitants make a great number of bricks. Here is a comb manufactory. It has 2 grist mills, 5 saw mills, and a fulling mill. Is is 46 miles W. of Boston, 318 from Philadelphia, and 471 from Washington city.

LEONARDSTOWN, a post town of Maryland, and the capital of St. Mary's county; situated on the E. side of Britton's Bay, 5 miles above its confluence with

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the Potomac. It contains about 50 dwellings, a court house and jail. It is 113 miles S. of Baltimore, 62 from Upper Marlborough, 30 from Port Tobacco, 227 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 68 from Washington city.

LESBURN, a small town of Oneida county, New York, containing, in 1800, 134 free persons, and 1 slave.

LETTERKENNY, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,487 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

LEVERET, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1774. It is 95 miles W. of Boston; and contained in 1790, 524 inhabitants, and in 1800, 711. It is said to have a copper mine.

LEWIS, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, 8 miles S. of the Canada line.

LEWIS, a creek in Vermont, which falls into Lake Champlain.

LEWISTOWN, in Lincoln county, Maine. Here is a post office, which is 636 miles from Washington city.

LEWIS, a hundred of Sussex county, in the state of Delaware, containing, in 1800, 1,275 free inhabitants, and 239 slaves.

LEWISBURG, a parish of South Carolina, in Orangeburg district, containing, in 1800, 1,754 free inhabitants, and 1,701 slaves.

LEXINGTON, a county of Orangeburg district, South Carolina, containing in 1800, 3,945 free inhabitants, and 1,246 slaves.

LEWIS-BAY. See **BARNSTABLE COUNTY**.

LEWISBURG, the chief town of Green-brier county, Virginia, situated on the N. bank of Greenbrier river. It contained, in 1790, about 40 dwellings, and in 1800,

154 free inhabitants, and 26 slaves, a court house, and jail. A district court is held here. See **BOTETOURT**. A county court is held on the last Tuesday in every month. It is 250 miles W. by N. of Richmond, and 410 W. by S. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 8. N. lon. 5. 50. W.

LEWISBURG, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Franklin county. It is situated on Tar river, and contains between 20 and 30 dwellings, a court house, and jail. A county court is held here the 2d Monday in March, June, September, and December. It is 30 miles N. of Raleigh, 24 S. of Warrenton, 411 from Philadelphia, and 265 from Washington city.

LEWISBURG, or **TARSTOWN**, post town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W. side of the W. Branch of Susquehanna, 7 miles direct above Northumberland. It contains about 60 dwellings, and is well situated for carrying on a brisk trade with the N. W. part of the state. It is 132 miles from Philadelphia, and 207 from Washington city.

LEWIS CREEK, in Addison county, Vermont, falls into Lake Champlain, in Ferresburg township.

LEWISTOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of Mifflin county. It is seated in a plain, at the junction of the Juniata and Kish coquilles creek, 162 miles W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 177 from Washington city. The plan of the town is regular, the streets running in right lines. It contains about 100 houses, several are of brick, and stone. The public buildings are, an elegant court house of brick, a market house, and jail. About 20,000

bushels of wheat are annually exported from this place; a considerable part of it is manufactured into flour. It was incorporated in 1795, and is governed by 2 burgesses, 2 assistant burgesses, a town clerk, and a high constable. It contained in 1800, 522 free persons, and 1 slave. Lat. 40° 35'. N. lon. 2° 25'. W.

LEWISTOWN, formerly the seat of justice for Sussex county, Delaware, situated on a creek of its own name, 3 miles from Delaware bay, and the same distance from Cape Henlopen. It contains about 80 houses, a court house, and jail, a Presbyterian and Methodist church. The creek is navigable for small vessels; the depth of water is about 6 feet. The navigation might be greatly improved by opening a communication with Rehoboth bay. Here is a post office 178 miles from Washington city.

LEWISTOWN, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, W. of Kennebeck river, on the E. side of Androscoggin river. In 1800 it contained 943 inhabitants.

LEXAWACSEIN, a small river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Wayne county, on the E. side of Mount Ararat, thence pursuing a S. E. course until it receives Middle creek, when turning to the E. falls into the Delaware, about 2 miles above Cedar Falls, and 174 above Philadelphia.

LEXAWACSIEN, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 103 inhabitants.

LEXINGTON, a small post town of Oglethorpe county, Georgia, on the S. side of Ogeechee river, at the great falls, over which a bridge is erected. It stands up-

on a beautiful plain 2 miles from Georgetown, 30 from Greensborough, and 665 from Washington city.

LEXINGTON, a post town of Virginia, and capital of Rockbridge county, 150 miles nearly W. of Richmond. It stands about half a mile S. of the N. branch of James river—it has about 70 houses, some of which are of brick, a large court house, jail, and meeting house. About three quarters of a mile from the town, is Liberty Hall academy, built of stone, and large enough to contain 40 or 50 students. General Washington made a present to the academy of 100 shares of the James river company. It is 322 miles from Philadelphia, and 213 from Washington city. The greater part of the town was burned on the 11th of May, 1796.

LEXINGTON, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts; situated 10 miles N. W. of Boston. It is rendered famous for being the place where the first act of hostility was committed by the British, in the late revolution, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775. In 1800 it contained 1006 inhabitants. It contains a few houses, compactly built, among which is a Congregational church. Lat. 42° 31'. N. lon. 3° 42'. E.

LEXINGTON, a post town of Kentucky, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situated on a rich extensive plain, in Fayette county, on the N. side of Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the S. branch of Elkhorn river. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 250 dwellings, 3 places for public worship, a court house, and jail.

Two printing offices have been established here, and as many weekly gazettes published. It contains several stores of goods, well assorted, and is a flourishing agreeable place—In 1800 it contained 1356 free inhabitants, and 439 slaves. It is 22 miles E. S. E. of Frankfort, 769 from Philadelphia, and 548 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 6. N. lon. 10. 0. W.

LEXINGTON, a post office of Rowan county, North Carolina, 399 miles from Washington city.

LEYDEN, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1784. It is 117 miles N. W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 989 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,095.

LEYDEN a township of Oneida county, New York. It contained, in 1797, 71 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 532 inhabitants.

LEYDON, a post office of Oneida county, New York, 530 miles from Washington city.

LEZARS, a nation of Indians, living on the Ohio, between the Mississippi and Wabash rivers.

LIBERTY, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Bedford county. It is 15 miles from New London, 35 from Fincastle, 393 from Philadelphia, and 265 from Washington city.

LIBERTY, a county of Georgia, bounded N. by Brian, S. by M'Intosh, W. by the river Alatamaha, and N. E. by the sea. It is 40 miles in length and 22 in breadth. The lands are very level, and well adapted for producing rice, which is the principal grain that is cultivated. The inhabitants raise some corn and cotton. The inland swamps yield 2 or 3 barrels

of rice to the acre. The quantity of corn raised from an acre, is generally 25 or 30 bushels. In Liberty are large tracts well suited for producing cotton. From experiments which have been made, it is calculated that if clean cotton sold at 20 cents the pound, each working slave would bring his master 100 dollars per annum. This county contained in 1790, between 2,000 and 3,000 slaves, and about 1,000 white inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,473 free inhabitants, and 3,940 slaves. It has 4 companies of militia, containing 200 men, who have acquired a tolerable knowledge of military exercise. This county was formerly called St John's Parish, the inhabitants were the first in Georgia that declared in favour of liberty; and immediately sent a delegate to the old continental congress at Philadelphia; from this their country has been named Liberty. Several of the inhabitants made large presents to their suffering fellow-citizens of Boston, at the time that port was shut up by order of Great Britain.

LIBERTY TOWN, a post town of Frederick county, Maryland, 14 miles N. E. of Frederick county. In the neighbourhood are rich copper mines. They are not yet worked. It is 44 miles from Washington city.

LICK, a general name for salt springs, in the Western country.

LICKING, a navigable river of Kentucky, which is interlocked by the head waters of Kentucky river. Running a northerly course, through a mountainous and broken country, for nearly 100 miles, it presently turns to the N. W. and receives the N.

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and S. branches, two considerable streams; and thence empties into the Ohio in a N. by W. direction, 524 miles below Pittsburg, and 179 above the Rapids. It is about 200 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, and is navigable 70 miles. The head waters of this river abound with fine cane.

LIGONIER, FORT, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the S. side of Loyalsock creek. It is on a road leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, 54 miles from the latter, and 226 from Philadelphia. Mr. Morse says it is E. of Laurel-hill. It is 7 miles W. of that mountain.

LIGONTON, in Amelia county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 202 miles from Washington city.

LILLY POINT, a post office of King William county, Virginia, 134 miles from Washington city.

LIMERICK, a post town of Maine, in York county, incorporated in 1787. It is seated near the union of Saco and Little Ossipee rivers, and contained in 1790, 411 inhabitants, and in 1800, 829. It is 114 miles from Boston, 484 from Philadelphia, and 604 from Washington city.

LIMERICK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county, on the N. E. side of Schuylkill, and 4 miles S. E. of Pottsgrove. It contained in 1800, 999 inhabitants.

LIMESTONE, a post town of Kentucky, situated on a creek of that name, on the S. side of the Ohio. It is the general place of landing for those emigrants to Kentucky who pass down the Ohio. It contains but few houses. It is 500 miles from Pitts-

burg, and 719 from Philadelphia, Lat. 38.40. N. lon. 9.9. W.

LIMESTONE CREEK, a branch of Nolachucky river, in Tennessee.

LIMINTON, a township of York county, Maine, adjoining Little Ossipee, on the E. and Saco on the N. It contained, in 1797, 130 dwellings, and a Congregational church. It is 110 miles from Boston; and in 1800 it contained 1,323 inhabitants.

LINCOLN, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Gerrard, S. by Pulaskie, E. by Madison, S. W. by Green, and N. W. by Nelson. It is an elevated tract, as several rivers and creeks have their source here, viz. Dick's River, Hanging Fork, Buck, Fishing Creek, Green River, the rolling fork of Salt river, besides many smaller streams; these flow in all directions. It contained in 1809, 6,805 free persons, and 1,750 slaves.

LINCOLN, a town of Kentucky, in Gerrard county, on the E. side of Dan river. It is 11 miles N. W. of Crab Orchard, and 12 S. E. of Danville.

LINCOLN, a township of Vermont, in Addison county, containing in 1800, 97 inhabitants.

LINCOLN, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing in 1790, 22 inhabitants, and in 1800, 41. It was incorporated in 1764.

LINCOLN, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex, containing in 1790, 740 inhabitants, and in 1800, 756. It was incorporated in 1754, and is 16 miles N. W. of Boston.

LINCOLN, a county of North Carolina, in Morgan district, about 60 miles in length and 40 in breadth. It is bounded E.

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by Mecklenburg and Cabarrus, N. by Iredell, W. by Rutherford, and S. by South Carolina. The principal rivers are, the Catawba, which bounds it on the E. for nearly 50 miles, and the south fork of that river. It is diversified with small ranges of mountains, one called M'Bride's, the other Little mountain, which we find are, in some old maps, called the Nene mountains. Tobacco, wheat, rye, and corn, are the chief produce. It abounds in iron ore; and has 4 forges, 2 bloomeries, and 2 furnaces. The soil is generally good. It contained in 1800, 12,568 inhabitants, including 1,479 slaves. Chief town, Lincolnton.

LINCOLN, a county of the district of Maine, bounded N. by Kennebeck county, S. by the ocean, E. by Hancock, and W. by Cumberland. It is about 60 miles from E. to W. and 42 from N. to S. It contains the following townships, namely, Ballstown, Bath, Boothbay, Boudoin, Boudoinham, Bristol, Camden, Cushing, Dresden, Edgecumbe, Georgetown, Lewiston, Newcastle, Newmilford, Nobleborough, Litchfield, Pinhook, Pownalborough, Thomastown, Tompsonborough, Topsham, Union, Waldeborough, Warren, Woolwich, &c. The coast is very much indented with excellent bays and harbours. Kennebeck flows nearly through the middle of the county. On the W. is Androscoggin river. It has several small streams that fall into these two rivers, and the bays on the coast. The coast is lined with a vast number of islands. The lands remote from the

sea, are of a loamy quality; producing, from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, of wheat, rye, Indian corn, and barley: but the lands on the sea coast, consist more generally of a cold, clayey soil, which yields in less abundance, barley, oats, flax, and vegetables. It contained in 1800, 24,402 inhabitants.

LINCOLN, a county of Georgia, containing, in 1800, 4,766 inhabitants, including 1,433 slaves.

LINCOLNTON, a post, and chief town of Lincoln county, North Carolina. It is situated near the centre of the county, about 50 miles from Morgantown, and 180 from Raleigh. It contains about 35 or 40 dwellings, a court house, jail, and church. It is about half a mile from Ramfou'r's mills, where a smart action was fought, on the 20th of June, 1780, between the republicans, in our revolutionary war, consisting of about 300 men, and 1,300 tories and British mercenaries; the latter were beaten, and many of them taken prisoners, with their military stores, &c. It contained, in 1800, 48 free persons, and 44 slaves. It is 458 miles from Washington city.

LINCOLNTON, in Lincoln county, Georgia. Here is a post office 636 miles from Washington city.

LINDSEY'S STORE, a post office of Albemarle county, Virginia, 139 miles from Washington city.

LINDLEY, a village of New York, on Canawisque creek, a branch of the Tioga, 8 miles from the Painted Post, containing, in 1800, 124 free inhabitants, and 8 slaves.

LINN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county,

on the S. E. side of the Blue mountain. It is watered by the head branch of Maiden creek, which falls into the Schuylkill. It adjoins Albany and Greenwich townships, in Berks county.

LISBON, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, on the E. side of Quinebaug river, 7 miles from Norwich.

LISBURN, a village of Pennsylvania, on Yellow Breeches creek, which divides the counties of York and Cumberland. It is about 15 miles E. by S. of Carlisle.

LISLE, a post town of Tioga county, New York, 404 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 660 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a populous and hilly county of Connecticut; bounded E. by Hartford, W. by the state of New York, S. by New Haven and Fairfield counties, and N. by the state of Massachusetts. It is 39 miles from the mouth of Southbury river, to the N. extremity of Colebrook township, and 25 from E. to W. It is divided into 25 townships, viz. Salisbury, Canaan, Norfolk, Colebrook, Hartland, Berkhamstead, Winchester, Sharon, Cornwall, Goshen, Torrington, Newhartford, Harwington, Litchfield, Warren, Kent, New Milford, Washington, Woodbury, Southbury, Bethlehem, and Watertown. It contained in 1790, 38,522 free inhabitants, and 233 slaves, and in 1800, 41,214, including, 35 slaves. In 1774, it contained 26,845 free persons, and 440 slaves. Chief town, Litchfield.

LITCHFIELD, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, on the W. side of Kennebeck, river. It

is 45 miles from Hallowell, and 220 N. E. of Boston; contained, in 1800, 1,044 inhabitants.

LITCHFIELD, a township of Herkimer county, New York, taken from German flats, and incorporated in 1796. It contained in 1797, 285 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,975 free persons, and 1 slave.

LITCHFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing, in 1790, 357 inhabitants, and in 1800, 372. It is on the W. side of the Merrimac, 54 miles from Portsmouth.

LITCHFIELD, a post town of Connecticut, and the capital of Litchfield county; situated on an elevated plain. It contained, in 1790, about 60 or 70 houses, compactly and handsomely built, with a large area in the middle; among these are a court house, jail, and meeting house. A superior court is held here the last Tuesday in January, and 3d in August, and courts of common pleas the 4th Tuesday in March, and 3d in September. In 1800, it contained 4,278 free persons, and 7 slaves. It is 34 miles W. of Hartford, 42 N. N. W. of New Haven, 207 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 344 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 46. N. lon. 1. 29. E.

LITIZ, or LEDITZ, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the S. side of a small stream which unites with Conestogo creek, and empties into the Susquehanna. It contains about 50 dwellings, chiefly of stone, and an elegant church, with a steeple and bell. It is inhabited by Moravians, whose mode of life, man-

ners, and customs, are similar to those of Bethlehem. It is 8 miles N. of Lancaster, and 66 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,365 inhabitants, including 7 slaves. It borders on Cecil county, Maryland, between Octorara creek and Susquehanna river.

LITTLE BRITAIN, a post office of Orange county, New York, 294 miles from Washington city.

LITTLE FALLS OF MOHAWK, a small post town of Herkimer county, New York, 487 miles from Washington city.

LITTLE RIVER, in Lincoln county, Maine. It contained, in 1800, 299 inhabitants.

LITTLE RIVER, in North Carolina, after a course of 200 miles from the N. W. falls into Neus river, at Waynesborough. It is navigable several miles.

LITTLE RIVER, a branch of the Savanna, in Georgia

LITTLE COMPTON, a maritime township of Rhode Island, in Newport county, containing, in 1790, 1,542 inhabitants, of whom 23 were slaves, and in 1800, 1,577 free persons, and 22 slaves. The lands are in a state of high cultivation. Considerable quantities of cheese and butter are made by the inhabitants.

LITTLE EGG HARBOUR. See EGG HARBOUR, LITTLE.

LITTLE, FORT, in the Territory of Michigan, is on the S. W. side of Lake Michigan.

LITTLE GERMAN FLATS, a post town of New York, in Herkimer county. It is 348 miles from Philadelphia, and 479 from Washington city.

LITTLE PELICAN. See PELICAN.

LITTLE ROCKS, are on the N. W. side of the Illinois, in the Indiana Territory.

LITTLESBOROUGH, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, on Androscogggin river, 175 miles from Boston. It contains about 75 dwellings, and a Quaker church.

LITTLETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, containing, in 1800, 904 inhabitants. It is 30 miles from Boston. Here is a post office 508 miles from Washington city.

LITTLETON, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, containing 63 inhabitants. It is on the W. side of the Connecticut, opposite the 15 mile falls.

LITTLETON, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the Connecticut, below the 15 mile falls. It was incorporated in 1784, and contained, in 1800, 381 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 609 miles from Washington city,

LITTLETON, FORT, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 39 miles S. W. by W. of Carlisle, and 27 E. of Bedford.

LITTLE CREEK, a hundred of Kent county, in the state of Delaware, containing, in 1800, 1,775 free inhabitants, and 133 slaves.

LITTLE CREEK, a hundred of Sussex county, Delaware state. It contained, in 1800, 1,909 free inhabitants, and 255 slaves.

LIVERMORE, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county. In 1800, it contained 863 inhabitants.

LIVINGSTON, a county of Kentucky, bounded, N. by the Ohio,

W. by the Mississippi, S. by Tennessee, E. by Christian, and N. E. by Henderson. It is 70 miles from E. to W. and 60 from N. to S. The principal rivers are Cumberland and Tennessee, which flow through it, and fall into the Ohio. It contained in 1800, 2,344 free persons, and 444 slaves.

LIVINGSTON, a township of New York, in Columbia county. It is seated on the E. side of the Hudson, and contained, in 1790, 4,594 inhabitants, of whom 233 were slaves, and 659 electors, and in 1800, 7,242 free persons, and 213 slaves. It is 9 miles S. of Hudson city.

LLOYDS, a post office of Essex county, Virginia, 94 miles from Washington city.

LOFTUS HEIGHTS, in Adams county, Mississippi Territory. Here is a post office, which is 1,292 miles from Washington city.

LOCKARTSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, laid out in Luzerne county, on an isthmus formed by the approach of the Susquehanna and Tyoga rivers; a little more than a mile below which they unite and form a peninsula. It contains but few houses at present, but the situation is eligible, and probably, when the country around becomes settled, it will be a flourishing place, as both the rivers are navigable for many miles into the state of New York. It is 90 miles above Wilkesbarre. See ATHENS.

LOCKE, a military township of New York, in Onondago county, about 10 miles from the S. end of Lake Cayuga.

LOGAN, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Ohio county, N. W. by Muhlenberg, W. by Chris-

tian, E. by Warren, and S. by Tennessee. It is 57 miles long, and 22 broad. On the S. it is watered by the auxiliary streams of Red river, and on the N. by those that fall into Green river. It contained, in 1800, 4,960 free inhabitants, and 730 slaves.

LOHILL, a township of Northampton, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 545 inhabitants.

LONDON, a small town of Maryland, in Anne Arundel county, 5 miles S. W. of Annapolis.

LONDON BRITON, a township, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Cecil county, Maryland, and Newcastle county, Delaware. It is watered by Big Elk, and White Clay creek, and contained, in 1800, 255 free inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

LONDON COVE, a small stream of New London county, Connecticut. It falls into Long Island Sound, 4 miles W. of Thames river.

LONDONDERRY, a post town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1722. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Portsmouth, and 531 from Washington city, and contained in 1790, 2,590 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,650. The original settlers were from the north of Ireland. Strong prejudices were excited against them, on their first arrival, by a set of fanatic and ignorant people, because they were natives of Ireland. They and their descendants have shewn themselves among the most active and industrious in the state. Morse says they emigrated from "Ulster county"; there is no such county in Ireland; he says likewise that the ancestors of these emigrants came from Scotland. This is a subject

of which he knows as little as his shoebuckle. Three-fourths of the inhabitants in the north of Ireland are descendants of the native Irish; more than one half of the remaining one-fourth are descendants of the emigrants from England. We will now let the learned Doctor try his skill in arithmetic, by dividing the remainder among the Scotch and Welsh.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Windham county, Vermont, 33 miles N. E. of Bennington. It is watered by the head branches of West river. It contained in 1800, 330 inhabitants.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, between Oxford on the N. and Nottingham on the S. It contained, in 1800, 780 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,577 inhabitants, including 7 slaves.

LONDONDERRY, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 709 inhabitants.

LONDON GROVE, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, situated between Marlborough and New London. It is watered by a branch of White Clay creek, and contained, in 1800, 921 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

LONDON, NEW. See **NEW-LONDON**.

LONG, or EIGHTEEN-MILE BEACH, on the coast of New Jersey, between Barnegat and Little Egg Harbour inlet.

LONG BAY, extends from Cape Fear river to the mouth of the Great Pee Dee, on the coast of North and South Carolina.

LONG ISLAND, formerly called Nassa Island. It belongs to the state of New York, and has the Atlantic on the S. and E. a channel of 100 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, called Long Island Sound on the N. which separates it from the state of Connecticut, and part of the state of New York, Staten Island on the W. and New York harbour on the N. W. It is about 140 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is divided into three counties, viz. King, Queen, and Suffolk; and these again are divided into 21 townships. The N. side of the island is rough and hilly. A single range of hills extends from Jamaica to Southold. The soil is here well calculated for raising grain, hay, and fruit. The S. side of the island lies low, with a light sandy soil. Bordering on the sea coast are large tracts of salt meadow, which extends from Southampton to the W. end of the island. The soil, notwithstanding, is well adapted to the culture of grain, particularly Indian corn. Near the middle of the island is Hamstead plain, in Queen's county. It is 16 miles long, and about 8 broad. This plain was never known to have any natural growth except a particular kind of wild grass; and a few shrubs; although the soil is black, and to appearance rich. It produces some rye, and large herds of cattle are fed upon it, as well as on the salt marshes. On the S. side of the island, E. of Hamstead plain, is a large barren heath, called Brushy Plain. It is overgrown with shrub oak, intermixed with a few pine. Here are immense number of wild deer, and grouse. Laws have been en-

acted by the legislature, to prevent people from wantonly destroying them. There are few rivers in the island. The largest is Peakonok, which is but an inconsiderable stream. It runs E. and empties into a large bay that divides Southhold from Southampton. In this bay are Robbin and Shelter islands. The S. side of the island is intersected by a great number of small streams emptying into a bay 2 or 3 miles broad, which is formed by a beach between 70 and 80 perches wide, and appears like a border to the island, extending from Southampton to its western extremity. Through this beach, in various places, are inlets deep enough to admit vessels of 60 or 70 tons burthen. The bay was formerly fresh water. Great abundance of oysters, clams, and several kinds of fish, were caught here by seines in the winter season. It is no uncommon thing to see 40 or 50 vessels lying here together loading with oysters. Vast quantities of excellent bass are also caught here. Near the centre of the island is Rockingham pond, which is about a mile in circumference. It has been observed to rise gradually for several years, until it had arrived at a certain height, and then sink more regularly to its former level. There are two whale fisheries carried on from this island, which produce annually about 1,100 barrels of oil; but owing to a scarcity of whales, they are partly on the decline. It contained, in 1790, 32,110 free inhabitants, and 4,839 slaves, and in 1800, 42,097 inhabitants, including 3,893 slaves.

LONG ISLAND, in Holstein river, State of Tennessee, 1,000

miles from the mouth of the river Tennessee, and 43 S. W. of Abington, in Virginia. Several boats are built here every year for carrying the produce of the neighbourhood down the Tennessee. It is 3 miles long.

LONG ISLE. See WHITE RIVER INDIANS.

LONG MEADOW, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing, in 1800, 973 inhabitants.

LONG SWAMP, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 863 inhabitants.

LONG POND, in Cumberland county, Maine, is mostly in Bridgetown. It is 10 miles long, and a mile broad.

LONGUILLE, an Indian village in the Indiana Territory, on Eel river. It was destroyed by general Scott, in 1791.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, on the coast of North Carolina, in lat. 34° 50' N. It is E. of Core Sound.

LOOKOUT, CAPE, on the S. coast of Hudson bay, in lat. 56° N. lon. 8° 47' W.

LOROMIR'S, STORE, in the state of Ohio, on a branch of the Great Miami. W. of Fort Lawrence, and at the beginning of the portage between St. Mary's river that falls into Lake Erie, and the Great Miami. Here the Indians ceded to the United States, in 1795, a tract of land 6 miles square.

LOUDON, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by the Potomac, W. by a line extending along the top of the Blue-ridge, S. by the counties of Faquier, and Prince William, and E. by Fairfax, of which it was formerly a part. The principal mountains are the Blue-ridge, which extends along the

W. side from N. to S. the Short Hill, which begins at the Potomac, and extends about 12 or 13 miles, parallel to the Blue-ridge, at the distance of 4 miles; the Kottocton mountain commences at the Potomac, about 14 miles from the Blue-ridge, and intersects the county in the same direction as the others. The principal creeks are, Goose creek, which rises in Faquier, passes through London, and falls into the Potomac, 4 miles below Leesburg, Big and Little Kottocton, Beaverdam, Tuscarora, &c. The soil is here various. That body of land, which lies between the Short Hill and Kottocton mountain, extending S. from the river, consists principally of a rich clay, mixed with sand. Quarries of grey stone, white flint and some lime, are found here. The general produce per acre, is from 12 to 20 bushels of winter grain. Land here usually sells from 3 to 4 pounds an acre. That part E. of the Kottocton mountain, extending E. to the river, and S. to Goose Creek, is esteemed equal to any in the county, abounding in quarries of limestone, which strongly impregnates the water with its particles. Land here sells for 20 dollars the acre. The lands E. and S. of Goose Creek, are generally inferior to those tracts we have described; the soil consisting of a cold stiff clay. They sell from 6 to 9 dollars the acre. Wheat, rye, oats, Indian corn, with some spelts, and barley, are chiefly cultivated by the inhabitants. The climate is particularly favourable to apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, cherries, grapes, &c. A canal has been cut through the end of Kottocton mountain, by Mr. Clapham, to

convey water to his furnace and mill. It is cut 500 feet through the solid rock, and 60 beneath the surface. This county was first inhabited with emigrants from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; on their first settling here, they naturally pursued those methods of cultivation, which they practised in those states from which they emigrated. The population, in 1790, was 18,962 persons of all descriptions, of whom 4,030 were slaves, and in 1800, 15,533 free persons, and 4,990 slaves. Chief town, Leesburg.

Loudon, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1773. It contained, in 1790, 44 inhabitants, and in 1800, 614. It is 24 miles W. of Springfield, and 124 W. of Boston.

Lounon, a township of New Hampshire, Rockingham county, containing, in 1790, 1,084 persons, and in 1800, 1,279. It is E. of the Merrimac, and was incorporated in 1773.

Louisa, a county of Virginia, bounded by the counties of Madison, Albemarle, Goochland, Hanover, Spotsylvania, &c. It contained, in 1790, 8,467 inhabitants, of whom 4,573 were slaves, and in 1800, 5,900 free persons, and 5,992 slaves. It is about 35 miles long, and 20 broad. The principal mountains are the S. W. Mountains, which give rise to several of the head branches of York river, the lands in many parts are covered with pine. It has some few tracts of a rich soil. At the court house of this county there is a post office, which is 108 miles from Washington city.

Louis, a river of Virginia. It forms the head branch of Cole

river, which falls into the Great Kenhawa.

LOUISIANA, an extensive tract of country, purchased, in 1803, by the United States from France, for 15,000,000 dollars. It is bounded N. by undefined limits, W. by New Mexico, S. by the gulf of Mexico, and E. by the Mississippi river, and West Florida. Some are inclined to believe that it extends E. from the Mississippi, on that river crossing the 31st degree of N. lat. to the little river Perdido, which, in a S. course, falls into the gulf of Mexico, several miles on the E. side of Mobile bay. This tract includes a considerable part of West Florida. The principal rivers of this immense region are the Missouri, Red River, Noir, St. Francis, Black River, Natchitoches, Trinidad, White River, Ox River, Colorado or Cane River, Padoucas, Panis, Maingona, St. Peter, and Maligne, or Sablonier. A few only of these fall into the gulf of Mexico; the others are branches of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Those on the E. side of the Mississippi, of most note, are the Mobile, Pearl, and Amit.

Louisiana is divided into Upper and Lower, without any fixed line of demarcation. Upper Louisiana is understood to comprehend those settlements, which extend along the Mississippi from about 70 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, up to the Missouri, thence along that river about 40 miles. The settlements are detached from each other several leagues. The principal ones are St. Louis, Corondelet, St. Charles, St. Fernando, Marias des Liards, Maramee, St. Andrews, St. Ge-

nevieve, New Bourbon, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Little Meadow. These contained, in 1799, the following number of inhabitants, viz., whites 4,748, free mulattoes 161, free negroes 36, slaves 883; total 6,028. That year there were 34 marriages, 191 births, and 52 deaths. The same year there were produced 88,349 bushels of wheat, 84,534 bushels of Indian corn, 28,667 lbs. of tobacco, 965 bushels of salt, 170,000 lbs. of lead, 7,980 horned cattle, 1,763 horses. These settlements sent down the Mississippi, the same year, 1,754 packs of shaved skins, of 100 lbs. each, 8 packs of bear skins, 18 packs of Buffalo robes, 36 lbs. of lead, and 2,000 lbs. of flour. The whole amounting to 73,176 dollars. Upper Louisiana is an elevated tract of country, beautifully diversified with hills and rich vales, watered by a great number of large rivers, and their auxiliary streams, which flow with rapidity, affording a vast number of mill seats, well calculated for every use to which water works can be applied. It is worthy of notice, that this part of Louisiana is more elevated than the Indiana Territory, on the E. side of the Mississippi. From the confluence of the Missouri, down to Cape Girardeau, the Louisiana or W. side of the Mississippi, is in many places elevated, and the banks of the river defended by rocks. Some of these elevations exhibit scenes highly picturesque. They are composed of lime and free stone, rising perpendicular to the height of 300 feet. In front, towards the river, they are beautifully ornamented, by the hand of nature, with a mul-

titude of figures, representing, in some degree, a vast variety of antique towers. From these elevations, which serve as embankments to the river, there is a gradual descent to the westward. The country here is without either rock or gravel, and covered with abundance of the largest timber. The soil is prolific in a high degree, affording, almost spontaneously, all the necessaries of life. The northern parts, bordering on North Mexico, are said to be one extensive prairie, producing nothing but grass. Here the hunter finds a great variety of game, with large herds of buffaloe, and deer. It contains numerous salt springs, some of which belong to individuals; others to the public. At these springs a sufficiency of salt is manufactured for domestic use, and some for exportation. About a thousand miles up the Missouri is a salt mountain, which is said to be about 180 miles long, and 45 broad. There is in Spain a similar mountain, from the saline rock of which, is made a vast variety of ornaments, curiously wrought. They may be preserved for a considerable length of time, if kept from moisture. In the interior, mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver ores, are said, on respectable authority, to be numerous. Measures have been taken by the president to have this matter fully ascertained.

Lower Louisiana extends S. from Upper Louisiana, and comprehends the following settlements, viz. Arkansas, the most northerly, between the lat. 33. and 34. N. Concord, Point, Coupée, Faussee, Riviere, Baton

Rouge, Manchaé, Galvez-town, Iberville, Venezuela, Fourche, Catahanose, First and Second German Coasts, Ponchartain, New Orleans, Balise, Atacapas, Ouelousas, Ovachita, Avoyelles, Rapide, Natchitoches; besides Mobile and Pensacola; in that part usually called West Florida. These settlements contain upwards of 42,000 souls, including about 13,000 slaves, and more than three-fourths of the wealth, and six-sevenths of the population of the whole of Louisiana. Many of the settlements above New Orleans are in a high state of cultivation. The plantations front on the Mississippi, and the rivers and creeks which either fall into it or flow from it, into the Gulf of Mexico. Their fronts are generally about five acres wide on the rivers and creeks, extending in depth about forty, so that each contains 200 acres. The productions are cotton, sugar, rice, indigo, tar, pitch, &c. These may be raised in great perfection, and abundance. It is presumed, on calculation, that one third of the arable lands in Lower Louisiana, south of the lat. where sugar is generally raised, if cultivated, would produce annually 50,000 hogsheads, and 24,000 puncheons of rum. The whole of the country from the Gulf of Mexico, as far north as 70 leagues, is one entire level, abounding in large swamps, intersected with creeks, several of which flow from the Mississippi, on the W. into the Gulf of Mexico. The richest lands uniformly border on the rivers and creeks, behind these are the swamps, which appear to be unclaimable. The following quan-

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tities of sugars, of different qualities, have been imported into the United States, viz.

In 1799	773,542 lbs.
1800	1,560,865
1801	967,619
1802	1,576,933

The following is a sketch of the exports of Louisiana, in 1803, viz.

	Dollars.
20,000 bales of cotton of 3cwt. each,	1,344,000
at 20 cents per lb.	
45,000 casks of sugar, 10cwt. each, at 6 cents per lb.	302,400
800 casks of molasses, 100 gallons each.	32,000
Carried forward, 1,678,400	

	Dollars.
Brought forward,	1,678,400
Indigo	100,000
Peltrey	200,000
Lumber	80,000
Lead, corn, horses & cattle, uncertain.	
All other articles, supposed of the value of	100,000
Total,	2,158,400

It appears from official returns, that there were imported into the United States, from Louisiana and the Floridas, the following amount of merchandize, in the several years prefixed, viz.

	Dollars.
In 1792 to the value of	507,132
1800	904,322
1801	956,635
1802	1,006,214

The following amount of exports, from the United States, to Louisiana and the Floridas, is given on official authority, viz.

	Dollars.
In 1799, to the value of	3,056,268, in foreign articles. 447,824, in domestic do.
	3,504,092.
In 1800,	1,795,127, in foreign articles. 240,662, in domestic do.
	2,035,789.
In 1801,	1,770,794, in foreign articles. 137,204, in domestic do.
	1,907,998.
In 1802,	1,054,600, in foreign articles. 170,110, in domestic do.
	1,224,710.

According to the same authority, Louisiana and the Floridas imported, in merchandize, plantation utensils, and slaves, &c. to to the amount of two millions and a half of dollars, which make a difference between the imports and exports, of three hundred and forty-two thousand dollars. This difference is made up by the money which is introduced by government, to pay the expenses of protecting and governing the colony.

In 1802, two hundred and sixty-eight vessels of all descriptions, entered the Mississippi, eighteen of which were armed vessels. They are as follows, viz.

	American.	Spanish.	French.
Ships	48	14	—
Brigs	63	17	1
Polacres	—	4	—
Schooners	50	61	—
Sloops	9	1	—
—	—	—	—
Total,	170	97	1

The whole contained, exclusive of the armed vessels, 33,725 register tons.

The same year 158 American vessels of every description containing 21,383 tons, and 104 Spanish vessels containing 9,753 tons, sailed from the Mississippi.

In the first six months of the year 1803, one hundred and sixty vessels of all descriptions entered the Mississippi, besides two Spanish and two French armed vessels, whose tonnage is not enumerated in the following table, viz. American vessels of every description 93, tonnage 13,214; Spanish 58, tonnage 7,087; French 22, tonnage 2,804; total tonnage 23,155.

During the same six months there failed one hundred and fifty-six vessels, viz. 68 Americans, 80 Spanish, and 8 French.

Louisiana and the Mississippi, were discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. He explored the country to the mouth of the river Noir, which falls into Red River, 187 miles westerly of New Orleans. There he ended his life, and was buried. The Mississippi, was again discovered in 1654, by Col. Wood, and by Capt. Bolt, in 1670; Joliet, an inhabitant of Quebec, and Marquette, sailed down the Mississippi, in 1673, from the mouth of the Ouisconning, to the river Arkansas, and returned to Canada. Little attention was paid to obtain knowledge of the country, its soil, and climate, till about the year 1712, when Louis XIV. granted a charter to Crosat, one of the wealthiest merchants in Europe. If this charter could be obtained, it would most likely settle every dispute that may arise between Spain and the United States, respecting its boundaries. Owing

to the extreme ignorance of the climate, the first colonists were entirely cut off by disease. Crosat became discouraged, after several unsuccessful attempts to settle the country. He yielded up his charter to the crown of France. This gave rise to the famous Mississippi scheme, projected by Law, who had fled from Scotland on account of a duel. The association finding that Law's scheme was equally fraudulent, as the South sea scheme in England, broke up, in 1721, and relinquished all pretensions to a settlement of the country. Many opulent families were ruined. Government, through humanity, made them a partial compensation. Capital, New Orleans.

LOUISI-CHITTO, a river which falls into the Mississippi, below

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the Walnut hills. Morse says it rises on the borders of South Carolina. If this be true it is no less wonderful than the Lake Abitibbi.

LOUISBURGH, a post town of North Carolina, and the capital of Franklin county. It contained, in 1800, 25 free inhabitants, and 31 slaves. It is 415 miles from Philadelphia, and 265 from Washington city.

LOUISVILLE, the metropolis of Georgia. It is situated in Jefferson county, on the N. E. side of the Great Ogeechee river, about 70 miles above its mouth. It contains at present upwards of 50 dwellings, a state house, which has been lately erected, and a tobacco ware house, in which large quantities of tobacco are inspected, and boated down to Savannah. Here is a post office, which is 658 miles from Washington city. Lat. 32. 46. N. lon. 6. 18. W.

LOUISVILLE, a port of entry, and post town of Kentucky, and chief of Jefferson county. It is pleasantly situated on a rich elevated plain, at the rapids of the Ohio, of which it commands a delightful prospect, and of the adjacent country. It consists of three principal streets, one extending parallel to the bank of the river, and the others due S. forming, with the main street, acute angles, which is occasioned by a bend in the principal street so as to correspond with the course of the river. It contained, in 1790, about 100 houses, a jail and court house, and in 1800, 283 free persons, and 76 slaves. It is 40 miles W. of Frankfort, 913 from Philadelphia, and 623 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 15. N. lon. 11. 24. W.

LOWER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsyl-

vania, containing, in 1800, 542 inhabitants.

OWER SAUCON, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 1,410 free persons, and 1 slave.

OWER SMITHFIELD, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,255 inhabitants.

OWER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 522 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

OWER MERION, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 1,422 free persons, and 3 slaves.

OWER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,590 free persons, and 14 slaves.

OWER ALLOWAY'S CREEK, a township of New Jersey, in Salem county.

OWER DUBLIN, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the N. W. side of Delaware river. It is watered by Pennepack creek. In 1800, it contained 1,495 inhabitants, including 8 slaves.

OWER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks county, on the S. W. side of the river Delaware. It contained, in 1800, 963 free persons, and 3 slaves.

OWER MILFORD, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Northampton and Montgomery counties. It is watered by the head branch of Great Swamp creek. It contained, in 1800, 1,103 inhabitants.

OWER MARLBOROUGH, a post town of Maryland, situated in Calvert county, on the E. side of Patuxent river. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a ware house for the inspection of tobacco. The

river is navigable in ships of burthen for some miles above the town. It is 30 miles S. by W. of Annapolis, 162 miles from Philadelphia, and 34 from Washington city.

LOWER PENN'S NECK, a township of New Jersey, in Salem county.

LOWER THREE RUNS, in Barnwell county, South Carolina. A post office is held here. It is 818 miles from Philadelphia, and 651 from Washington city.

LOWER WEAU TOWNS, in the Indiana Territory, on Wabash river, at the mouth of Rippacanoe river.

LOWER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 421 inhabitants.

LOWVILLE, a township of Oneida county, New York, in which is a post office, 550 miles from Washington city. It contained, in 1800, 300 inhabitants.

LOYALSOCK, a creek of Lycoming county Pennsylvania. It runs a S. W. course and falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 26 miles above Sunbury. Also the name of a township adjoining the above creek, which contained, in 1800, 526 inhabitants, including 14 slaves.

LOYAL HANON, a considerable creek of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It rises at the foot of Laurel-hill which extends between the Allegany mountain and the Chesnut-ridge. After running westerly in various directions, passes through the Chesnut-ridge, soon after winds to the N. W. and meandering for many miles in a serpentine course, falls into the Kishkemanetas, about 17 miles above its entrance into Allegany river. On the banks of this creek

and its auxiliary streams, are several mills and valuable plantations, which are in a high state of cultivation. On the S. side of this creek, within a few miles of its source, is Old Fort Legonier, noticed in the history of the war of 1755.

LUDLOW, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1784, and contained, in 1790, 560 inhabitants, and in 1800, 650. It is 10 miles from Springfield, and 90 W. of Boston.

LUDLOW, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing, in 1790, 179 inhabitants, and in 1800, 410. It is situated on Black river, 12 miles from Weathersfield.

LUKE, ST. a parish in Beaufort district, South Carolina. It contained, in 1800, 724 free persons, and 5887 slaves.

LUMBERLAND, a township of New York, situated in Ulster county. In 1800, it contained 731 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

LUMBERTON, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Robeson county. It is situated on Downing creek, about 35 miles S. of Fayetteville. It contains nearly 30 dwellings, and a court house. Several of the houses are neat, handsome buildings. A county court is held here the 3d Monday in April, July, October and January. It contained, in 1800, 135 free persons, and 38 slaves. It is 539 miles from Philadelphia, and 382 from Washington city.

LUNENBURG, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Nottaway, S. E. by Brunswick, S. W. by Mecklenburg, and W. by Charlotte. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and contain-

ed, in 1790, 8,059 inhabitants, of whom 4,332 were slaves, and in 1800, 4,505 free persons and 5,876 slaves. A county court is held at the court house of this county the 2d Tuesday in every month. At the court house is a post office, 229 miles from Washington city.

LUNENBURGH, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite the bar of the Fifteen-mile Falls. It contained, in 1790, 119 inhabitants, and in 1800, 383.

LUNENBURGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 45 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1728, and contained in 1790, 1,300 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,243.

LUNENBURGH, a township of Albany county, New York. It is on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite Hudson city, and 30 miles S. of Albany.

LUNENBURG, a post office of Green county, New York, 378 miles from Washington city.

LURGAN, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, on the S. E. side of the North mountain, adjoining Cumberland county. It is watered by Conedogwinit creek, and contained, in 1800, 758 inhabitants.

LUTERELLE, an island on the coast of Maine, in the bay of Machias.

LUTTERLOCK, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county, S. of Irasburg. It is watered by Black river, that falls into Lake Mempremagog. It contained, in 1800, 12 inhabitants.

LUZERNE, a large barren county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Tyoga county, in the state of

New York, E. and S. E. by Northampton, W. by Lycoming and Northumberland counties. Its greatest length from N. to S. is 79 miles, and breadth 75 from E. to W. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Newport, Hanover, Wilkesbarre, Salem, Plymouth, Kingston, Exeter, Tunkhannock, Wyalusing; Tyoga, Providence, Ulster, Wyoming, Nicholson, Pittstown, Nescopeck, Huntington, Brantim, and Williamsborough. It contained, in 1790, 4,893 free persons, and 11 slaves; and in 1800, 12,839, including 18 slaves. It is well watered by the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and its tributary streams, which afford a great many excellent mill seats. The soil near the river is remarkably fertile, and yields fine crops of wheat, hemp, flax, &c. but remote from the river it is mountainous and barren. Several large beds of coal are found in the townships of Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Exeter, and Plymouth. Plenty of bog iron ore is also found, and two forges have been erected. The northern part of the county abounds with pine timber and sugar maple. The remains of several old fortifications are still to be seen in these parts; they are of an elliptical form, and overgrown with large white oak trees. In this county are 3 churches, 33 saw mills, 24 grist mills, 2 fulling mills, and 1 oil mill. Chief town, Wilkesbarre.

LUZERNE, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,656 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

LYCOMING, the largest county in the state of Pennsylvania. It

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is bounded E. by Luzerne, N. by Tioga, N. W. by M'Kean and Jefferson, W. by Clearfield, S. by Centre, and S. E. by Northumberland. The principal rivers are the Susquehanna, Lycoming, Loyalsock, and Sinnemahoning. The northern and western parts are yet unsettled; the principal settlements are along the West branch of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 5,414 inhabitants, including 39 slaves; but several new counties being, by an act of the legislature, taken from this since the census of 1800, we presume the population is not now so great.

LYCOMING, a large navigable creek of Pennsylvania, in Lycoming county. It rises in the Savage mountains towards Tyoga county, and running S. falls into the West branch of the Susquehanna, at Jaysburg, and a mile from Newburg. Also the name of a township of the same county, containing, in 1800, 526 inhabitants, including 6 slaves.

LYMAN, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing, in 1790, 202 inhabitants, and in 1800, 533. It was incorporated in 1761, and is on the E. side of the Connecticut, between Lyttleton and Bath.

LYME, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1761. It is on Connecticut river, and contained, in 1790, 816 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1318.

LYME, a post town of Connecticut, in New London county, containing, in 1790, 3,859 inhabitants, and in 1800, 4,352 free persons, and 23 slaves. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, and borders on Long Island

Sound. It is 227 miles from Philadelphia, and 371 from Washington city.

LYNCHBURG, a post town of Virginia; situated in Campbell county, on the S. side of James' river, nearly opposite to Madison. It contains about 100 houses, a ware house for the inspection of tobacco. A printing office has been established here; and a weekly gazette published. Contiguous to the town are several valuable merchant mills. At this town is a rock which drops clear alum. It is 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond, 381 from Philadelphia, and 238 from Washington city. Lat. 37° 32'. N. lon. 4° 28'. W.

LYNBOROUGH, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1764. It is 70 miles W. of Portsmouth, and contained, in 1790, 1,280 inhabitants, and in 1800, 976.

LYNCHVILLE, a post office of Marion county, South Carolina, 450 miles from Washington city.

LYNDON, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, containing, in 1790, 59 inhabitants, and in 1800, 542.

LYNN, a post and maritime town of Massachusetts, situated in Essex county, on the head of a bay which communicates with Boston harbour. It contains several houses compactly built, and a Congregational church. A shoe manufactory has been established here: it is the largest in the United States. Upwards of 300,000 pair of shoes, it is said, are annually made for exportation. Lynn beach, which connects the peninsula of Mahant with the main land, is one of the

greatest curiosities in the state of Massachusetts; it is a mile long, exceedingly level, hard, and smooth, and is used as a race-ground: It is much frequented by parties of pleasure, in the summer season, from Boston, Charlestown, and Marblehead. A mineral spring has been discovered within the limits of this town, but is of little note. It contained, in 1800, 2,837 inhabitants; and is 12 miles N. E. of Boston, and 493 from Washington city.

LYNNFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, con-

taining, in 1790, 491 inhabitants, and in 1800, 468. It was incorporated in 1782.

LYNNHAVEN-BAY, between the mouth of James' river, and Cape Henry. It receives the water of Lynn-haven river. Count de Graff moored his fleet here at the blockade of Yorktown.

LYNN, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1164 inhabitants.

LYSANDER, a military township of Onondago county, in the state of New York, containing, in 1800, 121 inhabitants.

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MACHIAS, a port of entry, and post town of the district of Maine, the capital of Washington county. It contained, in 1790, 818 inhabitants, and in 1800, 998 free persons, and 16 slaves. Its situation is advantageous for commerce. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in lumber; they keep about 70 saws cutting boards, of which about three millions of feet are exported; besides shingles, clap-boards, &c. A few are engaged in the cod fishery. It has a jail, an academy, established in 1792, and 2 houses for public worship. It is 95 miles E. by N. of Penobscot,

236 N. E. of Portland, 400 N. E. of Boston, 705 from Philadelphia, and 853 from Washington city. Lat, 44. 36. N.

MACHODICK, a small river of Virginia. It runs N. and falls into the Potomac, at the entrance of Nominay bay, and about 22 miles above Point Lookout, the most southerly point of the Western shore of Maryland, at the entrance of the Potomac into the Chesapeake.

MACINTOSH, a county of Georgia, bounded N. by Liberty, S. by Glynn, N. W. by Montgomery, W. by Alatamaha, and E. by the ocean.

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MACKORETH, an auxiliary stream of the Mississippi, flowing into that river in lat. 42. 23. N.

MACOPIN, a small river of the Indiana Territory. It falls into the Illinois.

MACUNGY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the N. W. side of the Lehigh hills. It adjoins Berks county on the S. W. and is watered by the Little Lehigh. In 1800, it contained 1,844 inhabitants.

MAD, a river of the state of Ohio, which, in a S. W. course, falls into the Great Miami, at the town of Dayton. A little above the town is a grist mill.

MADRID, a small village of Oneida county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 13 inhabitants.

MADBURY, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1755. It is 10 miles N. W. of Portsmouth, and contained, in 1790, 592 inhabitants, and in 1800, 544.

MADIA. See MAGGIA.

MADISON, a county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by Culpeper, S. by Orange, and W. by Shenandoah county. It is about 30 miles long, and the same broad. The principal rivers are the Rapid Ann, and Robinson. It once formed part of Orange county. In 1800, it contained 4,886 free persons, and 3,436 slaves. The court house is near the centre of the county, about 100 miles from Richmond. Here is a post office, 80 miles from Washington city.

MADISON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Clarke and Fayette counties, N. W. by Jessamine, W. by Gerrard, E. by Montgomery, and S. by Lincoln. It is 62 miles from E. to W. In

1800, it contained 8,692 free persons, and 1,688 slaves. The principal river is the S. fork of Kentucky river. It is watered by a number of streams, which fall into that and other rivers.

MADISON, a small town of Amherst county, Virginia; situated on the N. side of James' river, partly opposite Lynchburgh. It contains but few houses; among these a ware house for the inspection of tobacco has been established. It is 150 miles W. by N. of Richmond.

MAGEGADAVICK, the most easterly river in the United States. It separates New Brunswick, from the district of Maine, and falls into Passamaquody bay.

MAGOTHY, commonly called MAGOTRY, a short river of Anne Arundel county, Maryland. It flows S. E. nearly parallel to the Potapsco, from Baltimore to the Chesapeake bay, and falls into that bay a little below Stony Point, and about 5 miles below Bodkin point, at the S. entrance of the Potapsco. This river is some miles navigable in boats. It flows through a barren sandy country, mostly covered with pines.

MAHACKAMACK, a small river of New York, that falls into the Delaware, near the N. line of the state of New Jersey.

MAHANTANGO, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, E. of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 1,070 inhabitants.

MAHANTANGO, a small creek of Pennsylvania. It runs E. forms part of the divisional line between the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland, and

falls into the Susquehanna, about 16 miles below Sunbury.

MAHANTANGO, a considerable mountain of Pennsylvania. It extends W. from Broad mountain, on the borders of Northampton county, about 47 miles through the N. end of Berks and Dauphine counties, and terminates at Susquehanna, on the S. side of Mahantango creek, bending to the S. W. as it approaches that river.

MAHANTANGO, a creek of Pennsylvania, which rises in Berks county, on the S. side of a mountain of the same name. It runs W. flows through that mountain, passes on its N. side, becomes the boundary between Dauphine and Northumberland counties, and falls into the Susquehanna, about 2 miles below Mahantango, on the W. side of that river.

MAHONY, a township of Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing, in 1800, 1,102 inhabitants. It includes part of a mountain of the same name. Also the name of a large creek that rises in Northampton, runs W. through Berks, enters Northumberland, and falls into the Susquehanna, at the N. boundary of the township.

MAHONY, a large creek of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county. It rises in the N. W. corner of Northampton county, flows into Berks, and passing through the N. end of that county, between Mahony and Mahantango mountains, enters Northumberland county, and falls into the Susquehanna, about 10 miles below Sunbury. Its whole course about 50 miles.

MAHONY, a considerable mountain of Pennsylvania, one of those ridges which forms the great range of the Appalachian mountains. It extends nearly due W. from the borders of Northampton county, through the N. end of Berks county, and the S. end of Northumberland to the Susquehanna, parallel to the above creek, on the N. side.

MAHONING, a considerable creek of Venango county, Pennsylvania. It runs nearly a W. course, and falls into Allegany river 6 miles, in a direct line, below the mouth of French creek. It receives, in its course, several auxiliary streams.

MAHONING, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, W. of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 1,102 inhabitants.

MAIDEN CREEK, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Schuylkill. It contained, in 1800, 770 inhabitants.

MAIDEN CREEK, a tributary stream of Schuylkill river, Pennsylvania. It rises near the foot of the Blue mountain, in Northampton county, and running in a S. W. course, falls into the Schuylkill, nearly 7 miles above Reading.

MAIDEN HEAD, a township of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, containing, in 1790, 1,032 inhabitants, of whom 160 were slaves. It is on the post road leading from New York to Philadelphia, between Princeton and Trenton, 6 miles from each. It has a large meeting house for Presbyterians.

MAIDSTONE, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, containing,

in 1790, 125 inhabitants, and in 1800, 152. It is on Connecticut river.

MAINE, DISTRICT OF, a part of the state of Massachusetts; situated between 43. 7. and 48. 12. N. lat. 4. and 7. 36. E. lon. Its greatest length is 377 miles, and breadth along the sea coast 240, which is equal to about thirteen million acres. It is bounded E. by the river Magegadavick, which divides it from Nova Scotia, W. by New Hampshire, N. and N. W. by the province of Lower Canada, and S. by the ocean. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, Kennebeck, and Washington. These are divided into about 169 incorporated townships. The chief rivers are, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Saco, Androscoggin, St. Croix, &c. besides a great number of small rivers. The principal lakes are Moosehead, Chesaunkook, and Sebacock. The most remarkable bays are Casco, Penobscot, Machias, Saco and Passamaquoddy. The principal capes are Elizabeth, Small-point, Naddock, and Porpoise. Few countries are better watered than this, there being scarcely a township without one or more large ponds in it. It is related by those who travelled through the interior of this district, with Arnold to attack Quebec, in 1776; and by those taken prisoners in the war, who made their escape and fled through it, that it contains, excepting on the rivers, many huge mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year. Notwithstanding, the fertility of its soil has been highly extolled, by interested land-jobbers; and Mr. Morse, whether from credulity or some

worse motive, has given circulation to their exaggerated accounts. He allows that settlements were made here much sooner than in North Carolina. It is more extensive, possesses many superior advantages, with regard to situation, bays, harbours, &c. and borders on an enterprising and active people, who are mostly interested in its prosperity; yet, in 1790, when the census was taken, Maine contained 96,540 inhabitants only; whereas North Carolina had 393,751. It contained, in 1800, 151,719 inhabitants.

On the sea coasts the lands are generally poor, and in several places barren; but some agriculturalists have thought that they might be greatly enriched by manuring them with sea weed, which is found in great plenty every where along the sea coast. It grows on the rocks between high and low water mark. But until population increases the value of land, we think the manuring of plantations by sea weed will be rarely attended to, as the expense will be nearly as great as the purchase of a plantation superior in fertility to the one manured. The lands in general produce good crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, and all kinds of esculent roots and vegetables common to the Eastern states, besides hops, which grow spontaneously. The most fertile land lies between Kennebeck and Penobscot rivers, to the number of nearly four million of acres. In the interior part of the district, the lands are said to be of a good quality. Of trees, which are the natural growth of this territory, are the white and

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grey oak, maple, beech, and yellow birch, white and spruce pine, in great abundance. The fir grows on the low lands in great plenty, it yields a rosin which is highly esteemed for its balsamic quality, but the wood is neither fit for fuel or any other purpose. It is yet doubtful whether apples will succeed in the N. and E. parts of this territory. It is said, notwithstanding, that the French settlers had excellent orchards in the vicinity of Passamaquoddy bay, about 100 years ago; but Col. Church breaking up the settlement, the orchards soon went to decay. A species of stone is found in York county, which yields copperas and sulphur. Bog iron ore is found in some parts of the country, and works have been erected for manufacturing it into pig, bar iron, &c. The principal exports of this country consists of the various kinds of timber necessary for ship building, white pine boards, and, in fine, all kinds of lumber. Considerable quantities of furs, dried and pickled fish, are annually exported. The exports in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 59,285 dollars. In 1607 the first attempts were made to settle this territory, near the sea coast, on the W. side of Kennebeck river: No permanent settlement took place until 1635, when Sir Ferdinando Gorges obtained, from the council of Plymouth, a grant of 120 miles, between Kennebeck and Pascataqua rivers; and was the first, it is supposed, who established a regular government.

The following table exhibits, at one view, the population of the several counties, according to the census of 1790, and 1800.

Counties.	Population, in 1790.	Population, in 1800.	Towns, in 1790.	Towns, in 1800.
York,	28,821	37,729	14	29
Cumberland,	25,450	37,918	24	30
Lincoln & } Kennebeck, {	29,962	.	40	.
Linclon,	.	30,100	.	33
Kennebeck,	.	24,402	.	42
Hancock,	9,549	16,316	22	30
Washington,	2,758	4,436	2	6
TOTAL,	96,540	150,901	102	170

MAINESBOROUGH, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire. In 1800, it had no inhabitants.

MAKEFIELD, UPPER, and LOWER, two townships in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the S. W. side of the Delaware, above Trenton. Upper Makefield contained, in 1800, 1,101 inhabitants; and Lower Makefield 963, including 3 slaves.

MALABAR, or SANDY POINT, on the coast of Massachusetts, extends about 10 miles southerly from Chatham.

MALDEN, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex, containing, in 1790, 1,033 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,059. It is 4 miles N. of Boston.

MAMA KATING, a township of New York, on Delaware river,

containing in 1790, 1,703 inhabitants, of whom 51 were slaves, and 232 electors; and in 1800, 1,617 free persons, and 14 slaves.

MAMARONECK, a township of New York, in Westchester county, adjoining Long Island sound, on the E. It contained in 1790, 452 inhabitants, of whom 57 were slaves, and in 1800, 454 free persons, and 49 slaves.

MANALLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Adam's county, on the S. side of the S. mountain, adjoining Cumberland county. It is watered by the head branches of Conedogwinet creek. In 1800 it contained 1,283 free persons, and 2 slaves.

MANALLIN, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,207 inhabitants.

MANATANY, a considerable creek of Pennsylvania. It rises in Berks county, and meandering a S. course enters Montgomery county, and falls into the Schuylkill, at Pottsgrove.

MANCHAC, a parish of Lower Louisiana, extending, on both sides the Mississippi, about four leagues, immediately above the Iberville. It is well cultivated; and is about 35 leagues above New Orleans.

MANCHESTER, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the S. W. side of the Susquehanna, between Little Conewago on the N. and Codorus creek on the S. In 1800, it contained 1,169 free persons, and 6 slaves.

MANCHESTER, a post town of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 1,270 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,392. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Bennington, 324 from Philadelphia, and 443 from Washington city.

MANCHESTER, a post town of Essex county, Massachusetts, on the coast between Beverly and Cape Ann. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the fisheries; and in 1800, it contained 1,082 persons. It is 507 miles from Washington city.

MANCHESTER, a post town of Chesterfield county, Virginia, on James' river, opposite Richmond. See that article. It is 134 miles from Washington city.

MANCHESTER, a town of the state of Ohio, on the N side of Ohio river, between Sciota and Little Miami rivers. It is regularly laid out, at the mouth of a small creek, on the site of Massey's Station. The great post road from Lexington, Kentucky, through the state of Ohio, to Wheeling, in Virginia, and thence to Philadelphia, crosses the Ohio, and passes through this town.

MANHATTAN, the Indian name of York Island.

MANHEIM, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, S. of Heidelberg, and N. of the Maryland line. In 1800 it contained 1,870 free inhabitants, and 7 slaves. It is watered by the head branches of Codorus creek.

MANHEIM, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. W. side of a branch of Chickasalungo creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a Dutch church. Glass-works were erected here previous to the revolution, but they have fallen to decay. In 1800 it contained 1,041 free persons, and 1 slave. It is 11 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 77 W. by N. of Philadelphia.

MANHEIM, a large mountainous township of Berks county, Penn-

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SYLVANIA, adjoining Northampton on the N. E. and Northumberland on the N. W. It is intersected by Mahantango, Mahony, and Broad mountain. Mahony creek passes W. through it, and falls into the Susquehanna, and the W. branch of Schuylkill, which joins that river and falls into the Delaware. It contained in 1800, 1,072 inhabitants.

MANHEIM, a township of Montgomery county, New York, containing in 1800, 1,014 free persons, and 23 slaves.

MANHEIM, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 44 inhabitants.

MANLIUS, a military township of New York, in Onondago county, on the E. side of Onondago creek. It is watered by Chittenengocreek and its several branches; and was incorporated in 1794. It contained in 1790, 96 electors, and in 1800, 964 free persons and 5 slaves; here is a post office, 479 miles from Washington city.

MANMIC, an Indian village, on a branch of the Miami of Lake Erie.

MANNINGTON, a township of New Jersey, in Salem county.

MANOR, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the N. E. side of the Susquehanna, and W. of Conestogo creek. It is S. W. of Lancaster township. In 1800, it contained 1803 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

MANSCOE, a salt lick in the state of Georgia, at some distance S. of the Tennessee river, and a little S. E. of the Muscle shoals. This place has latterly become remarkable, on account of the vast number of the Mamoth's bones, which were discovered here in 1792. It is said that more were found than

M A N

would load a ship. This discovery overthrows the theory of Mr. Jefferson, who has examined the subject with great attention. He supposes the Mamoth to have been a Northern animal, whose bones were never found farther S. than Lat. $36\frac{1}{2}$ N. These were found in Lat. about $34\frac{1}{2}$ N. 2 degrees farther S. The bones have been fully investigated by M. Buffon, Doct. Hunter, Mr. Jefferson, and many others of less celebrity. It is now universally acknowledged that they belonged to a carnivorous animal, notwithstanding the authority of Buffon.

MANSEL, an island of Hudson Bay, in Lat. 62. 38. N. It is situated between the coast of Labrador and Southampton island.

MANSFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county. It is situated between Onion and La Moille rivers. In 1800 it contained 12 inhabitants.

MANSFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, incorporated in 1770. It is 30 miles S. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 983 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,016.

MANSFIELD, a township of New Jersey, in Burlington county, 8 miles from Burlington, and 12 S. E. of Trenton.

MANSFIELD, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, adjoining Windham township on the N. W. and E. of Willimantic river. It is watered by Mount Hope river, and in 1800, contained 2,570 inhabitants.

MANSFIELD, a township of New Jersey, in Sussex county, on Musconetcong river. It contains 1482 inhabitants, of whom 35 are slaves.

MAQUOIT, a small bay, in Casco bay, on the coast of Maine, in

Cumberland county. It is shallow, admitting boats and canoes only; and is within 4 miles of Androscoggin river.

MARBLEHEAD, a port of entry, and post town of Massachusetts. It is situated in Essex county, on a peninsula which extends nearly parallel to that upon which Salem is built. It contained in 1790 about 618 houses, and in 1800, 5,211 inhabitants. Two congregational churches, one for Episcopalians, and a society of Separatists. The inhabitants of this town are chiefly engaged in the cod-fishery, and more is done here in that business than in any other part of the United States. Upwards of 100 vessels are engaged in the fisheries, carrying from 65 to 100 tons. These make three trips annually to the banks. It was formerly a place of more trade than it is at present. Being almost ruined by the late war, it has not yet recovered the losses which it then sustained. The harbour is small, and defended by a strong wall. The shore along this part of Massachusetts is generally rocky. The amount of the exports, in the year, ending Sept. 30, 1794, was 184,532 dols. It is 4 miles S. E. of Salem, 19 N. E. of Boston, 372 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 503 from Washington city. Lat. 42° 33'. N. Lon. 4. 9. E.

MARBLETOWN, a township of New York, in Ulster county, containing in 1790, 2,190 inhabitants, of whom 374 were slaves, and in 1800, 2,484 free persons, and 363 slaves. It is situated on the W. side of the Hudson, about 80 miles N. of New York. It has 374 electors.

MARCELLUS, a military town-

ship of New York, in Onondago county, incorporated in 1794. In 1800 it contained 909 inhabitants. It is situated on the lake Skaneateles. A post office is kept here. It is 433 miles from Philadelphia, and 459 from Washington city.

MARCUS HOOK, a village on the river Delaware, 20 miles below Philadelphia, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. It contains between 20 and 30 houses, and an Episcopal church; see CHESTER.

MARECHITES, a tribe of Indians, in St. John's river, and Passamaquoddy bay.

MARGALLAWAY, a small river, rising in the district of Maine, and running W. into New Hampshire, falls into Androscoggin river.

MARGARETTSVILLE, a village of Maryland, in Washington county. It is 10 miles S. S. E. of Elizabethtown.

MARGOT, a river of Tennessee, which in a westerly course, falls into the Mississippi, near the borders of Georgia. On the heights below this, the French built Fort Assumption, in 1736.

MARKS, a creek which rises in N. Carolina, and passing into S. Carolina, falls into the great Pee-dee, in Cheraws district.

MARLBOROUGH, a county of S. Carolina, situated in the N. E. corner of Cheraws district. It is bounded N. and N. E. by the state of N. Carolina, S. E. by George-town district, S. W. by Great Pee-dee river, which separates it from Darlington and Chesterfield counties. It is 25 miles in length, and 19 in breadth; and contained in 1800, 3,989 free persons, and 1,393 slaves. The lands

in this county, along the Pedee, the rich, and well cultivated; but remote from the river, they are generally sandy barrens.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Bucks county on the N. E. It is watered by Great Swamp and Macovy creeks; and contained in 1800, 645 inhabitants.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Windham, Vermont, containing in 1790, 629 inhabitants; and in 1800, 1,087. It is W. of Brattleborough, and N. of Halifax. Here is a post office, 450 miles from Washington city.

MARLBOROUGH, a post town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire, incorporated in 1776. It contained in 1790, 786 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,185. It is 20 miles N. of Keene, 350 from Philadelphia, and 478 from Washington city.

MARLBOROUGH, a township of Middlesex, Massachusetts, 28 miles W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1660, and contained in 1790, 1,554 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,735. Spanish brown is made here from a kind of earth. Here is a post office, which is 461 miles from Washington city.

MARLBOROUGH, EAST, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, S. of Newlin, and N. of Kennet.

MARLBOROUGH, LOWER, a town of Maryland, situated in Calvert county, on the E. side of Patuxent river. It contains about 60 dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. The river is navigable in ships of burthen, for some miles above the town. It is 30 miles S. by W. of Annapolis, and 162 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia.

MARLBOROUGH, NEW, a township of New York, in Ulster county, containing in 1790, 2,241 inhabitants, of whom 158 were slaves, and 339 electors; and in 1800, 1,594 free persons, and 62 slaves. It is on the W. side of the Hudson.

MARLBOROUGH, UPPER, the chief town of Prince George's county, Maryland. It stands on the S. W. side of the Hatavist, one of the two principal branches of Patuxent river. The plan of the town is regular, but the buildings are scattered. It contains about 120 houses, a court-house, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. A county court is held here the 1st Tuesday in April and September, and orphans courts the 2d Tuesday in February, April, June, August, October and December. It is 21 miles S. W. of Annapolis, 47 S. S. W. of Baltimore, 7 S. W. of Queen Ann, and 162 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38° 50'. N. lon. 1. 48. W.

MARLBOROUGH, WEST, a township of Chester county Pennsylvania, W. of E. Marlborough, N. of London grove, and S. of East Fallowfield. It is watered by a branch of Buck run, and contained in 1800, 837 free persons, and 1 slave.

MARLOW, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire, containing in 1790, 313 inhabitants, and in 1800, 543.

MARPLE, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 631 inhabitants. It is situated between Crum and Darby creeks.

MARSH, a small creek a branch

of Monocasy river. It rises in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and runs S. into Maryland.

MARSHALLSVILLE, a post office of Mecklinburg county, Virginia, 258 miles from Washington city.

MARSH CREEK, a branch of Bald Eagle, in Centre county, Pennsylvania.

MARSHFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Caladonia county, S. of Cabot, and N. of St. Andrews. It is watered by a branch of Onion river. It contained in 1800, 172 inhabitants.

MARSHFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, incorporated in 1640. It is 36 miles S. E. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 1,209 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,256. Here is a post office, 516 miles from Washington city.

MARSHY HOPES, a branch of Nanticoke river, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. It rises in Kent county, Delaware, flows through a small corner of Sussex county, passes in a W. course into Caroline county, Maryland, thence S. flows through part of Dorchester, and joins the Nanticoke in Lat. 38. 31. N.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an island belonging to the state of Massachusetts, lying about 12 miles W. N. W. of Nantucket, and 8 S. of Falmouth, in Barnstable county. It is about 20 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and, with Chabaquidick, constitutes Duke's county. It contains 3,265 inhabitants, nearly 500 of whom are mulattoes and Indians; among these are 3 societies of Congregationalists, 3 of Indians, and 2 of Baptists. Rye, corn, and oats are the principal produce of this island. Cattle and sheep are also raised

here in great numbers. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by fishing, and farming. It was pillaged by the British, in 1777, who carried off 2,000 sheep, and 300 oxen. Chief town, Edgartown.

MARTIC, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, and S. of Pequea creek. In 1800, it contained 1,243 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves.

MARTIN, a county of Halifax district, N. Carolina, bounded E. by Tyrrel, W. by Halifax county, N. by Bertie and S. by Pitt. It contained in 1790, 4,191 free inhabitants, and 1,889 slaves, and in 1800, 3,666 free persons, and 1,646 slaves. Chief town, Williamston.

MARTINS, a creek of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It runs S. and falls into the Delaware, about 6 miles above Easton.

MARTINSBURG, a post town of Virginia, and capital of Berkley county. It is situated about 8 miles S. of the Potowmac, and surrounded by a fertile well cultivated neighbourhood. It contains upwards of 70 dwellings, a court house, jail, and Episcopal church; contiguous to the town is one for Presbyterians. It is 83 miles N. N. W. of Alexandria, 22 N. E. of Winchester, 10 from Shepherds-town, and 168 from Philadelphia, and 85 from Washington city.

MARTINVILLE, so named in honour of Mr. Alexander Martin, formerly governor of North Carolina, and afterwards a senator in Congress for that state. It is a post town, and the capital of Guilford county, pleasantly situated on the E. side of Buffaloe creek, a branch of Haw river.

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It contains about 40 dwellings, a court house, and jail. A county court is held here the 4th Monday in February, May, August, and November. This town is remarkable for a battle fought near it on the 15th of March, 1780, between the Americans, commanded by general Greene, and a grand division of the royal army, under the command of Lord Cornwallis. Notwithstanding his lordship kept the field, and boasted of a victory, it was at the expense of much blood, having 532 men killed, &c. The Americans had only 329 killed and wounded; they were, however, obliged to retreat, but his lordship was unable to pursue them. It is 25 miles E. of Salem, 151 W. by S. of Halifax, 53 N. E. of Salisbury, 504 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 354 from Washington city. Lat. 36° 5'. N. lon. 4. 35. W.

MARTINSVILLE, a post-town of Virginia, 478 miles from Philadelphia.

MARYLAND POINT, is formed by a bend in the Potowmac, about 60 miles above Point Look Out, at its mouth, and 12 S. W. of Port Tobacco. A ferry is kept here.

MARYLAND, STATE OF, is situated between 38. o. and 39. 43. N. Lat. and 0. 2 E. and 4. 21. W. Lon. It is 130 miles from N. to S. and extends on the Pennsylvania line, from E. to W. 198 miles. It is bounded E. by the state of Delaware and the Atlantic ocean, N. by Pennsylvania, W. S. W. and S. by Virginia. Nature has divided this state, by the Chesapeak bay and part of Susquehanna river, into two un-

equal parts; that part lying E. of the bay is called the Eastern shore, and is divided into the following counties, viz. Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Queen Ann's, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester. That part lying W. of the bay is called the Western shore, and is by much the largest. It is divided into eleven counties, viz. St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Anne-Arundel, Prince George's, Montgomery, Baltimore, Harford, Frederick, Washington, and Allegany.

The number of militia as taken from the files in the council chamber, in 1795, is 38,443 effective men.

The principal rivers of the Eastern shore, beginning S. are, Pocomoke, Manokin, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Wye, Chester, Sassafras, Bohemia, and Elk. The chief rivers on the Western shore, beginning N. are, Susquehanna, Gunpowder, Patapsco, Severn, Patuxent, Wigh-comico, and Potowmac: which last is common to this state and Virginia. The climate here is no less various than it is in many other of the states. On the Eastern shore the country is low, and much intersected with rivers and creeks. The air consequently, in summer, is moist, sultry and disagreeable, and the inhabitants, near the bay, are subject to agues and intermittent fevers, which make them have, in general, a sickly appearance. It has but few springs, and their well-water is not of the best quality. The winters do not set in so early as in Pennsylvania, and they are much milder, snow seldom lying longer than 8 or 10 days. In that part

of the Western shore bordering on the bay, the climate is little different from the Eastern shore; the water, however, is much better, as the country in general is diversified with hills. It abounds with springs of excellent water. In the Northern and Western parts of the state, it is generally as healthy as any of the neighbouring states. The Western part of this state is crossed by that range of mountains, which passes through Pennsylvania and Virginia, under various names, as the S. Mountain, N. Mountain, Sideling Hill, Warrior's, Evit's Will's, and Allegany Mountain. All the northern part of the state, E. of the mountains, is variegated with hills, and S. E. until you approach within 6 or 8 miles of the Chesapeake, when it becomes generally flat and sandy. The Eastern shore may be considered as one extensive plain, without stone or gravel, except the northern part of Cecil county, where it is hilly.

The Maryland part of the peninsula, comprehended between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, lies much lower than the Delaware part, and is more uniformly level; it is also more intersected with rivers and creeks, and the land of a better quality. The rivers generally have their source in that ridge of hills, which extends from N. to S. nearly through the state of Delaware. Few countries are better watered than this shore, land-carriage being seldom more than ten miles. This is particularly true with respect to the more southern counties, that is Talbot, Dorchester, Caroline, Somerset, and Wor-

ester. The rivers abound with fish, crabs, and oysters. The soil here is of a good quality, and well adapted to raising tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; of the latter it is no uncommon thing to see a field of 100 or 150 acres. Sweet potatoes are also raised here in great plenty. The culture of tobacco is fast declining amongst the planters; as they find more profit in raising wheat, which always commands a ready market, and does not impoverish the land like tobacco. The exports from this part of the state are wheat of the first quality, tobacco, Indian corn, and great abundance of lumber. On the Western shore the soil is somewhat similar to the Eastern: It may perhaps, be a little more sandy, until you advance 20 or 25 miles in a N. W. direction, when the clay soil predominates, and the farmers generally attend more to raising wheat, flax, hemp, &c. The planters on that part of the bay S. of Baltimore, seldom raise much wheat, and even with some it is a rarity, as they generally prefer Indian corn to wheat, for the various purposes of supporting their families. Their richest lands they appropriate to raising tobacco, the cultivation of which some have carried to such excess, as to impoverish their plantations, and reduce themselves to a small pittance of woodland; but latterly some of them have seen their error, and are now become more fond of farming. Cotton is raised here by a few; it is short, and of an inferior quality; the stalks die with the frost. They manufacture it in their families, and though coarse, it serves many

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purposes instead of linen. The lands appropriated to tobacco and corn afford but little grass or herbage; milk and butter, of course, are scarce, and the last of an inferior quality. They have notwithstanding, great plenty of good beef, mutton and pork; the latter, when cured is not inferior to any in the world. They have also, in general, excellent gardens, which furnish a great variety of culinary roots and vegetables. In different parts of the state are extensive forests of pine barrens. The most common growth of trees is oaks of various kinds, gum, walnut, hickory, ash, chestnut, and various kinds of pine, &c. sassafras, magnolia, and several species of flowering shrubs, abound in many parts of the state. Their orchards are not surpassed by any on the continent, for the variety and excellence of their fruits. Several kinds of apples, pears, peaches, plumbs, besides 5 or 6 different kinds of cherries, are found on almost every plantation. Of their apples they generally make brandy and cider. Their peaches they also distil into brandy, which, when arrived at sufficient age, is preferred by many to the best Jamaica spirits.

This state abounds in mines of iron ore of the best quality. Furnaces and forges have been erected in 6 different counties, which manufacture pig, bar iron, hollow ware, cannon, stoves, weights, &c. to a large amount. Rye whisky is also manufactured in large quantities: in some places not less than 12,000 gallons have been produced from a single distillery in one year.

South of Annapolis is found a

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bank of oyster shells, which, when calcined, serve as a cement instead of lime. Wheat, Indian corn, and tobacco, are the staple commodities of the state. Tobacco is always cultivated in rows, in the following manner: The seed, which is black, and exceedingly small, is sown in beds of the richest mould, from 20 to 100 feet square; these the planters prepare the year before, by covering them with bramble. When the spring is so far advanced as to banish the apprehension of returning frost, they burn the bramble, and dig up the bed, mixing the warm ashes and earth together. After reducing the earth to fine mould, by a rake, the seed is sown, and about the beginning of May the young plants are sufficiently grown, when they are transplanted, and set at the distance of 3 or 4 feet from each other. They are frequently hilled, and kept continually free of weeds. When as many leaves have shot out as the stalk can nourish to advantage, the tops of the plants are broken off, which prevent their growing higher; they are carefully kept clear of worms, and the suckers, which grow out between the leaves, are broken off as soon as discovered, till the plants arrive at maturity, which is in August. The plants are then cut down, a peg driven into the stem, and hung up to cure, in large houses built for that purpose. After hanging up for a few weeks, the leaves sufficiently deaden, and become of a brown colour; the first moist weather that comes, they are stripped from the stalk, and tied into bundles of 6 or 8 leaves.

The bundles are put up into heaps, and remain for 8 or 10 days, till they sweat; when they are opened and dried, and again put up into heaps, &c. till they are sufficiently cured; and then packed up into hogsheads containing 800 or 1000 weight. An industrious person, may attend from 10,000 to 15,000 plants, and 6 acres of corn. About 6,000 good plants yield 1,000 pounds of tobacco.

Two articles are said to be peculiar to this state, viz. the kitefoot tobacco, which is produced at Elk ridge, on Patapsco river, and in different parts of the state. The kitefoot is only the second and third leaves from the ground, which are soon grown to maturity; they consequently absorb more of the solar rays; become of a brighter yellow than the others, and have less strength. The planters who are connoisseurs in tobacco, generally prefer the three leaves immediately above them. It is only the Europeans who prefer the kitefoot tobacco. The genuine white wheat is said to be also peculiar to this state. It grows in Talbot, Queen Anne, and Kent counties, on the Eastern shore. It is said to degenerate in other places. The trade of this state is carried on with the other states, the West Indies, and the different countries of Europe. To these countries are exported annually about 23,000 hogsheads of tobacco; large quantities of wheat, flour, pig and bar iron, lumber and corn, besides pork, butter, beans, and flaxseed in smaller quantities. In return are received sugar, coffee, spirits, wines, and clothing.

A summary of the value of exports from the state of Maryland, for 10 years.

years.	dolls. ct.
1790	1,945,899
1791	2,239,690 96
1792	2,623,808 33
1793	3,664,055 50
1794	5,686,190 50
1795	5,811,379 55
1796	9,201,315
1797	9,811,799
1798	12,746,190
1799	16,299,609
1800	12,834,543

Duties on salt imported into the State of Maryland, for 6 years successively, with the bounties on fish and salt provisions exported.

years.	doll. cts.	bounties doll. cts.
1793	23,847 42	158 40
1794	32,734 85	356 19
1795	16,792 48	231 67
1796	36,012 61	243 45
1797	27,909 ..	697 92
1798	47,393 ..	587 53

Amount of tonnage for 3 years, viz.

years.	tons.
1796	75,434
1797	87,003
1798	96,391

It appears, from a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the internal revenues of the state of Maryland, amounted, in seven years, to 363,772 dollars, and 54½ cents. In 1798, 35,349 dollars. 74 cents, arose from duties on domestic distilled spirits and stills; 7,662 dollars. 31 cents on sales at auction; 10,070 dollars. 64 cents on refined sugars; 9,394 dollars. on carriages; 4,935 dollars. on licences for retailing wines, &c. and 40,842 dollars. from stamps.

The following is an Alphabetical List of the Counties with their Length, Breadth, and Population, in 1790, and 1800.

Names.	Length.	Bread.	No. of Acres.	Free Persons.	Slaves.	Total in 1790.	No. of acr. to each person in 1790.	In 1800		Chief Towns.
								Slaves.	Persons.	
Allegany,	64	35	761,600	4,551	258	1,58	5	499	5,904	6,403
Ann Arundel,	55	26	416,000	12,468	10,130	22,598	18	4	9,760	12,863
Baltimore,	45	36	622,080	31,805	7,132	38,937	15	9	9,673	49,357
Calvert,	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	139,270	4,347	4,305	8,652	16	0	4,101	4,196
Caroline,	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	205,340	7,449	2,057	9,506	21	6	1,865	7,361
Cecil,	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	243,200	10,218	3,407	13,625	17	9	2,103	6,915
Charles,	27	27	258,180	10,528	10,085	20,613	12	5	9,558	9,614
Dorchester,	32	27	374,570	10,538	5,337	15,875	23	5	4,566	11,780
Frederick,	33	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	537,600	27,150	3,631	30,791	17	4	4,572	26,951
Harford,	28	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,920	11,559	3,417	14,976	15	8	4,264	13,362
Kent,	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	223,000	7,403	5,433	12,836	17	3	4,474	7,297
St. Mary's,	39	15	201,400	8,559	6,985	15,544	12	9	6,399	7,300
Montgomery,	30	22	356,320	11,973	6,030	18,003	19	7	6,288	8,770
Prince George,	41	23	346,880	10,160	11,176	21,334	16	2	12,191	8,994
Queen Anne,	22	22	229,720	8,789	6,674	15,463	14	8	6,517	8,340
Somerset,	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	315,350	8,540	7,070	15,610	20	1	7,432	9,826
Talbot,	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	201,800	8,307	4,779	13,084	15	4	4,775	8,661
Washington,	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	27	317,120	14,536	1,286	1,5822	20	0	2,200	16,450
Worcester,	31	26	416,000	7,804	3,836	11,640	35	7	4,398	11,972
Total,			6,402,350	216,692	6,026	103,026	319,728		107,707	241,885

Note. In calculating the number of acres in the whole state, we included the rivers and islands, but not the Chesapeake Bay. It appears from this calculation, there are 2,002 acres to each inhabitant of the state.

The most numerous religious denominations in this state are the Episcopalian, Roman Catholics, and Methodists; besides these there are Presbyterians, German Calvinists, and Lutherans, Quakers, Baptists, Menonites, and Nicolites. The citizens of this state, except in the towns, dwell on plantations, containing from 100 to 1,000 acres; a few individuals possess more, but plantations of three, four, or five hundred acres are the most common. Their dwelling houses in the lower counties, generally stand upon some eminence, with a kitchen at a distance, and perhaps eight or ten small houses for various purposes, which give an air of consequence to the place. Their dwellings are mostly of wood, two stories high, which some have painted, either with Spanish brown or yellow ochre. A few of late have erected their dwellings of brick. But what is a little singular, although many of the planters in the lower counties have ten, twelve, or fifteen houses on their plantations, yet not one of these is appropriated to shelter their cows and farming horses, from the severity of the winters; for the winters here are not so mild but a shelter is necessary.—It is shameful, nay inhuman, to see these poor half-starved animals shivering with cold, behind some fence, or collected round the fodder house, with countenances fully expressive of their sufferings, and not furnish them with a necessary covering. The upper counties, however, act very differently in this respect. Although the citizens of this state live more remote from each other than the citizens of the northern states;

yet a social and friendly intercourse prevails amongst them. Generally in their conversation, they are polite, gay, and affable. Morse has asserted in his geography, of the citizens of this state, that "you do not find that attention paid to dress which decency and propriety have rendered necessary." This, certainly, is a malicious representation; thousands of them live in a style of elegance, with which he was unacquainted, until he travelled through the states. In no state of the Union do the inhabitants go cleaner in their persons, or live more comfortably and neatly in their families.—Possessing, in general, that delicacy of mind which is the true source of politeness and gentility—he who practices either will seldom fail of being well received amongst them.

The legislative power of this state is lodged in the Senate and House of Delegates, and the executive authority in a governor and executive council. The house of delegates is elected annually on the 1st Monday in October, and is composed of four members from each county; two from Annapolis, and two from Baltimore. They meet on the 1st Monday of November. The Senate is appointed by electors chosen by the people; each county choosing two electors, Baltimore and Annapolis each one. It consists of fifteen members, nine from the Western, and six from the Eastern shore. They are chosen every fifth year. The governor presides in council during office, and has a casting vote; and in case of vacancy the oldest counsellor acts as governor, but must immediately convene the legislature for a new election. The

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governor at the time of his election must be above 25 years of age, have resided more than 5 years in the state, and be worth £.5000. He can only be elected 3 years in 7. The Senators and counsellors must be above 25 years of age, and have resided in the state above 3 years, and the latter be freeholders of lands and tenements, to the value of above £.1000, real and personal estate. The delegates and electors of senators must be above 21 years of age, have resided more than a year in their respective counties, and be worth above £.500. Voters for delegates, &c. must be above 21 years, being citizens, and have resided in the county for one year. The governor with the council has the appointment of all civil and military officers, except the treasurers, auditors, and loan-officers, who are appointed by the house of delegates; also assessors, constables and overseers of the poor.

MARY'S ST. a large, navigable river of Georgia, which flows from a lake in a large swamp or marsh, called Ouaquaphenegaw; thence meandering nearly in an E. course, for about 250 miles, through an extensive pine forest, enters the ocean between Amelia Island on the S. and Talbot's Island on the N. It has a gentle current, and about 60 miles from the sea, it is 100 yards broad, and ten feet deep. This river forms part of the southern boundary of the United States.

MARY, ST. a port of entry of Georgia, situated on St. Mary's river, a few miles above its confluence with the ocean. It is a small place, and although a port

of entry, it carries on no trade. It is 112 miles S. of Savanna, and 1054 from Philadelphia. Lat. 30° 45'. N. lon. 5. 4. W.

MARY'S, ST. a county of Maryland, containing 201,400 acres. It is bounded N. by Patuxent river, which separates it from Calvert county, N. W. by Charles, S. by Potowmac, which divides it from Virginia, and E. by the Chesapeake bay. It is 39 miles from S. E. to N. W. and 15 from S. W. to N. E. Contains 8,559 free persons and 6,985 slaves. Chief produce tobacco, and Indian corn. Capital, Leonard town.

MARY'S, ST. a branch of the Miami of lake Erie.

MARYSVILLE, a post town of Knox county, Tennessee, 561 miles from Washington city.

MARYVILLE, a town of Tennessee, in Blount county, containing in 1800, 65 free inhabitants, and 6 slaves.

MASCOMY, a pond in the S. W. part of Grafton county, New Hampshire. It is situated in the towns of Lebanon and Enfield; and appears to have been formerly larger than at present.

MASCOUTENS, an Indian nation in the Indian territory, between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Their warriors it is reckoned amount to 400.

MASENA, a township of Oneida county, New York, containing, in 1800, 102 inhabitants.

MASON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by the Ohio, which divides it from the Indiana territory, E. by Sandy river, which separates it from Kenbawa county, in Virginia, S. by Fleming county, N. W. by Harrison, and

W. by Scott and Bourbon counties. It is 95 miles long, and 40 broad. On the S. W. side are several mountains. In 1800, it contained 9,202 free inhabitants, and 1,603 slaves. It is watered by a number of creeks, that fall into Sandy river and the Ohio.

MASON, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, adjoining Massachusetts on the S. It was incorporated in 1768, is 70 miles W. of Portsmouth, 50 N. W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 922 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,179.

MASSAC, a small town of Randolph county, Indiana Territory, containing, in 1800, 90 inhabitants.

MASSAC, a Fort built by the French, on the N side of the Ohio, 46 miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and 13 below the mouth of Tennessee river. It is garrisoned with a detachment of about 62 soldiers. See Fort Massac.

MASSACHUSETTS, STATE OF, situated between 41. 32. and 42. 52. N. Lat. 1. 42. and 5. 2. E. Lon. Its greatest length from E. to W. is 156 miles, and 93 in breadth from N. to S. In the comprehension of Lat. we do not include the islands of Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, &c. as some geographers do in giving the breadth of the state; we only give terra firma, or the main land, and consider the islands distinct, although under the same jurisdiction. This state is bounded E. by the ocean, W. by New York, N. by New Hampshire, and S. by Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and the Atlantic.

Massachusetts contains 7,981 square miles, equal to 5,107,840

acres; that is 1,348 acres to each inhabitant, in 1790, or 4,746 persons to each square mile. Morse allows 60 inhabitants to each square mile, and the Rev. Mr. Freeman of Boston, 42. We are persuaded they are erroneous. Morse multiplies the length and breadth of the state into each other as if it were a square or parallelogram; but it is neither. Here arises his error.

The western part of the state is considerably mountainous and hilly; of the mountains there are three extensive ranges, which pass through it from Connecticut into New Hampshire and Vermont. They commence in Connecticut in different ranges of elevated hills, which have been mentioned under that article, beside these there are the Blue hills in Suffolk county, the Sugar loaves, Coyshills, Mt. Tom, and Wachusett mountain in Worcester county; the latter is about 2,989 feet above the level of the sea. West of Connecticut river, the lands are better calculated for raising wheat than in other parts of the state. The chief rivers are Connecticut, Housetoneck, or Stratford, Deerfield, Westfield, Ware, Blakstone, Taunton, Charles, Merrimack, Ipswich, Concord, and Nashua; besides a few others, of less note.

In this state are found a variety of soils; near the sea coast in many places, it is sandy and barren, but in the interior parts clay, gravel, loam, and marle, are the most common. However various the soil is, it is capable of yielding generally plentiful crops of Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, field beans, peas, and several kinds of fruit, as apples, pears, peaches,

plumbs, cherries, &c. The average produce of good lands, well cultivated, has been estimated at 40 bushels of corn per acre, 30 of barley, 20 of wheat, 30 of rye, and 100 of potatoes. In this state are found mines of iron ore; copper ore has been also found, and several mines of black lead, white pipe clay; red and yellow ochres, are met with in different places; likewise marble, and several quarries of limestone. Several mineral springs have been discovered in different parts of the state, but none of them has proved so efficacious in any particular case, as to attract the attention of the invalid, or merit his confidence. The natural growth of Massachusetts differs but little from New Hampshire or Connecticut. The *asclepias* or silk weed, is found here. Its pods contain a fine white down, which when carded and spun, makes very good wick yarn. There is no state in the Union has made such rapid progress in manufactures as this. In short, there are few of the articles which are essentially necessary, and minister to the comfort and convenience of life, that are not manufactured here. As they will be noticed in their proper places, we think there is nothing further necessary to be said respecting them at present.

Massachusetts distilled of spirits in 1 year, ending June 30, 1796, 1,479,509 gallons from foreign materials; and 11,490 gallons from domestic materials. The duty arising on these amounted

to 148,769 dollars 36 cents, from this sum, 47,798 dollars and 52 cents, were allowed on exportation. That year the duty on sales at auction amounted to 6,100 dollars and 45 cents, on refined sugar, 7,165 dollars and 36 cents, on carriages 6,395 dollars, on retailers licenses, &c. 12,365 dollars. After deducting salaries, compensations, incidental expenses, &c. the nett amount was 173,090 dollars and 71 cents. In the year ending 30th of June, 1798, the duty on spirits distilled, &c. amounted to 162,173 dollars and 94 cents, on refined sugar, 3,954 dollars and 11 cents, on retailers licenses, 11,990 dollars, on sales at auction, 3,585 dollars and 81 cents, and on carriages, 11,459 dollars and 15 cents. Total, 133,163 dollars and 16 cents. In the year ending the 30th of June, 1799, the duty arising from stamps, amounted to 35,817 dollars and 85 cents.

The staple commodities are fish, beef, and lumber. The climate of this state differs but little from Connecticut and Rhode Island. W. N. W. and S. W. winds are the most prevalent. The weather is less variable than in the middle states. The extremes of heat and cold, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, are from 20, below 0, to 100, above 0. Slight frosts have been known in every month of the year. In this state are 400 Congregational churches, 84 of Baptists, 16 of Episcopalians 10 of Quakers, 4 of Presbyterians, 2 Universalists, 1 of Roman Catholics.

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A TABLE containing the number of COUNTIES in the STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, with the number of TOWNSHIPS, DWELLINGS &c. in each COUNTY, in 1790; also the PAY of the REPRESENTATIVES and PROPORTION which each COUNTY paid in 1800, of a tax of 133,435 dollars, 13 cents; likewise the POPULATION.

COUNTIES.	TOWNSHIPS.	Dwellings.	Families.	Males.	Females.	All other free persons.	Total number in 1790.	Total number in 1800.	Senators.	Representatives' pay for 1799. DOLLARS.	Proportion of a tax of 133,435 dols. 13cts†.	CHIEF TOWNS.
Barnstable,	13	2,343	2,889	8,297	8,685	372	17,354	19,293	1	430	2,773	Barnstable.
Berkshire,	30	4,476	4,899	15,159	14,809	323	30,291	33,885	5	1,110	6,955	42 Lenox.
Bristol,	15	4,514	5,541	14,906	16,074	729	31,709	33,880	1	920	7,197	9 Taunton.
Dukes,	3	0,558	1,536	1,696	33	3,265	3,118	*	38	731	39 Edgarton.	
Effex,	23	7,644	10,883	26,825	30,200	880	57,913	61,196	3	2,264	17,819	58 Salem.
Hampshire,	62	9,181	9,617	30,131	29,090	451	59,681	72,432	4	2,272	14,980	14 Northampton.
Middlesex,	42	5,998	7,580	20,646	21,494	597	42,737	46,928	3	2,932	13,956	11 Cambridge & Concord.
Nantucket,	1	0,872	2,209	2,301	110	4,620	5,617	1	138	888	47 Nantucket.	
Norfolk,	22	3,546	4,163	11,550	12,085	243	23,898	27,216	3	1,120	8,503	62 Dedham.
Plymouth,	15	4,240	5,173	14,034	14,998	503	29,535	30,075	2	1,136	7,932	8 Plymouth.
Suffolk,	4	2,809	3,875	9,155	11,929	813	20,977	28,015	2	978	13,177	8 Boston.
Worcester,	49	8,613	9,729	28,294	28,104	409	56,807	61,129	4	3,618	16,966	11 Worcester.
TOTAL,	278	54,377	65,779	182,742	190,582	5,463	337,8,787	422,845	26	16,856	111,880	28

* Nantucket and Dukes county send one Senator only.

† Of this sum the district of Maine paid, in 1799, 21,554 dollars and 85 cents.

‡ In 1763, the population was 252,517; in 1783, 357,510, an increase of 104,993 in 20 years--8 of these the country was engaged in war.

Note.--Slavery was abolished some years ago, by an act of the Legislature.

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A summary of the value of exports from the state of Massachusetts,
for 9 years

Years.	Dolls. Cts.	Years.	Dolls.
1791 . . .	2,519,650 52	1796 . . .	9,949,345
1792 . . .	2,888,104 48	1797 . . .	7,502,047
1793 . . .	3,375,346 99	1798 . . .	8,639,252
1794 . . .	5,292,441 20	1799 . . .	11,421,591
1795 . . .	7,117,907 28	1801 . . .	14,870,556

A statement of the tonnage of Massachusetts, and the District of Maine, for 3 years

Years.	Tonn. of Massachusetts. tons.	Ton. of Maine. tons.	Total. Tons. 95ths.
1796	211,970 94	65,798 62	277,769 61
1797	216,671 12	67,399 15	284,070 27
1798	215,175 22	96,260 79	281,436 06

A statement of the amount of Duty on Salt imported into the State of Massachusetts, with the Allowances made to Vessels employed in the Fisheries, and the Bounties on Fish and salted Provisions, exported for 6 years

Years.	Duty on Salt imported. Dolls. Cts.	Allow. to vessl. empl. in the fisheries. Dolls. Cts.	Bounty on fish and salt provisions exptd. Dolls. Cts.
1793	68,640 75	67,887 80	7,835 76
1794	99,506 03	87,712 40	6,249 19
1795	115,424 24	62,908 24	5,827 20
1796	134,950 92	74,049 89	7,255 61
1797	101,203	77,049 92	5,080 68
1798	173,279	88,683 92	8,140 60

The militia, agreeably to the present arrangement, consists of 9 divisions, 19 brigades, 79 regiments of infantry, 11 squadrons of cavalry, and 8 battallions of artillery. The whole amount of the several corps is about 50,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and 1,500 artillery. These are composed of men between 18 and 45 years of age; besides which the corps de reserve, consisting of such as are between 40 and 60, amount to about 2,500 men.

The legislature, according to the constitution, consists of a se-

nate and house of representatives, which, together with the governor, are elected annually by the people. The senators on the 1st Monday in April, and the representatives in May, at least 10 days previous to the last Tuesday in the month, and being the day of the legislature's meeting. The votes for the governor and lieutenant governor, are taken on the first Monday in April. The qualifications of a governor or lieutenant governor, are seven years residence in the state, £1,000 freehold estate, and pro-

fession of the Christian religion; a senator, 5 years residence, an inhabitant of the district for which he is elected, and £.300 freehold, or £.600 personal estate; of a representative, 1 year's residence in the town wherein he is chosen, and £.100 freehold, or £.200 personal estate. Voters must be 21 years of age, have freeholds of the annual income of £.3, or personal estate to the value of £.60. Every corporate town containing 150 rateable polls, elect 1 representative; containing 375, 2; containing 600, 3; and so on, 1 for every 225 rateable polls, as the towns increase. From the persons returned as senators and counsellors, which are 40 in number, 9 are annually elected, by joint ballot of both houses, to constitute a council for advising the governor, in the execution of his office. He is, during office, president of the council, and the lieutenant governor a member. All judicial officers, the attorney and solicitor generals, sheriffs, coroners, and registers of probate, are nominated, and with the advice and consent of the council appointed by the governor. The secretary, treasurer, and receiver general, the commissary general, and notaries public, are elected annually by a joint ballot of both houses. Major generals are also appointed by both houses, but not annually. Brigadiers by the field officers of their brigades; field officers by the captains and subalterns of their regiments; and captains and subalterns by the privates. The governor appoints the adjutant general. The judges hold their offices during good behaviour. The judges of the supreme court

are justices of the peace throughout the state. The treasurer and receiver general may not be elected more than 5 years successively. Justices of the peace hold their commission for 7 years, but it may be renewed after that period.

MASSACHUSETTS, FORT, in the N. W. corner of the state of that name, in Berkshire county, 19 miles E. of Lansingburg. Lat. 42. 41. 30 N.

MASSACRE, a little island of W. Florida, 10 miles from the main land.

MASSEY'S TOWN, on the Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, in the N. W. Territory

MASSEY'S CROSS ROADS, in Kent county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, 5 miles S. E. of Georgetown Cross-roads, and 3 N. of Bridgetown.

MASSINGALES, in Sullivan county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, 437 miles from Washington city.

MASSAPEE, a township of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1800, 155 inhabitants.

MASTIGON, a river which rises in the Indiana Territory, thence running in a W. course falls into Lake Michigan. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth.

MATAFANY, a small creek of Maryland in Prince George's county. It runs E. and falls into the Patuxent river, about 2 miles above Nottingham.

MATHEWS, a county of Virginia, 18 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. It is bounded W. by Gloucester, N. by Middlesex county; E. by the Chesapeake, and S. by Mobjack bay. This county having been created from Glou-

celter, in 1790, its census is included in that county. In 1800 it contained 3,002 free persons, and 2,804 slaves.

MATILDA, a little town of Virginia, on the S. W. side of the Potowmac, near the great falls.

MATINICUS, a cluster of islands on the coast of Maine, near Penobscot bay. Lat. 43° 56' N. lon. 6° 53' E.

MATHIAS POINT, on the S. side of the Potomac, in Virginia. It is opposite to Thomas's Point, on the N. at W. entrance of Port Tobacco river.

MATOMKIN POINT, in Virginia, on the S. side of the Potomac, about 15 miles above Mathias Point, and S. E. of Nanjemoy river, in Charles county Maryland.

MATTAPANY, a navigable river of Virginia, which rises in Spotsylvania county, and running a S. E. course, unites with the Pamunkey, and forms York river. It is navigable in loaded flats about 70 miles.

MATTATUCK, in Suffolk county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 345 miles from Washington city.

MATTAWOMAN RUN, a tributary stream of the Potomac, in the state of Maryland. It rises partly between Prince George and Charles' county, and becoming the divisional line of those two counties, meanders generally in a S. W. course and falls into the Potomac, at Indian Point, about 10 miles below Mount Vernon.

MATTER, a small river of Virginia. It falls into the Potomac, S. of Severn Point, on the Western Shore of Maryland, in Charles county, and about 15 miles above Machodick river.

MAURICE, a navigable river of New Jersey. It rises in Gloucester county, and running S. falls into the Delaware bay. It is navigable 20 miles, in vessels of 100 tons.

MAXATAWNY, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 928 free persons and 1 slave.

MAY, CAPE, see CAPE MAY.

MAYFIELD, a township of New York, in Montgomery county, incorporated in 1793. In 1796, 126 of the inhabitants were electors; and, in 1800, it contained 874 free persons, and 2 slaves.

MAYLICK, a salt spring of Kentucky, in Mason county, 9 miles S. S. W. of Washington. It is on a branch of Licking river.

MAYO, a river which rises in Patrick county, Virginia, and, running southerly, passes into Rockingham county, North Carolina, and falls into Dan river. It is about 50 yards wide at its mouth.

MAYSVILLE, a post town of Kentucky, in Mason county, on the S. side of the Ohio, at the mouth of Limestone creek. In 1800 it contained 121 free persons, and 16 slaves. It is 484 miles from Washington city.

M'CONNELSTOWN, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, 119 miles from Washington city.

M'FARLANDS, a post office of Lunenburg county, Virginia, 219 miles from Washington city.

M'KEESTOWN, is situated on the E. side of the Monongahela, at the mouth of Youghiogany river. In 1800 it contained 137 inhabitants. It is 10 miles from Pittsburgh.

M'KEAN, a county of Pennsylvania, established in 1804, includ-

ing the N. W. end of Lycoming county. It is 44 miles from N. to S. and 44 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by the state of New York, E. by Potter county, W. by Warren, S. W. by Jefferson, and S. by Clearfield. Towards the south the lands are much elevated, as the creeks and rivers flow N. S. W. N. W. & W. The principal are, the Allegany river, and its head branches, which run N. The north branch of Sinemahoning and its tributary streams, which flow in various directions, but all inclining to the south. The head waters of Toby's creek, which incline to the S. W. Kenzuaw creek which runs to the N. W. and Tanuungwant creek, flowing N. passes into the state of New York, and falls into the Allegany.

MEAD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Crawford county, containing, in 1800, 1,547 free persons, and 4 slaves.

MEADOWS, a little river of the district of Maine. It falls into Casco bay.

MEADVILLE, a handsome post town of Pennsylvania and the capital of Crawford county, pleasantly situated on the E. side of French creek, near the mouth of Kasawago creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 70 houses, a court house, and jail. A college is now erecting, which it is expected will be finished this year. It has a number of very handsome dwellings. It is 37 miles S. of Presqu' Isle, 25 N. W. of Franklin, and 347 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 37'. N. Long. 5. 1. W.

MECKLENBERG, a rich populous county of Virginia, bounded N. by Lunenburg, N. W. by

Charlotte, S. by the state of N. Carolina, E. by Brunswick, and W. by Hallifax. It contained in 1790, 14,733 inhabitants, of whom 6,762 are slaves; and in 1800, 8,332 free persons, & 8,676 slaves.

MECKLENBURG, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina, bounded W. and N. W. by Lincoln, N. by Cabarrus, S. E. by Anson, and S. by the state of S. Carolina. It contained in 1790, 9,792 free inhabitants, and 1,603 slaves, and in 1800, 8,386 free persons, and 1,931 slaves. Chief town, Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG, a small post town of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, 395 miles from Philadelphia, and 246 from Washington city.

MEDFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, incorporated in 1650. It is 20 miles from Boston, and 486 from Washington city; and contained, in 1790, 731 inhabitants, and in 1800, 745.

MEDFORD, a post town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on Mystic river, 4 miles N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1630, and contained, in 1790, 1,029 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,114. Large quantities of bricks are made here. It is 352 miles from Philadelphia.

MEDOROSTA, a lake in the district of Maine, within 8 miles of Lower Canada.

MEDUNCOOK a township of Lincoln county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 380 inhabitants.

MEDWAY, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, containing, in 1790, 1,035 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,050. It is situated on Charles river, 25 miles

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from Boston. Here is a post office, which is 446 miles from Washington city.

MEDWAY, a settlement of Liberty county, Georgia, 30 miles S. of Savannah. The ancestors of the inhabitants emigrated from the neighbourhood of Boston, about the year 1700, settled at Dorchester in S. Carolina, from which their descendants removed to Medway about 1750.

MEHERRIN, a small river of Virginia, which rises in Charlotte county, and running an E. by S. course, several miles, nearly parallel to Nottaway river; thence crossing the North Carolina boundary five times, unites with the Nottaway, and forms the Chowan.

M'KESENSBURG, a town of Adams county, Pennsylvania, containing about 30 dwellings. It is situated on Tom's creek, a branch of Monocasy river, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York.

MELETUCEUNK, a small river of New-Jersey, in Monmouth county.

MEMORONECK, a small stream in New York, W. of Byram river. It falls into Long Island Sound.

MEMPHREMAGOG, a lake about 40 miles long, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, intersected by the N. boundary line of Vermont. The greater part of the lake is in Canada. It receives from Vermont 3 considerable streams, and communicates with the St. Lawrence by the river St. Francis.

MENDHAM, a township of New Jersey, in Morris county. It is 6 miles W. of Morristown.

MENDON, a post town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1667, and containing, in 1790, 1,555 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,628. It is well

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supplied with streams, on which are several mills. Mendon is 37 miles S. W. of Boston, 295 from Philadelphia, and 435 from Washington city.

MERCER, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Franklin, N. E. by Woodford, E. by Gerrard, S. by Lincoln, and W. by Nelson. In 1800 it contained 7,073 free persons, and 2,169 slaves.

MERCER, a county of Pennsylvania, established by an act of the legislature in the winter session of 1800. It was taken from Alleghany county. Mercer is bounded N. by Crawford, E. by Venango, S. E. by Butler, S. by Beaver, and W. by the state of Ohio. It is $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ broad, containing 641,720 acres, and in 1800, 3,223 free persons, and 5 slaves. The principal creeks are Neshannock, Shenango, and Py-matuning.

MERCER, the chief town of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, near Neshannock creek. It stands upon an elevated situation, and was established in 1804. It contains about 40 dwellings, a courthouse, and jail; and is about 60 miles from Pittsburg.

MEREDITH, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1760. It contained in 1790, 881 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,609. It is on the S. W. side of Winipigeogee lake, 70 miles N. W. of Portsmouth.

MEREDITH, a post town of Delaware county, New York, containing, in 1800, 213 inhabitants. It is 456 miles from Washington city.

MERIMEG, a river of Louisiana. It joins the Mississippi below the Missouri.

MERION, UPPER & LOWER, two townships of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The only townships in that county, S. of the Schuylkill. Upper Merion contained, in 1800, 993 inhabitants, including 3 slaves; and Lower Merion 1,422, including 3 slaves; also 9 paper mills, 7 of which are on Mill creek, besides 3 grist mills, 3 saw mills, and a forge on the same creek.

MERO, a district of the state of Tennessee, bounded N. by the state of Kentucky, S. E. S. and S. W. by lands unpurchased from the Indians. It is 146 miles from E. to W. and 61 from N. to S. It is divided into seven counties, viz. Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Smith, Wilson, and Williamson, and contained, in 1790 upwards of 14,500 inhabitants, and in 1800, 24,109 free persons, and 8,074 slaves. It is well watered by Cumberland river, which passes nearly through the middle of it, besides several other rivers that empty into the Cumberland, as Red river, Harpath, Stones river, and Cany fork. The lands in this district are represented as equal in fertility to any on the western waters; and the climate serene and healthy. Chief town, Nashville.

MERICICK, a post office of Queen's county, New York, 270 miles from Washington city.

MERRIMACK, a large river of New Hampshire; which rises in Mooselock mountain, Grafton county, and running nearly a due S. course about 50 miles, under the name of Penigewasset, it then receives the Winipifogee, a short river which flows from a lake of that name; thence pursuing a S.

by E. course nearly 60 miles, passes into Massachusetts; when turning to the S. E. arrives at the township of Almsbury; presently winding to the E. enters the Atlantic ocean, and forms the harbour of Newbury port. In its course it is extremely crooked, and in many places confined by steep and rugged precipices. As it descends a long way through a rough, broken, hilly, and mountainous country, it has a great number of cataracts or falls. It is navigable to Mitchell's Eddy, about 20 miles. The bar which extends across the mouth of this river, is a great inconvenience to the navigation; there are 16 feet water upon it at common tides. Government, in 1787, granted a sum for the erection of two light houses; they are of wood, and so constructed as to be removed at pleasure, to conform to the shifting of the bar; by bringing them in a line, as the only necessary rule for mariners approaching the harbour, where there is a bold shore and good anchorage. Large quantities of ship timber, and the various articles of lumber, &c. are brought down the river having been, in 1793, rendered, by means of locks, navigable in boats to Concord. In the spring and summer, salmon, shad, and alewives, are caught in great plenty, which are either pickled and shipped to the West Indies, or used as bait in the cod fishery. Several bridges have been erected over this river, one about two miles above Newbury, another at Haverhill, which was completed in 1794, a third at Amuskeag falls, one at Patucket falls, and another between Methuen and Andover. In 1791

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a canal was cut from this river, at Salisbury, through the marshes, to Hampton, which is 8 miles, and opens a safe and easy communication with the ocean. Another canal is partly finished, from Chelmsford to Boston harbour. See MIDDLESEX CANAL.

MERRIMACK, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, containing in 1790, 819 inhabitants, and in 1800, 926. It is on the S. side of Souhegan river, 55 miles from Portsmouth, and was incorporated in 1746.

MERRY-MEETING BAY, the most S. easterly arm of Winipiseogee lake, in Strafford county, New Hampshire.

MERRY-MEETING BAY, in the district of Maine, between the counties of Kennebeck, and Cumberland, is formed by the confluence of Androscoggin, and Kennebeck rivers, a few miles from the sea. A canal is cut from the bay, about a mile, to Stephen's river.

MESHOPPEN, a creek of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It falls, in a W. course into the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

MESSASAGUES, a nation of Indians, between Lake Superior and Huron.

MESSERSBURG, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, 86 miles from Washington city.

METAL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, containing, in 1800, 825 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

METHUEN, a township of Massachusetts, including the N. W. end of Essex county, on the N. side of the Merrimack. It was incorporated in 1725, and con-

tained in 1790, 1,297 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,253.

METICK, and MENHEGEN, two small Islands on the coast of Lincoln county, Maine. They contained in 1800, 43 inhabitants.

MEXICANO, a river of Louisiana, which in a S. E. course falls into the Gulf of Mexico, at Cabo du Nord.

MEXICO, a township of Herkimer county, in New York, incorporated in 1796. It contained, in 1790, 60 inhabitants, and in 1800, 240 free persons, and 1 slave.

MIAMI OF THE LAKES, a navigable river, which is formed of two principal branches, one rising N. the other S. After running several miles, they unite at the Miami village; thence winding to the N. E. empty into the most western extremity of Lake Erie. The N. branch of this river flows from a small lake or pond, and communicates with St. Joseph's river by a portage of 15 miles. Near the head of this branch, is a great number of ponds. A southern branch of this river communicates with the great Miami, by a portage of 5 miles.

MIAMI, GREAT, a large navigable river of the State of Ohio. It is formed of two principal branches that rise near Sandusky and the Miami of the lakes; thence pursuing a S. S. W. course, falls into the Ohio, at the great bend, about 551 miles below Pittsburg, and 34 below the Little Miami. This river is 200 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio. At the Piccawee towns, about 75 miles from its mouth, it is contracted to the breadth of 30 yards; notwithstanding, it is

navigable in loaded batteaux 50 miles higher. The portage from the navigable waters of its East branch to Sandusky river is nine miles, and from its West branch to the Miami of the lakes, is only five. The channel is stony, and the current generally swift.

MIAMI LITTLE, a river of the state of Ohio. It empties into the Ohio, in a S. S. W. direction, about 510 miles below Pittsburg, and 126 below Sciota river. It is about seventy yards wide at its mouth. Its whole course is about 70 miles. The lands on this river are of a good quality, and generally so elevated as to prevent the overflowing of the water.

MIAMIS, a hostile tribe of Indians, estimated by Dodge, in 1770, at 300. Their present number, according to the best information, does not amount to more than 200 warriors. They reside between the head waters of the Miami and Fort St. Joseph, on St. Joseph's river,

MIAMIS BAY, in Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Miami of the Lakes.

MICHIGAN, the largest and most considerable lake in the United States. It is situated partly in the Indiana territory, between 42. and 45. 5. N. Lat. 6. 15. and 11. 36. W. Lon. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 214 miles, and breadth from E. to W. 64, containing, according to Mr. Hutchins, 10,368,000 acres. It communicates with lake Huron on the E. by a strait 6 miles in breadth, called Michilimackinac. In this lake are several kinds of fish; among these are trout of a superior quality, weighing from

20 to 60 pounds, and some have been taken in the straits, of 100 lb. It receives several considerable rivers, which we have described under their respective names. It is navigable in ships of burthen. On the W. side of the lake is the Bay des Puans, upwards of 80 miles in length, and about 24 in breadth, containing about 1,216,000 acres. The bay extends nearly parallel to the lake, and communicates with it on the N. W. by a strait several miles wide, in which is a large island, and several small ones. About 30 miles S. of Bay des Puans is lake Winnebago, with which it communicates. It is several miles in circumference, and receives Crocodile, Fox river, &c. considerable streams from the S.

MICHIGAN, a territory of the United States, established by an act of Congress, passed in the winter of 1804 and 1805. It was formerly included in the N. W. and afterwards in the Indiana Territory. The boundaries are a due N. line from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan, thence S. E. by the divisional line which separates the British possessions in upper Canada, passing through Lakes Huron and St. Clair, to Lake Erie, E. by Lake Erie, and S. by a due E. and W. line, extending from the most southerly point of Lake Michigan. The most considerable rivers are Miami of Lake Erie, St. Joseph's river, which falls into Lake Michigan, and Rosine, which falls into Miami Bay, which includes the W. end of Lake Erie. This territory contains a large proportion of rich lands. The principal places are Detroit and Michili-

mackinac. See INDIANA TERRITORY.

MICHILIMACKINAC, a small fortified island, lying on the S. side of the straits of that name, between Lakes Michigan and Huron, contiguous to the latter. It is about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, and about 150 feet in height, above the surface of the Lake. The little islands in the vicinity, are about the same height. The island is an entire bed of limestone, gravel, marine shells, and pebbles, which appear to be much rounded by the attrition of the waters, at some remote period. From the vast quantities of lava, and the stones that are dug up, having the appearance of once being in a state of fusion, many believe that these have been produced at some early period, by a volcanic eruption. The oldest inhabitants, say that the water has receded several feet from the shores, since they first settled on the island. The most remarkable curiosities are two caves, one at the foot of a pyramidal rock, about 80 feet in height, and 35 in diameter at its base. The rock stands upon a plain, and is detached from every other rock, or eminence. The other cave is formed in the side of a hill. These caves contain a great many human bones, of large dimensions; and it is supposed they were the burying place in former times of the aborigines. There are likewise two natural arches, which attract the attention of strangers. They resemble more the Gothic order, than any of the other orders of architecture. One is eighty feet high, the other forty. They appear to be formed by some violent revolution in nature.

The island has no harbour, but a semi-circular road, secured partly from the waves, by a little island. Michilimackinac is defended by a fort, built upon a precipice 100 feet in height. The situation being so lofty, there is a delightful view of the lakes, adjacent country, and town of Michilimackinac, nearly situated at its base. The town contains about 70 dwellings, and a Roman Catholic church. Nearly one-half of the houses are uninhabited during autumn and winter; but this being the grand rendezvous of the Indian traders, who barter ammunition, blankets, &c. with the Indians for their skins and furs, the town is crowded in the spring and summer. The inhabitants are principally French and Scotch. The poorer class live meanly; their chief diet being fish, without either bread, butter, pork, or vegetables; some purchase a little corn from the natives. The lakes abound in a variety of fish, of the most delicious flavour. Half a pint of water, and a pint of rum will purchase a trout, often weighing from 5 to 40 pounds. The Indians, on the main land, manufacture considerable quantities of maple sugar, which they bring into the island, and sell from 6 to 7 dollars per hundred. In the spring and summer there are from two to three hundred Indians, who daily visit the island. On the approach of winter, they retire to their villages, gather in their corn, which has been cultivated by the squaws, that they left behind for that purpose, and towards Christmas proceed to their hunting grounds, between the lakes, and the waters of the Mississippi. The United States main-

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tain a small garrison in the Fort. Michilimackinac is 250 miles N. N. W. of Detroit, and 974 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 45. 30. N. lon. 9. 55. W.

MICHILIMAKINAC, LITTLE, a small river of the Indiana territory, which falls into the Illinois river, in a N. W. direction, about 13 miles below the Illinois lake.

MICHILIMACKINAC, STRAITS, of, extend from N. E. to S. W. connecting the Lakes Huron and Michigan.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 40 miles S. E. of Boston. It has several ponds, in some of which are large beds of iron ore, which is dragged up with instruments similar to oyster dredges. A man can drag up half a ton in a day, but formerly he could drag up 2 tons. The inhabitants make large quantities of nails; sheet iron is also made here. Middleborough was incorporated in 1669, and contained in 1790, 4,520 inhabitants, of whom about 30 were Indians, and in 1800, 4,558. Here is a post office, 470 miles from Washington city.

MIDDLEBROOK, in Augusta county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 186 miles from Washington city.

MIDDLEBURGH, a post town of Loudon county, Virginia, 179 miles from Philadelphia, and 47 from Washington city.

MIDDLEBURG, a post town of Vermont, and capital of Addison county. It is situated on Otter river, at the falls, and contained, in 1790, about 400 dwellings, 150 of which are within 200 rods of the falls, and all of them within view, and in 1800, 1,268 inhabitants. Here are 3 grist mills,

4 saw mills, an iron and card manufactory, a jail, and an elegant court house. It is 32 miles N. of Rutland, 70 N. W. of Windsor, and 511 from Washington city.

MIDDLEBURG, a post office of Nelson county, Kentucky, 603 miles from Washington city.

MIDDLEBURG, a township of Schoharie county, New York, containing, in 1800, 1,694 free inhabitants, and 137 slaves.

MIDDLE-CREEK, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. It rises at the foot of Jack's mountain, and running E. falls into the Susquehanna, nearly 8 miles below Sunbury. It is fed by several tributary streams; and on its banks are some valuable plantations.

MIDDLE CREEK, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, is a branch of Cocalico creek. It rises in the Canewago Hills, and runs S. Near the heads of this creek are large quantities of iron ore, which is manufactured into pig and bar iron.

MIDDLE CREEK, a branch of the Monocacy. It rises in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and runs S. into Maryland.

MIDDLEFIELD, a township of Otsego county, New York. In 1800, it contained, 1,042 free persons, and 2 slaves.

MIDDLE HERO, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont. In 1800, it contained 611 inhabitants.

MIDDLE BRANCH, a tributary stream of Tawandee creek, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. It runs nearly N. E. and unites with the Tawandee, a little above the South Branch.

MIDDLE FORK, a considerable branch of Kentucky river, be-

tween the North and South forks of that river. It rises in the mountains on the S. and running N. then E. unites with the North fork, a little above the South Fork.

MIDDLE RIVER, in Baltimore county, Maryland, between Back river on the S. W. and Gunpowder river, on the N. E. Its whole course is but a few miles. It is navigable in boats some distance, and in some places nearly half a mile wide.

MIDDLEFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1783. It is 125 miles from Boston, and contained, in 1790, 608 inhabitants, and in 1800, 877.

MIDDLE HOOK, a village of Somerset county, New Jersey, on the N. bank of the Raritan, 8 miles W. of New Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, a populous, rich and well cultivated county of New Jersey, bounded N. by Essex, N. W. and W. by Somerset, S. W. by Burlington, S. E. by Monmouth, E. by Raritan bay, and part of Staten-island. It is 37 miles long, and 17 broad, and is divided into 7 townships, viz. Amboy, Woodbridge, Piscataway, N. Brunswick, S. Brunswick, S. Amboy, and Windsor. It contained in 1790, 14,636 free inhabitants, and 1,320 slaves, and in 1800, 17,890, including 1,564 slaves. In this county, near New Brunswick, several lumps of virgin copper have been found, weighing from 5 to 30 pounds; which circumstance has led many to believe there are copper mines in some of the neighbouring hills. Chief town, New Brunswick.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime coun-

ty of Massachusetts; bounded E. by Essex, N. by the state of New Hampshire, S. E. by Boston harbour and part of Sussex county, S. by the latter, and W. by Worcester county. It is 36 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, and is divided into 42 townships, viz. Cambridge, Burlington, Sudbury, Lincoln, Concord, Bedford, Billerica, Medford, Woburn, Chelmsford, Reading, Tewksbury, Charlestown, Waltham, Watertown, Carlisle, Westford, Wilmington, Groton, Malden, Stoneham, Pepperell, Townsend, Shirley, Dunstable, Ashby, Boxborough, Marlborough, Lexington, East Sudbury, Acton, Natick, Littleton, Framingham, Sherburn, Hopkinton, Holliston, Newton, Stow, Weston, Tyngsborough and Dracut. It contained in 1790, 5,998 houses, and 42,737 inhabitants, and in 1800, 46,928; has 2 snuff mills, 4 paper mills, 24 fulling mills, 6 distilleries, 20 pot and pearl ash houses, and 70 tanyards. Chief towns, Cambridge, and Concord.

MIDDLESEX, a maritime county of Connecticut, bounded E. New London county, W. by New Haven, N. by Hartford, and S. by Long Island sound. It is 18 miles from E. to W. and 27 from N. to S. and is divided into 6 townships, viz. Haddam, E. Haddam, Durham, Guilford, Killingworth, and Saybrook. It contained, in 1790, 18,634 free inhabitants, and 221 slaves, and in 1800, 19,874 free persons, and 72 slaves. In this county, about 2 miles from Middletown, on Connecticut river, is a lead mine, which was worked at the expense of the state, during the late revolutionary war, but it was only the

necessities of the times which rendered it of any value; it has been since entirely neglected. Chief town, Middleton.

MIDDLESEX, a county of Virginia, about 36 miles long, and 6 or 7 broad. It is bounded E. by Chesapeake bay, N. by the Rappahannock, S. E. by Piankitank, S. W. by Dragon Swamp, W. and N. W. by Essex county. The E. end of the county is called "Pine Top." The land here is level, and the trees in general pine. The soil is too light for raising tobacco or wheat; yet produces good crops of Indian corn, peas, beans, &c. From Pine Top to Urbanna, and to the Essex line, the land on the Rappahannock is generally fertile, but it has been much exhausted by injudicious cultivation. The high land is not so fruitful, though abounding with fine swamps, some of which have been reclaimed, and produce rich crops of hay. The meadows and large marshes, in this part of the county, enable the planters to raise numerous herds of cattle. Tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, peas, beans, shingles, and pork, are the articles which are chiefly produced. In the hilly lands, if an acre produces 5 or 6 bushels of Indian corn, or 600 or 700 lb. of tobacco, it is considered a good crop. Several hundred acres of the Dragon Swamp have been reclaimed. The soil is rich, producing between 60 and 70 bushels to an acre. In 1800, it contained 1,687 free persons, and 2,516 slaves. Chief town, Urbanna.

MIDDLESEX, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on the N. E. side of Onion river, E. of Waterbury, and W. of

Montpelier. It is 26 miles direct from Vergennes, and contained in 1790, 60 inhabitants, and in 1800, 262.

MIDDLESEX, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,155 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

MIDDLE HADDAM, in Middlesex county, Connecticut. Here is a post office 376 miles from Washington city.

MIDDLESEX CANAL, in Massachusetts, opens a navigable communication between the Merrimack river and Boston harbour, a distance of 31 miles. It extends from the Merrimack, in Chelmsford, to the falls of Concord river, in Billerica, a distance of 6 miles. Here it is supplied with water. In this distance there is a fall of 21 feet. The canal is ascended from the Merrimack, through 3 locks. A raft of timber, containing more than 100 tons, has been drawn up the canal by four oxen, in about two hours and a half. From the falls of Concord river, the canal will extend through Wilmington. At the most elevated point in this township, it is 103 feet higher than the water in Boston harbour. From Wilmington it will pass through Woburn to Mystic river, and join the tide through 13 locks. By this canal a communication will be opened with the Merrimack, and 100 miles up that river, into the interior of New Hampshire. It will prove of important advantage to the trade of Boston.

MIDDLE SMITHFIELD, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 499 inhabitants.

MIDDLETON, a city of Connecticut, pleasantly situated in Mid-

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Middlesex county, upon a large plain, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 14 miles S. of Hartford. It consists of one broad street, ornamented with trees. The public buildings are, a court house, 2 Congregational churches, and one for Episcopalians. It contained, in 1790, about 300 houses, and in 1800, 4972 free inhabitants, and 29 slaves, and carries on a brisk trade with the different states. It is 208 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 354 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 35. N. lon. 2. 4. E.

MIDDLETON, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, incorporated in 1728. It is 28 miles from Boston, and contained in 1790, 682 inhabitants, and in 1800, 598.

MIDDLETON, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 2,120 free inhabitants, and 26 slaves.

MIDDLETON, a thriving post town of Pennsylvania, situated in Dauphin county, on the N. W. side of Swatara, about two miles above its junction with the Susquehanna. It contains about 180 dwellings. It carries on a brisk trade with the farmers living along the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna. It is estimated that upwards of 200,000 bushels of wheat are brought down those rivers annually, to the landing place, which is about two miles from the town. Contiguous to the town is one of the first merchant-mills perhaps in the United States. It is supplied with a constant stream of water, by means of a canal cut from the Swatara. It 92 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 142 from

Washington city. Lat 40. 12. N. lon. 74. 36. W.

MIDDLETOWN, in Virginia, containing, in 1800, 154 free persons, and 12 slaves.

MIDDLETOWN, a post town of the state of Delaware, in St. George's hundred, New-castle county, containing 30 dwellings, mostly of brick, an Episcopal and Presbyterian church. It is 3 miles from Apoquinimick landing, 4 from Nuidy's landing, on a branch of Bohemia river, 24 from Dover, 19 from New-castle, 25 from Wilmington, 53 from Philadelphia, and 117 from Washington city.

MIDDLETOWN, a small town of Washington county, Pennsylvania, 12 miles W. by N. of Washington, and 39 from Pittsburgh. It is seated upon a lofty hill, and contains about 20 houses.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Dorchester county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, about 7 miles westerly, in a direct line, from Vienna, and 2 E. of the head water of Transquaking creek.

MIDDLETOWN, a post town of Frederick county, Maryland, 8 miles W. by N. of Fredericktown, and 53 from Washington city. It is seated near the W. side of Middle creek, a branch of the Catoctin, which falls into the Potomac.

MIDDLETOWN, a maritime township of Monmouth county, New-Jersey, 30 miles S. W. by S. of New-York. It contains 3,226 inhabitants, and has a church for Baptists, and one for the Dutch Reformed. Sandy hook is in this township, upon which the citizens of New-York built a light

house; and near it are the high lands of Navesink, reckoned about 600 feet above the surface of the sea.

MIDDLETOWN, a village of Long Island, 13 miles from Bridgehampton.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Rhode Island, in Newport county, 2 miles from Newport. It contained, in 1790, 825 inhabitants, and 15 slaves, and in 1800, 909 free persons, and 4 slaves.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, S. E. of Poultney, and N. W. of Tinmouth. It is 39 miles N. of Bennington, and contained in 1790, 699 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,066.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1778. It is 40 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 617 inhabitants, and in 1800, 432.

MIDDLETOWN, in Washington county, Ohio. Here is a post office, 575 miles from Washington city.

MIDDLETOWN, a post office of Jefferson county, Kentucky, 607 miles from Washington city.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Delaware county, N. York, containing in 1800, 1,060 free persons, and 4 slaves.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 370 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,288 inhabitants, including two slaves.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Delaware county, containing, in 1800, 761 inhabitants. It is on the W. side of Ridley creek, S. of Edgemont.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Ontario county, New York, containing, in 1800, 259 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN, a township of Steuben county, New York, containing, in 1800, 174 inhabitants.

MIDDLE TOWN, a small village of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 18 inhabitants.

MIDDLETOWN POINT, in Middletown township, Monmouth county, New-Jersey, near Sandy hook. A post office is kept here. It is 14 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, 93 from Philadelphia, and 224 from Washington city.

MIDWAY, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, on the W. side of the Green mountains, and E. of Rutland. It contained, in 1800, 39 inhabitants.

MIFFLIN, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Northumberland, N. W. by Centre, S. by Cumberland, E. by the Susquehanna, which separates from Dauphin, and W. by Huntingdon. It is watered by the Juniatta, and several large creeks, which fall into that river. It has several mountains, between which are large fertile valleys. The mountains contain mines of iron ore, and large quarries of limestone. About two miles from Lewistown is a cave nearly 60 feet deep, in which are a great many stalactites, and columns formed by the exudation of the water through the rocks. In the county are several medicinal springs, the most noted is one about two miles from Lewistown. It is a chalybeate, and has proved efficacious in many obstinate cases. The lands in the valleys, when well cultivated,

produce about 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, 30 of rye, and from 30 to 50 of Indian corn. In 1800, it contained 13,786 free inhabitants, and 23 slaves, including Centre county. Chief town, Lewistown.

MIFFLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, containing, in 1800, 1,677 free inhabitants, and 10 slaves.

MIFFLIN, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,410 free persons, and 8 slaves.

MIFFLIN, a township of Northumberland county, on the E. side of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 450 inhabitants.

MIFFLINBURG, a small post town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the S. side of Buffaloe creek, 9 miles above its junction with the Susquehanna. It is 16 miles N. W. by W. of Sunbury, 152 from Philadelphia, and 218 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 55. N. lon. 1. 54. W.

MIFFLINTOWN, a handsome post town of Pennsylvania, in Mifflin county, seated on the N. E. side of Juniatta river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of Tuscarora creek, and 30 from its confluence with the Susquehanna. The situation is elevated, commanding an agreeable prospect of the river, Harris's Island, nearly opposite the N. end of the town, the adjacent fields, and meadows. Mifflintown contained, in 1798, 44 dwellings, and a presbyterian church, built of stone. It is intersected by two great roads, one leading from Harrisburg through Lewistown, Huntingdon, Alexandria, &c. to Pittsburg, the other from Chambersburg and

Mercersburg to Sunbury. It is 9 miles from Thomson's town, 12 from Lewistown, 15 from Miller's town, 40 from Harrisburg, 147 from Philadelphia, and 163 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 34. N. lon. 2. 14. W.

MILES, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, W. of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 588 inhabitants.

MILL CREEK, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It rises on the N. side of the Welsh mountain, and running a S. W. course, falls into the Conestogo below the borough of Lancaster. The greater part of its course is through a rich and highly cultivated settlement.

MILESBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Centre county, on Bald Eagle, at the mouth of Spring creek. The plan of the town is regular; in 1798, it contained 30 dwellings. It is situated in a fertile valley, 33 miles N. W. of Lewistown, 195 W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 262 from Washington. Lat. 40. 56. N. lon. 2. 42. 30. W.

MILFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, W. of Umbagog Lake.

MILFORD, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 897 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 939 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a post town of Delaware State, situated on the N. side of Mispillion creek, which separates the counties of Kent and Sussex, and is navigable for shallops of 1300 bushels burthen. Milford contains upwards of 100

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houses, and carries on a brisker trade than any other town in this part of the state. Here are 3 churches, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists; the last sect is the most numerous, it is 136 miles from Washington city.

MILFORD, a post and the chief town of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, laid out, in 1795, on the N. W. side of Delaware river, at Well's ferry. The situation is losty: In front of the town, the river forms a cove or eddy, which is singularly advantageous in sheltering boats and lumber, in storms and freshes in the river. There are few houses erected here at present; but from the advantages which it enjoys, it will probably become a flourishing place. 2 saw mills, 2 grist mills, and a paper mill have been built; the paper mill belongs to Mr. Biddis, who has made some important discoveries in manufacturing of pasteboard and paper of almost every kind, by substituting a large proportion of saw-dust in the composition. It is 120 miles above Philadelphia, and 260 from Washington city.

MILFORD UPPER, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 1,617 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on the S. W. side of Juniatta river, opposite to Mifflin-town. It is watered by Tuscarora creek, and its auxiliary streams. It contained, in 1800, 1841 free persons, and 1 slave.

MILFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, containing in 1800, 1,103 inhabitants. It is the most N. W. township in

the county, adjoining Northamptonton.

MILFORD, a post town of Connecticut, in New Haven county, on Long Island sound, E. of Stratford river. It is 18 miles S. W. of New Haven, 173 from Philadelphia, and 321 from Washington city; has an Episcopal church, and 2 congregational churches. The harbour has 3 and 4 fathoms water. It contained, in 1800, 2,385 free persons, and 32 slaves.

MILFORD, a township of Otsego county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 811 inhabitants.

MILFORD, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1800, 907 inhabitants.

MILL CREEK, a hundred of Newcastle county, Delaware, containing, in 1800, 2,112 free inhabitants, and 82 slaves.

MILLERSBURG, a small town of Bourbon county, Kentucky, containing, in 1800, 76 free inhabitants, and 8 slaves.

MILLER, FORT, in the early settlement of New York, was built on the E. side of Hudson river, 41 miles above Albany. It was of earth, and is fallen to decay. The river is here rapid, and turns several mills.

MILLER'S, a river which flows from Monomenock pond, in New Hampshire, and Naukheag pond in Ashburnham. It runs W. by S. and falls into Connecticut river, between Northfield and Montague.

MILLERS TOWN, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on the E. side of the Juniatta, in Greenwood township. It has a beautiful situation, between Tuscarora mountain on the W. and Buffaloe mountain on the

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E. It is 134 miles from Philadelphia, and 171 from Washington city. The plan is regular. It was established in 1794, and contained, in 1798, 26 dwellings.

MILLERTOWN, a town of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Lehigh river. It contains about 40 dwellings, and is 26 miles S. W. of Easton, and 47 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

MILLSFIELD, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, in 1800 it was not settled.

MILLSTONE, formerly the capital of Somerset county, New-Jersey. It is situated on a small river of the same name, which falls, in a northerly course, into the river Raritan, 14 miles N. of Princeton. Here is a post office, 220 miles from Washington city.

MILLVILLE, in Cumberland county, New-Jersey. Here is a post office, 198 miles from Washington city.

MILWOOD, a post office of Frederick county, Virginia, 68 miles from Washington city.

MILLTOWN, a handsome post town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of the W. branch of Susquehanna river, 14 miles N. by W. of Sunbury, and 219 from Washington city. It contains about 70 dwellings.

MILTON, a small post town of Virginia, situated in Albemarle county, on the S. W. side of the Rivanna, about 80 miles N. W. by W. of Richmond, and 159 from Washington city. It contains 25 dwellings, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco.

MILTON, a military township of New York, in Cayuga county, on

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the N. E. side of Cayuga Lake. It was incorporated in 1794, and in 1796 contained 181 electors, and in 1800, 3,552 free persons and 1 slave. It is 21 miles S. by E. of the ferry on the N. end of Lake Cayuga. Here is a post office, 458 miles from Washington city.

MILTON, a township of New York, in Saratoga county. It contained, in 1726, 301 electors, and in 1800, 2,131 free persons and 8 slaves.

MILTON, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on Lake Champlain, opposite to South Hero Island. It contained in 1790, 282 inhabitants, and in 1800, 786. La Moille river flows nearly through the middle of the township.

MILTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 7 miles S. of Boston, incorporated in 1662, containing in 1790, 1,039 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,143. It has a chocolate mill, and 3 paper mills. Here is a post office, 487 miles from Washington city.

MINE-AU-FER, or IRON MINE, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in the state of Kentucky, near the N. boundary line of Tennessee, 23 miles S. by W. of the mouth of the Ohio. Morse is erroneous in saying S. by E.

MINDEN, in Montgomery county, New York. Here is a post office, 472 miles from Washington city.

MINDEN, a township of Montgomery county, New York. In 1800 it contained, 2,869 free inhabitants, and 60 slaves.

MINEHEAD, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, on Con-

necticut river, E. of Lewis, and S. of Lemington. It contained in 1800, 27 inhabitants.

MINISINK, a township of New York, in Orange county, adjoining New Jersey, on the S. It contained in 1790, 2,215 inhabitants, of whom 51 were slaves, and 320 electors, and in 1800, 3,528 free persons and 56 slaves.

MINISINK, a village of New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware, 57 miles N. W. of Brunswick.

MISCOTHINS, a small tribe of Indians, on lake Michigan, between that and the Mississippi.

MISERY, an island on the coast of Massachusetts, between cape Ann and Salem.

MISSISCOUI, or **MICHISCOUI**, a considerable river, which rises in Canada; after passing into Vermont, in a S. W. direction, it gradually winds to the W. and pursuing that course for nearly 20 miles, turns to the N. W. and empties into Lake Champlain a little to the W. of the N. in Lat. 44. 59. N. lon. 1. 59. E

MISOURI, a large river of Upper Louisiana. It falls into the Mississippi from the N. W. by W. 21 miles below the Illinois, 154 above the Ohio, and 1140 from the gulph of Mexico. Hutchins says it is navigable 1300 miles, and that it is a bolder and larger river than the Mississippi.

MISOURIS, an Indian nation living on the above river.

MISSISSIPPI, one of the largest and most considerable rivers in the world. Its general course from St. Anthony's falls until it receives the Ohio, is S. S. E. thence turning to the S. S. W. receives Red river; thence winding to the S. E. enters the gulph

of Mexico by two principal channels, which form an island of considerable length. Its entrance is in lat. 29. N. lon. 13. 49. W. This river is extremely crooked in its course. From its mouth to the Ohio, is 1,000 miles by water, but only 500 by land. This distance, it is supposed, might be shortened nearly 250 miles, by cutting across 10 or 12 isthmuses. Charlevoix relates that in 1722 at point Coupee, or Cut point, the river formed a large bend, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small rivulet, diverted the waters of the river into it; the force of the current being so great, and the soil of so rich and loose a quality, that the point was entirely cut through, and travellers saved about 40 miles of their voyage. From the mouth of the Ohio to the Missouri, it is 230 miles by water, and 140 by land; thence to the Illinois is 21 miles; from which place to St. Anthony's falls, in lat. 45. may be reckoned at nearly 500 miles direct. The Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri, is always muddy, abounding in sand bars, which often change their places; the latter river is reported to be larger and more rapid than the Mississippi. From its confluence with the gulph of Mexico up to Manchac, it carries 40 fathoms at low water. Towards the Ohio it generally carries 15 feet, and is from one mile and a half to two miles in breadth, thence to the Kaskaskias from one mile and a quarter to one mile. The Mississippi overflows its banks periodically, as the Nile in Egypt. The spring floods commence in April, and subside about the beginning of August. During the month of May, the

waters often rise 50 feet perpendicular up to Manchac. The channel then is not less than 250 feet deep. The inundation extends further on the western than eastern side of the river, covering the lands from 12 to 18 inches in several places, fifty miles from its banks; but from the Kiskinompa, a small river which falls into the Mississippi within the state of Tennessee, up to the Missouri, the E. side of the Mississippi, a few places excepted, is lower than the western side; from the Kiskinompa down to the Iberville, which is not less than 780 miles, the eastern bank is higher, being in many places 50 feet above the common surface of the water, but without a hill or even an eminence. From the Iberville to the sea, there are no eminences on either side, although the eastern bank still preserves its elevation, yet in a less degree, until it approaches the gulph. The banks gradually diminish in height until you arrive at the shore, when they are found to be but a few feet above the common surface of the water. The waters after overflowing their banks below Red river on the W. and Iberville on the E. never return within them again, there being several outlets or channels by which they are conveyed to the bay of Mexico, particularly on the W. side. The slime which the annual inundations deposite on the adjoining lands, may be compared with that of the Nile, which enriches and fertilizes the soil beyond any thing ever known. The current, during the inundations, descends at the rate of five miles an hour. A batteau passes from the mouth of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Mississippi in 3

weeks. The difficulty of ascending is not found so great as was formerly supposed. The numerous eddies and counter-currents, in the bends of the river, assist batteaux in ascending, insomuch that they have been known to advance 50 miles a day, and make a trip from New-Orleans to the Illinois in eight or ten weeks. The batteaux are rowed by 18 or 20 men, and carry often 40 tons.

According to the discoveries of Mr. Pond, of Milford, in Connecticut, and Mr. M'Kenzie, the Mississippi rises in the White Bear Lake. Sieur Dacon and Father Hennepin, sailed up it about the year 1680, to a cataract in Lat. 45. which they called St. Anthony, or Padua's Leap, or St. Anthony's Falls, which we have already mentioned. These were the first Europeans ever seen by the natives. The river, which is more than 250 yards wide at this place, rushes over a perpendicular precipice of 30 feet, exhibiting a delightful and picturesque appearance. In the middle of the falls is a small island, about 40 feet broad and 50 long, on which grow a few scraggy spruce and hemlock trees. Nearly half way between this island, and the E. bank of the river is a rock of about 6 feet broad, and nearly 40 in length, lying at the edge of the falls in an oblique position. A short distance below the falls, is another small island, containing about one acre and a half; on which grow a great number of trees, of these every branch that is able to bear an Eagle's nest, is loaded with one or more of them at the season of that bird's incubation. All the rivers of any consideration which empty into the

Mississippi, have been noticed under their respective names.

This river abounds with a great variety of fish, such as perch, trout, gar, pike, mullet, herring, carp, spatula fish of 50 pounds weight, catfish weighing 100lb. buffaloe fish, sturgeon, and turtle of a peculiar kind. Alligators have been seen up it nearly 500 miles. It also abounds in cranes, herons, ducks, brandt, geese, and swans.

MISSISSIPPI-TERRITORY, a large district in the S. W. end of what was formerly claimed by the state of Georgia, but the dispute between that state and the United States was finally settled in 1799. Congress then passed a law, granting the inhabitants the same form of government as those of the N. W. and Indiana territories, with a few local alterations, till their population entitles them to the privilege of becoming a sovereign and independent state, when they will have a voice in the union. It is bounded N. by a line running due E. from the mouth of Yasous or Yazoo river, which falls into the Mississippi, to the river Chatahouchee, E. by that river, and S. by the 31st degree of N. Lat. which is the N. boundary of West Florida, and W. by the Mississippi, which divides it from Louisiana. It is 380 miles from E. to W. and 105 from N. to S. We have seen a map that makes it 112 from N. to S. It contains 25,536,000 acres, and in 1790 between 5000 and 6000 inhabitants, who live mostly along the Mississippi. In 1800 it contained, 4,361 free persons, and 3,489 slaves. The principal rivers beginning W. are Pearl, Pascagoula, Tombeckbee,

Alabama, the two latter form the Mobile, Excambic, and Chatahachy. These flow S. and fall into the Gulf of Mexico. The country is low and flat, interspersed with few hills, and mostly covered with timber. The soil is chiefly arenaceous. It has several marshes, which render the climate unhealthy, notwithstanding the reports of interested individuals. A fever, accompanied with the same symptoms as that which has made so great havoc in many of the seaports on the Atlantic coast, since 1793, is frequent in this territory, during the months of August, September, and October. The inhabitants do not consider it contagious. Intermittents are also frequent. The chief productions are cotton, rice, Indian corn, and Indigo. It is not uncommon for a planter to sell his crop of cotton for 10,000 dollars. They live sumptuously, and in a style of elegance, with which the inhabitants of northern countries are generally unacquainted. Chief town Natchez.

MISSILLION, a creek of Kent county, in the state of Delaware. It runs nearly E. and, in the greater part of its course, is the divisional line between the counties of Kent and Sussex. It falls into Delaware bay about 9 miles S. E. of Motherkill, and opposite the N. end of Boyd's shoal.

MISSILLION, a hundred of Kent county, Delaware. In 1800 it contained, 4,750 free inhabitants, and 482 slaves.

MISTIC, see MYSTIC.

MICHIGAMAS, a nation of Indians in the Indiana territory, on the Illinois river.

MITCHEL'S EDDY, in Merrimack river, Massachusetts, 20

miles above its mouth. It is the highest point to which vessels of burden can sail.

MITCHEL, a township in Randolph county, Indiana Territory, containing, in 1800, 314 inhabitants.

Mobjack Bay, in the Chesapeake, on the coast of Mathews county, Virginia.

MOBILE, a large navigable river, which in a S. course falls into the gulf of Mexico. It is formed by two large rivers, the Tombeckbee, and Alabama, which unite in the Mississippi territory, and passing through West Florida, form a spacious bay on the N. side of the gulf of Mexico. The bay is in many places 4 leagues wide. See ALABAMA, and TOMBECKBEE.

MOBILE, a flourishing town of West Florida, on the W. side of Mobile bay, 33 miles above Mobile point, and 30 N. W. of Pensacola. The plan of the town is regular. It has several handsome buildings. The inhabitants consist of French, Spaniards, English, Irish, and Scotch. The town is defended by Fort Conde, near the lower end, contiguous to the bay. It is regularly built of brick, and has a square barrack, for the accommodation of the officers and men. Mobile was taken from the English, by the Spaniards, in 1780.

MOFFAT's, in the state of Tennessee, 594 miles from Philadelphia. A post office is held here.

MOHAWK, a large, beautiful river of the state of New-York, which rises within six miles of Black or Sable river; thence meandering about 12 miles in a S. by W. course to Fort Schuyler, formerly Fort Stanwix, turn-

ing suddenly to the E. by S. passes, in that direction, through a large extent of fertile country, and unites with the Hudson 10 miles N. of Albany. Its whole course is upwards of 140 miles, and is navigable in flat bottomed boats from Schenectady to its source. The Cohoz Falls, in this river, are a great curiosity; they are about 3 miles from the Hudson. The water falls nearly 76 feet perpendicular; the rocks extend across the river, which is here contracted to the breadth of 300 yards, by steep banks formed on each side by the declivity of the mountains. The banks are covered with earth as black as iron ore, which produces little else but firs and cypress. The river is direct in its course, both before and after its fall, this makes it rush with more force and precipitancy. The irregular figure of the rocks, breaking the water whilst it is falling, makes it have an entertaining and picturesque appearance. The rocks below are worn several feet deep, by the attrition of the waters. About a mile below the falls, is a large island, which divides the channel, and extends nearly to the Hudson. The river is fordable, but dangerous. A company was incorporated, for opening a lock navigation from the Hudson, to extend to Lake Ontario and Seneca lake. The work is completed, and is a great acquisition to the state, both in a commercial and agricultural point of view; for while it ostensibly serves the purposes of commerce, by facilitating the conveyance of produce to market, it consequently enhances the value of the lands. It is a fact worthy of mentioning,

that the Pittsburg merchant may have his goods carried from New York, by way of Hudson, Mohawk river, and the Lakes, and Allegany river, to Pittsburg, for one-third of the sum that it now costs him, in transporting them across the mountains of Pennsylvania. The principal streams, which fall into the Mohawk from the S. are Schoharie, Canojoharie, Otsquoque, Sagueta, and Oiskaney. Those on the N. are Canada, Lower Canada, Caroje, Tripskill, Tutcondachte, and Aleplace.

MOHAWK, a river of New York, which flows from Utayantha lake, and running about 45 miles in a S. W. course; thence turning to the S. E. flows about 12 miles, in that direction, joins the Popacton river, and forms the Delaware.

MOHAWK, a pleasant township of New York, in Montgomery county, on the S. side of the Mohawk river, adjoining Albany county on the E. It contained, in 1790, 4,440 inhabitants, of whom 111 were slaves. The Mohawk Indians removed from this township in 1780.

MOHAWK CANAL. This canal was completed in the autumn of 1795, and is about 56 miles above Schenectady. It extends along the northern shore, nearly parallel to the course of the waters of the fall, at the mean distance of about 40 yards; and is supplied with water from the river. It commences above the falls, in a neat and well constructed basin, of considerable depth, and re-enters the river in a spacious bay, at the foot of the falls. The length of the canal is 4,752 feet, in which distance it descends 44 feet, 7 inches. Five

locks, having each nearly 100 feet lift, are placed towards the lower end of the canal: The pits, in which they are placed have been excavated out of the rock. The chamber of each lock, is an area of 74 by 12 feet in the clear, so that boats drawing $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet water may enter them at all times. The depth of the water in the canal, beyond the locks, is various, but not less than 3 feet at any place. Near the upper end of the canal a guard lock is placed, without lift, to prevent the redundancy of water, when the river rises above its lowest state: Sluices are also constructed to discharge the surplus water, entering the canal from two small rivulets which intersect its course. About 2,550 feet of the canal is cut through a solid rock. Three handsome bridges are built over the canal, as there are that number of roads by which it is intersected.

MOHAWKS, formerly a powerful nation of Indians, the head of the Six confederate Nations. They lived on the banks of the Mohawk; a great many of them removed to Canada, in 1776. It is said that 300 still live in Upper Canada. See **SIX NATIONS**, and **HUNTER FORT**.

MOHEGAN, in Connecticut, between New London and Norwich. Here the remains of the Mohegan tribe of Indians reside. Some of them lie in New York, at Brothertown.

MOHICCONS, a small tribe of Indians, dwelling in the state of Ohio, between the Sciota and Muskingum. They are reckoned at 40, and by some at 60 warriors.

MOHICCONS, or MOHICCAN-

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MERS, a small tribe of Indians, residing in the state of New York, upon a branch of the Susquehanna, between Chagnet and Owegy. They were reckoned, by Hutchins, in 1768, at 100: but by Imlay, in 1773, at only 70 fighting men. They were formerly one of the confederate tribes of the Delawares.

MOHICKIN JOHN's RIVER, in the state of Ohio, rises N. and running S. thence winding to the E. unites with Kill Buck river. These united rivers form White-Woman's river, a branch of Muskingum.

MOHULBUKITUM, a large creek of Pennsylvania. It rises near the head waters of the West branch of the Susquehanna, and meandering in a W. course through Jefferson and Armstrong counties, falls into Allegany river. It receives a great many tributary streams, the principal one is Pine creek, a considerable stream, which waters the N. end of Indiana county.

MOINS, a river of Upper Louisiana. In a S. E. course it falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 40. 20. N.

MONADNOCK, GREAT, a mountain of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 10 miles N. of Massachusetts. Its top is 4,649 feet above the level of the sea.

MONADNOC, UPPER GREAT, a lofty mountain, in the N. E. corner of Vermont.

MONAHAN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Adams county, on the S. side of Yellow-breeches creek, adjoining Cumberland county. In 1800, it contained 35 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

MONAGHAN, a township of

York county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,270 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

MONCTON ISLANDS, are towards the N. end of Lake Michigan, in the Indiana Territory.

MONGAUPPO, a creek of New York. It falls, in a S. course, into the river Delaware, about 6 miles, in a direct line, above the N. boundary of New Jersey.

MONHEGAN, a small island on the coast of Maine, opposite Lincoln county, 12 miles S. of Pemiquid Point.

MONKTON, a township of Vermont, in Addison county, containing, in 1790, 450 inhabitants, and in 1800, 880, W. of Starkborough, and E. of Ferrisburg. It is the most northerly township in the county. Here is a post office, 525 miles from Washington city.

MONMOUTH, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, nearly in the centre between Kennebeck and Androscoggin rivers, 50 miles from Portland, 172 from Boston, 520 from Philadelphia, and 652 from Washington city. It contained, in 1790, 120 dwellings, and in 1800, 701 inhabitants, a church for Congregationalists, and one for Methodists, 3 corn mills, and 4 saw mills. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and produces good crops of corn.

MONMOUTH, a large, maritime county of New Jersey, lying in the form of a triangle. It extends along the sea coast, 55 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, from the mouth of Masquam river to Allentown. It is bounded E. by the ocean, N. by part of Raritan bay, N. W. by Middlesex county.

and S. W. by Burlington. It is divided into six townships, viz. Middleton, Upper Freehold, Lower Freehold, Stafford, Dover, and Shrewsbury; and contained, in 1790, 4 401 free inhabitants, and 212 slaves, and in 1800, 9,872 free persons, including 1,633 slaves. In this county, on the S. side of Navesink creek, is a cave, 30 feet in length, and 15 wide; it contains 3 apartments, each of which is arched; the crown of the arches is about 5 feet from the bottom of the cave, and is composed of soft rock, through which water slowly percolates. The mouth of the cave is small, and the bottom a loose sand. Chief town, Monmouth.

MONMOUTH, a town of New Jersey, and the capital of the above county. It contains about 13 dwellings, a court house, and jail. Contiguous to the town is a Presbyterian and a Baptist church. This town is remarkable for a battle which was fought here during the revolutionary war, between General Washington and Sir H. Clinton, who evacuated Philadelphia, and was on his march to New York; he was overtaken by General Washington, on the 27th of June, 1777, and had 350 men killed, &c. It is 64 miles E. N. E. of Philadelphia.

MONOCASY, a branch of the Potomac river, which is formed by several creeks that rise in York county, Pennsylvania; after passing into Maryland, they unite, and pursuing a S. S. W. course, empty into the Potomac, about 50 miles above Georgetown.

MONODY CREEK, a branch of Swatara river, in Dauphin coun-

ty, Pennsylvania. It rises at the foot of Second mountain, runs S. passes through Broad mountain, and joins the Swatara, about 12 miles direct below Lebanon.

MONONGAHELA, a navigable river of Pennsylvania, which rises at the foot of the Laurel mountain, in Virginia; thence meandering in a N. by E. direction, passes into Pennsylvania, and receives Cheat river from the S. S. E. Thence winding into a N. by W. direction, it separates Fayette and Westmoreland from Washington county, and passing into Allegany county, unites with the Allegany river at Pittsburg, and forms the Ohio. It is 400 yards wide at its mouth, thence to the Youghiogany, which it receives from the S. S. E. is 16 miles, it is 300 yards wide; thence to Brownsville, which is 45 miles by water, and 25 by land. It preserves that breadth to the mouth of Cheat river, which is 32 miles by water and 22 by land, and the navigation good for boats, in the spring and fall of the year. From the mouth of the Cheat river to the western branch, its breadth is contracted to 200 yards, and for several miles higher; in this last mentioned distance, the navigation is often interrupted by rapids; however by the addition of heavy rains it is passable in boats. It then admits flat bottomed boats, and canoes to Tyger's valley, which is 60 miles higher, with some small rapids, and falls of one or two feet. Its width is here contracted to 20 yards. The West branch is navigable in the winter about 15 miles, and communicates with a southern branch

of the Little Kenhawa, by a portage of 8 miles, admitting a good waggon road all the way.

MONONGALIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, and Ohio county, S. by Randolph, S. W. and W. by Harrison, and E. by the state of Maryland. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 4,614 free inhabitants, and 154 slaves, and in 1800, 8,487 free persons, and 163 slaves. Chief town, Morganton.

MONSEAG, a bay on the coast of Maine, in Lincoln county.

MONSON, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing, in 1790, 1,531 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,635. It was incorporated in 1760, and is 81 miles W. of Boston.

MONTAGUE, a township of New Jersey, in Sussex county, adjoining New York on the N. and Delaware on the W. which separates it from Wayne county, Pennsylvania. It is the most northerly township in the state.

MONTAGUE, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1753, and contained, in 1790, 906 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,222. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river.

MONTAUK, or MONTICK, the most easterly point or cape of Long Island, New York. Lat. 40° 50' N. lon. 3° 11' E.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Maryland, bounded N. W. by Frederick, N. E. by Patuxent river, which divides it from Anne Arundel, and Par Spring, which separates it from Baltimore county, S. by Prince George's, and W. by the Potomac, which divides it from the state of Virginia.

It contained, in 1790, 18,003 inhabitants, of whom 6,030 were slaves, and in 1800, 8,770 free persons, and 6,288 slaves. The lands in this county are in some parts fertile, but more generally of an inferior quality.

MONTGOMERY, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania, bounded S. E. by Philadelphia county, N. E. by Bucks, N. W. by Berks, and S. W. by Chester and Delaware counties. It is 33 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and contains 344,960 acres. It is divided into 29 townships, which are as follow—Moreland, Abbington, Cheltenham, Horsham, Upper Dublin, Springfield, Whitemarsh, Plymouth, Norriton, Worcester, Whitepaine, Gulnet, Montgomery, Hatfield, Teamensing, Franconia, Lower Salford, Perkiomy, Providence, Upper Merion, Lower Merion, Limerick, New Hanover, Douglass, Upper Hanover, Frederick, Marlborough, and Upper Salford. It contained, in 1790, 22,815 free inhabitants, and 114 slaves, and in 1800, 24,117 free persons, and 33 slaves.

In this county are 97 grist mills, 61 saw mills, 4 forges, 6 fulling mills, and 14 paper mills, the whole amounting to 178, the same number of mills, comprised within the space of 344,960 acres of land, is perhaps not to be found in any other country. Chief town, Norristown.

MONTGOMERY, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of Virginia, bounded N. by Botetourte, E. and S. E. by Henry, W. by Wythe, and S. by Gryson county. It contained, in 1790, together with Wythe and Gryson, the latter a new county which has been

lately established. It contained, in 1790, 13,228 inhabitants, of whom 828 were slaves, and in 1800, 8,076 free persons, and 968 slaves. Chief town, Christiansburg.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Salisbury district, North Carolina, bounded N. E. by Moore, N. W. by Cabarrus, S. W. by Mecklenburg S. E. by Richmond, and S. by Anson. Montgomery is mountainous and hilly; the hills and mountains are very stony. A great deal of the lands are broken. The chief produce is corn, wheat, rye, tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton. Lands generally yield about 28 bushels of corn to the acre, and 10 of wheat; every 4,000 tobacco hills produce a hogshead, or 1,000lbs. It contained, in 1790, 3,891 free inhabitants, and 834 slaves, and in 1800, 6,304 free persons, and 1,373 slaves. Chief town, Henderson.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Georgia, bounded N. W. by Washington, S. W. by the Alatamaha, S. E. by M'Intosh, and Liberty counties, N. E. by Scriven and Effingham. In 1800, it contained 2,745 free inhabitants, and 435 slaves. It is watered by Ohoope river, and several streams that fall into the Alatamaha.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Tennessee, in the district of Mero, on the N. side of Cumberland river, between that and Kentucky. The soil is exceedingly fertile. In 1800, it contained 2,078 free inhabitants, and 821 slaves. Chief town, Clarksville.

MONTGOMERY, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. W. by Bourbon county, N. E. by Fleming, W. by Clarke, S. W. by Madison, and S. by Virginia. In 1800, it contained 6,250 free per-

sons, and 749 slaves. It is watered by a great number of creeks that fall into Licking, Kentucky river, and its N. branch. In the S. end of the county are several large mountains. At the court house there is a post office, 528 miles from Washington city.

MONTGOMERY, a county of the state of New York, bounded N. and W. by Herkimer, E. by Saratoga, S. by Schoharie, and S. W. by Otsego county. It is 41 miles from E. to W. and 29 from N. to S. and is divided into 8 townships. It contained, in 1790, 18,201 free persons, and 1,532 slaves, and in 1800, 21,234 free persons, and 466 slaves. Chief town, Johnston.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Pennsylvania, in a county of the same name, adjoining Bucks county on the N. E. Horsham township S. E. Hatfield N. W. and Guinet S. W. It contained, in 1800, 544 free persons, and 82 slaves. Here is a post office, 171 miles from Washington city.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, E. of the North mountain. It is watered by the West branch of Conecocheague creek. In this township is Messersburg. In 1800, it contained 2,326 free persons, and 50 slaves.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1780, and contained, in 1790, 449 inhabitants, and in 1800, 560. It is 100 miles W. by S. of Bolton.

MONTGOMERY, a fort of New York, on the W. side of the Hudson, opposite St. Anthony's Nose, a little above Fort Clinton, at the narrows, 6 miles below West Point, and 52 above New York.

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It was demolished by the British, in 1777.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Franklin county, Vermont. In 1800, it contained 36 inhabitants.

MONTGOMERY COURT-HOUSE, the place where the courts of justice are held in Montgomery county, Maryland, about a — E. of a branch of Wats creek, which falls into the Potomac, 12 miles N. W. by N. of Georgetown, 56 from Baltimore, and 158 from Philadelphia. Here is a post office, 16 miles from Washington city.

MONTGOMERY COURT-HOUSE, in Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 408 miles from Philadelphia, and 305 from Washington city, and 46 from Wythe Court-house.

MONTGOMERY COURT-HOUSE. See HENDERSON.

MONTPELLIER, a post town of Vermont, in Caledonia county, on the N. side of Onion river, S. of Calais, E. of Middlesex, and W. of St. Andrews, containing, in 1800, 889 inhabitants. It is 434 miles from Philadelphia, and 581 from Washington city.

MONTREAL, a river of Indiana Territory. It falls into Lake Superior, in a N. E. course.

MONTSIOUGE, a river of Maine, in Lincoln county, connecting Sheepscut, and Kennebeck rivers.

MONTVILLE, a township of New London county, Connecticut, containing, in 1800, 2,219 free persons, and 14 slaves.

MONY, a creek of Somerset county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. It runs nearly W. and falls into Wicomico, a few miles above the mouth of that river.

Moon, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 985 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

MOORE, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 881 inhabitants.

MOORE, a county of Fayette district, North Carolina, bounded E. by Cumberland, N. E. by Chatham, N. W. by Randolph, W. by Montgomery, and S. by Richmond. It contained, in 1790, 3,399 free inhabitants, and 371 slaves, and in 1800, 4,159 free persons, and 608 slaves. Chief town, Alfordstop.

MOORE COURT-HOUSE. See CARTHAGE.

MOOREFIELD, or MOORETOWN, a post town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, near a branch of Moors-creek, 14 miles E. by N. of Philadelphia, 9 W. of Mount Holly, and 158 from Washington city.

MOORFIELD, a post, and the chief town of Hardy county, Virginia; situated on the E. side of the S. branch of the Potomac river. It contains about 60 or 70 dwellings, a court house, and jail. It is 25 miles from Romney, 180 from Richmond, 267 from Philadelphia, and 157 from Washington city.

MOORS, a creek of New Jersey, which in a W. course falls into the Delaware, 6 miles above Philadelphia. It partly separates Burlington and Gloucester counties.

MOOSE POND TOWN, a small village of the district of Maine, in Kennebeck county, containing, in 1800, 9 inhabitants.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, in Kennebeck county, Maine, is the source from

which the Eastern branch of Kennebeck river issues. This branch runs about 12 miles and joins the W. branch at Norridgwock. The lake is a large body of water of an irregular form.

MOOSEHLOCK, or **MOOSEHILLOCK,** the loftiest mountain of New Hampshire, except the White mountains, 40 miles N. by E. of Sunapee, and 90 N. by E. of the Grand Monadnock. It is situated in Grafton county, 9 miles S. E. of Haverhill, in Connecticut, and is usually covered with snow the whole year.

MOOSE ISLAND, at the mouth of Scoodick river, on the coast of Maine. It contains about 50 families, and a Baptist church.

MOOSE RIVER, a branch of Androscoggin river, in Grafton county, New Hampshire. It runs N. E. from the White mountains.

MORELAND, a township of Philadelphia county, adjoining Bucks county on the N. E. It is watered by a branch of Pennepack creek, and in 1800, contained 362 free persons, and 4 slaves.

MORELAND, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, adjoining the above township, on the S. E. and Bucks county on the N. E. In this township are the towns of Willowgrove and Hatborough. It is watered by Pennepack creek, which flows through it from N. W. to S. E. and falls into the Delaware. It contained in 1800, 1,282, free inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

MORETOWN, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 191 inhabitants.

MORGAN, a large, mountainous district of North-Carolina,

bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Salisbury district, W. by the state of Tennessee, and S. by the state of South Carolina. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb. It contained in 1790, 30,600 free inhabitants, and 2,693 slaves, and in 1800, 44,541 free persons, and 4,643 slaves. Chief town, Morgantown.

MORGAN, a township of Green county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained, 1,342 free inhabitants, and 7 slaves.

MORGANTOWN, a post town of North Carolina, the capital of Burke county, and also of Morgan district, at which district courts are held, and others for the county. It is pleasantly situated about a mile from Catawba river, and the same distance from the noted place called the "Quaker meadows." The plan of the town is regular. It contained in 1790, about 50 dwellings, a court house, jail, and presbyterian church, and in 1800, 80 free inhabitants, and 50 slaves. At a small expense, the Catawba river might be made navigable as far N. as this town. About 12 miles from the town are two bloomeries, and 2 forges; and at about 20 miles distance is a lead mine. It is 210 miles Westerly of Raleigh, 661 from Philadelphia, and 484 from Washington city.

MORGANTOWN, a post town of Virginia, the capital of Monongalia county. It is pleasantly situated on the E. side of Monongahela river, and contains about 50 dwellings, a court house, and stone jail. It is 303 miles from

Philadelphia, 30 from Brownsville, and 218 from Washington city.

MORGANTOWN, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, contained, in 1800, 88 inhabitants.

MORGANZA, a town of Washington county, Pennsylvania, situated upon the point of land formed by the confluence of the E. and W. branches of Chariers creek, which falls into the Ohio, about 3 miles below Pittsburg. It is navigable in boats carrying 300 barrels of flour. Boats are built here, and some trade is carried on down the Ohio. The lands in the vicinity are very fertile. It is 13 miles S. S. W. of Pittsburg, and 10 N. N. E. of Washington. Lat. 40° 18'. Lon. 5° 0' W.

MORICHES, in Suffolk county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 319 miles from Washington city.

MORRIS, a county of New Jersey, bounded N. and N. E. by Bergen, N. W. and W. by Sussex, S. W. by Hunterdon, S. by Somerset, and E. by Essex. It contains 230,560 acres, and in 1790, 16,216 inhabitants, of whom 636 were slaves, and in 1800, 17,750, including 775 slaves. It is divided into 7 townships, viz. Pequanack, Hanover, Morris, Mendham, Rockbury, Washington, and Chester. The principal rivers are the Whippeny, Rockaway, Black River, and the Passaic. The latter is most considerable. Morris county rises from the S. in form of an amphitheatre; the S. part being diversified with hills, which increase in magnitude till they are lost in the mountains towards the N. The

mountains are neither extensive nor very lofty, they are distinguished by particular names; as Schooly's mountain, Greenpond mountain, Whatnon mountain, &c. They are particularly noted for containing vast abundance of Iron ore. There are 10 mines of iron ore in the county, also, a copperas mine, at the foot of Greenpond mountain. Some years ago this mine afforded great plenty of copperas. It is now entirely neglected. Black lead ore has been found among the mountains, and strong appearances of silver. In Hanover township, are syphon springs, and on Schooly's mountain a spring of mineral water, which has been used with considerable success. The principal growth of timber is oak, hickory, chestnut; among the medicinal plants are found indigo weed, gentian, squaw root, snake root, &c. The soil in the valleys and in the S. part is of a very good quality; the average produce of grain the acre, is 16 bushels of wheat, 8 of rye, 25 of corn, 25 of buckwheat, and 20 of oats. Barley is seldom raised, and since the ravages committed by the Hessian fly on the wheat, little of that grain has been cultivated. No county perhaps in the United States affords a greater number of excellent situations for mills, forges, and furnaces, than this: Being mountainous and hilly, the streams have generally a rapid course. It has 40 forges, 2 furnaces, 3 rolling and slitting mills, 37 saw mills, and 43 grist mills.

MORRIS, a township of Green county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained, 522 inhabitants.

MORRIS, a township of Wash-

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ington county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 1,184 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

MORRIS, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 418 inhabitants.

MORRISINA, a village of New York, in West Chester county, near the mouth of a small stream that falls into Long Island Sound, at Hell gate. It contained, in 1790, 138 inhabitants, including 30 slaves, and in 1800, 241 free persons, and 17 slaves. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of New York.

MORRISON'S COVE, in the N. part of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It has Tussuy's mountain on the E. Dunning's on the W. and Lock and Conee mountains on the N. It is several miles in extent.

MORRISTOWN, the capital of Buncomb county, North Carolina, situated near the centre of the county, partly in view of French Broad River. It contains about 25 dwellings, a court house, and jail. It is 60 miles westerly of Morganton, and 280 from Raleigh.

MORRISTOWN, a post town of New Jersey, the capital of Morris county, situated near the S. side of Whippeny river, a branch of Rockaway. It contains about 100 houses, a jail, a handsome court-house, an academy, and an elegant Presbyterian church. The vicinity is healthy and agreeable. It is 28 miles W. N. W. of New-York, 18 W. N. W. of Newark, the same distance N. W. of Elizabethtown, 108 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 238 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 47'. N. Lon. 0° 52'. E.

MORRISTOWN, a small town of Orleans county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 144 inhabitants.

MORRISVILLE, a village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Delaware, 1 mile from Trenton, and 29 above Philadelphia.

MOSLEY'S FERRY, on the Roanoke river, in N. Carolina, 13 miles E. of Warrenton, and 3 above Eaton's. A great part of the produce on each side of the river is brought down to this, and transported in waggons to Petersburgh.

MOTHERKILL, a creek of Kent, county, Delaware. It falls into the river Delaware, about 2 miles below Jone's creek.

MOTTE, an island and township of Vermont, in lake Champlain, belonging to Franklin county. It is 8 miles long, 2 broad, and 8 W. of North Hero. It contains 47 inhabitants. See ISLE a MOTTE.

MOULTONBOROUGH, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1777, containing in 1790, 565 inhabitants, and in 1800, 857. It is seated on the N. W. side of Lake Winnipisiogee, 48 miles N. W. by N. of Portsmouth, and 459 from Philadelphia.

MOUNT AIRY, in Surry county, N. Carolina. Here is a post office, 400 miles from Washington city.

MOUNT BETHEL, UPPER and LOWER, two townships of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, between Delaware river on the E. and the Blue mountain on the W. Lower Mount Bethel adjoins Easton on the S. and contained, in

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1800, 1,138 inhabitants: Upper Mount Bethel contained that year 1,098.

MOUNT DESERT, an island on the coast of Maine, in Hancock county, opposite the towns of Sullivan and Trenton. It is 12 miles broad and 15 long, containing, in 1790, 744 inhabitants, and in 1800, 721. The N. part of the island was incorporated in 1796, by the name of Eden township. It contains a large portion of valuable land. On the S. E. side are Canberry islands, two in number. Lat. 44. 20. N. lon. 6. 48. E.

MOUNT HOLLY, a post and the chief town of Burlington county, New Jersey, situated near the N. side of Ancocus creek, about 12 miles above its confluence with the river Delaware, 23 E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 167 from Washington city. The situation is pleasant. Here is a court house.

MOUNT HOLLY, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 668 inhabitants.

MOUNT HOPE, a small river of Connecticut. It is formed by two branches that rise in the townships of Stafford and Union, in Tolland county, and running S. enters Windham county, receives two considerable streams, joins the Willomantic and forms Shetucket river, between the townships of Windham and Lebanon.

MOUNT HOPE, a bay on the N. E. part of Narraganset bay, partly in Massachusetts, and partly in the state of Rhode Island. It receives Taunton, Lee's, and Cole's river from Massachusetts, and Kickemuet river from Rhode Island.

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MOUNT JOY, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the form of a triangle, between Little Chickisalunga and Cone-wago creeks. In 1800, it contained 1,123 free persons, and 12 slaves. It adjoins Dauphin county.

MOUNT JOY, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Maryland on the S. between the townships of Germany, on the E. and Cumberland, on the W. It contained, in 1800, 659 free inhabitants, and 4 slaves.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small village on the Eastern shore of Maryland, about 12 miles W. of the Delaware state line. It is situated on the divisional line between Caroline and Queen Ann's counties.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Pennsylvania, in Adams county, on the W. side of Little Conewago creek, and N. of Germany. It contained, in 1800, 979 free inhabitants, and six slaves.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of New York, in West Chester county, containing in 1790, 1,924 inhabitants, of whom 84 were slaves, and 275 electors, and in 1800, 2,652 free persons, and 885 slaves. It is on the E. side of the Hudson, N. of Greensburg, and S. of Phillipsburg. Here is a post office, 272 miles from Washington city.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a small town of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, 10 miles N. W. of Washington, and the same distance from Canonsburg. In 1800, it contained, 1,330 free persons, and 16 slaves.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a town-

ship of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,346 free persons and 16 slaves.

MOUNT PLEASANT, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 188 inhabitants.

MOUNT STERLING, a town of Kentucky, in Montgomery county, containing in 1790, about 20 houses, and in 1800, 65 free persons, and 18 slaves. It is seated on a head branch of Hinkston Fork, a tributary stream of Licking river, about 25 miles S. E. of Paris.

MOUNT TIRZAH, a post town of North Carolina, in Person county, 20 miles N. of Hillsborough, 480 from Philadelphia, and 296 from Washington city.

MOUNT TOM, a mountain of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, likewise the name of a mountain in Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut river, in Hampshire county.

MOUNT VERNON, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, situated on the W. side of Kennebec river. In 1800, it contained, 740 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 676 miles from Washington city.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, adjoining New York, on the W. incorporated in 1799. It contained in 1790, 67 inhabitants, and in 1800, 291, and is watered by Stratford river.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, in New Hampshire, the highest peak of the White mountains.

Mousom, a small river of Maine, in York county. It enters the Atlantic between Wells and Arundel.

MOYAMENSING, a township of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, adjoining Delaware river on the E. and Philadelphia city on the N. It contained, in 1800, 1,592 inhabitants.

MUD ISLAND, in the river Delaware, opposite the mouth of Schuylkill, 6 miles below Philadelphia. It is well fortified, and garrisoned. Here vessels are examined by the Physician of the port.

MUDPY CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 10 miles, falls into the Pee Dee, 3 miles below Three creeks, on which is one grist mill.

MUDPY CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 8 miles, falls into the Pee Dee, 3 miles below Crooked Creek, on which are one saw, and 1 grist mill.

MUDPY CREEK, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It rises at the foot of the blue ridge, and running S. thence meandering to the S. E. falls into the Delaware, a few miles above Easton.

MUDPY CREEK, in Green county, Pennsylvania. It runs nearly N. E. and falls into the Monongahela river, about 9 miles, in a direct line below Greensburg. Its course being rapid it affords suitable situations for water works; several mills have been erected, near its banks.

MUD LAKE, a little lake in the state of New York, from which issues a branch of Tioga river.

MUDPY CREEK, in York county, Pennsylvania. It meanders, in a E. course, falls into the Susquehanna, 3 miles above Peach bottom Ferry, and nearly 6 above the Maryland line. It divides the

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townships of Windsor and Chanceryland, on the N. from those of Hopewell and Fawn, on the S.

MUDY POND RIVER, a large branch of Green river, Kentucky. It rises in Christian county, near the Big Blue Lick, and running N. flows between the counties of Muhlenburg, on the E. Christian and Henderson counties, and falls into Green river, some miles below Vienna. It often overflows its banks for several miles above its junction with Green river. This renders the neighbourhood very unhealthy.

MUHLENBURG, a small town of Virginia. It contained in 1800, 975 free persons, and 112 slaves.

MUHLENBURG, a small town of Pennsylvania, on the N. side of Juniatta, 22 miles above Lewistown, in Mifflin county.

MUHLENBURG, a county of Kentucky, about 47 miles from N. to S. and 31 from E. to W. It is bounded N. and N. E. by Ohio county, S. E. by Logan, S. and S. W. by Christian, and W. and N. W. by Henderson. In 1800, it contained 1,301 free inhabitants, and 116 slaves. It is watered by the auxiliary streams of Green and Muddy Pond rivers, which bound it on the E. and W. In the N. end of the county are extensive tracts overgrown with cypress.

MULHEGAN, a river of Essex county, Vermont. It rises in Lewis township, runs S. E. and falls into Connecticut river, at Brunswick.

MULLICUS, a small river of New-Jersey. It is formed by several streams that rise in Burlington and Gloucester counties, and running S. E. through Glou-

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cester county, falls into Little Egg harbour, S. of Flat bay. It is navigable about 20 miles, in vessels, carrying 60 tons.

MUNCY, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 675 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves.

MUNCY, a considerable creek of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Running in various directions, it falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, at the Great bend, about 24 miles N. in a direct line above Northumberland.

MUNCY HILLS, Pennsylvania, extend about 15 miles, E. from the S. W. branch of the Susquehanna, on the S. side of Muncy creek, forming part of the boundary between Northumberland and Lycoming counties.

MUNCY, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 754 free inhabitants, and one slave. Here is a post office, which is 231 miles from Washington city.

MUNDELLSVILLE, in Shenandoah county, Virginia. Here is a post office, 114 miles from Washington city.

MULLICO HILL, in Gloucester county, New Jersey. Here is a post office, 163 miles from Washington city,

MUNRO, a county of Virginia, taken from the E. end of Greenbrier county. It is bounded E. by Augusta. In 1800, it contained 3,999 free inhabitants, and 189 slaves.

MUNSIES, a small tribe of Indians, formerly on N. branch of the Susquehanna, in the state of New York.

MURDER KILL, a hundred of Kent county, Delaware, contain-

ing, in 1800, 6,731 free inhabitants, and 383 slaves.

MURFREESBOROUGH, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Herford county. It is situated on Meherrin river, and contained, in 1790, about 25 houses, a court house, jail, and tobacco warehouse; in 1800, it contained 122 free persons, and 131 slaves. It carries on a small trade with Edenton, and the other maritime towns. It is 50 miles N. by W. of Edenton, 422 from Philadelphia, and 258 from Washington city.

MUSCLE SHOALS. See TENNESSEE RIVER.

MUSCONECUNK, a little river of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It runs S. W. and falls into the Delaware, 6 miles below Easton.

MUSHANAN, a large creek of Pennsylvania. It rises on the line of Huntingdon county, runs N. E. between Clearfield and Centre counties, and falls into the West branch of Susquehanna.

MUSKINGUM, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which is formed by several large streams that rise in the country towards Lake Erie; thence pursuing a S. course for several miles, winds gradually into a S. S. E. direction, and empties into the Ohio, 173 miles below Pittsburg. In its course, it is confined by high banks, which prevent the lands adjoining from being overflowed. It is navigable, with a gentle current, in large batteaux nearly 150 miles, and for smaller ones to within one mile of the navigable water of Cayhuga river.

MUSKOGULGE, a confederacy of Indians, inhabiting the interior part of Georgia. They are com-

posed of the following tribes. viz; the Appalachies, Abecas, Coosas, Conshacks, Cawitaws, Coofactees, Chicishoomas, Oakmulgies, Oconies, Okohays, Pakanas, Taensas, Talepoosas, Siminoles, Weetumkas, &c. who have united to defend themselves against their common enemy the Choctaws, &c. Since which they have become formidable to all the nations around. They are tall, well made, active, sprightly, arrogant, politic, and sagacious; warm and faithful friends, but inveterate enemies. They have great plenty of horses, cattle, swine, turkeys, ducks, &c. They cultivate Indian corn, tobacco, rice, potatoes, beans, pease, cabbage, melons; and have abundance of peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, and several other kinds of fruit. In their domestic character they are frugal, temperate, and industrious; tender husbands, indulgent parents, and kind and hospital to strangers. "I have," says Mr. Bartram, "been weeks amongst them, and in their towns, and never observed the least sign of contention or wrangling; never saw an instance of an Indian beating his wife, or reproving her in anger." Their wives, in return, are loving, tender, faithful, and affectionate. The Muskogulge women in general are short of stature; notwithstanding they are well formed and handsome; possessing a regular symmetry of features, with large black eyes, expressive of modesty and diffidence. Their complexion is generally darker than the northern Indians. The number of warriors belonging to this confederacy, according to the latest travellers, is 3,500.

They are bounded on the N. by the Cherokees, S. by the Gulf of Mexico, W. by the Choctaws, N. W. by the Chickasaws, and E. by the White inhabitants. Their country is diversified with hills; the lands are rich and well watered by a great variety of rivers and creeks, whence they have obtained the name of Creek Indians.

MUSQUAKEIS, a tribe of Indians, on the S. end of Lake Michigan, partly in the Indiana Territory.

MUSQUATONS, a tribe of Indians, in the Indiana Territory, near Lake Michigan.

MUSQUITONS, a tribe of Indians, living near the Outtagamies.

MYERSTOWN, a village of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on the N. side of Tulpehocken creek, a few miles below the canal. It is 32 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, and 77 from Philadelphia.

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NAAMAN'S CREEK, in New Castle county, Delaware. It falls into the Delaware river, near the Pennsylvania line.

NAHANT, the N. E. point of Boston harbour, 9 miles from Boston. Lat. 42. 27. N. lon. 4. 16. E.

NAHUNKEAG, a little island of Maine, in Kennebeck river, 39 miles from the sea.

NAIR, a river of Lower Louisiana. It falls into Red river about 187 miles westerly of New Orleans. At the mouth of this river is the grave of Ferdinand de Soto, who died here in 1541.

NAKED CREEK, in South Carolina, after a course of 25 miles, falls into the Pee Dee. It turns 4 saw and 2 grist mills.

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NAMASKET, a little river of Rhode Island. It falls into Narraganset bay.

NANJEMOY, a short river of Maryland, in Charles' county. It falls into the Potomac, nearly 4 miles S. W. of Port Tobacco river. Near this is a post office, which is 44 miles S. of Washington city.

NANSEMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded N. N. E. by James' river, E. by Norfolk county, W. by Southampton, and S. by the state of North Carolina. It is 44 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 5,193 free inhabitants, and 3,817 slaves, and in 1800, 6,719 free persons, and 4,408 slaves. A county court is held at the U u

court house of this county the 2d Monday in every month.

NANSEMOND, a short navigable river of Virginia, which rises in the Great Dismal Swamp, and running a N. course, thence N. E. empties into James' river, a few miles W. of Elizabeth river. It is navigable in vessels of 100 tons burthen, to Suffolk, thence to Milliners for those of 25 tons.

NANTASKET ROAD, the entrance into Boston harbour, S. of the light house.

NANTICOKE FALLS, in the East branch of the Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. They are about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a direct line, below Wilkesbarre.

NANTICOKE, a navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Sussex county, Delaware state; thence purusing a S. W. course, about 45 miles, empties into the Chesapeak, on the S. side of Philip's point. This river receives its name from a nation of Indians called the Nanticokees, who resided on the E. side of the Chesapeak, and who now dwell in the state of New York, between Owegy and a branch of the Susquehanna. They are estimated at about 80 warriors.

NANTIKOKES, a nation of Indians that formerly resided on the above river; they removed to the Susquehanna, and thence to Utisanango, &c. in the state of New York.

NANTICOKE, a hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, containing, in 1800, 1,593 free inhabitants, and 239 slaves.

NANTMILL, EAST and WEST, two townships of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, adjoining Berks and Lancaster counties. East Nantmill is on the head waters of

French creek, and West Nantmill on the waters of Brandywine. West Nantmill contained, in 1800, 893 inhabitants; and East Nantmill 1,441.

NANTUCKET, an island, post town, and county, of the same name, belonging to Massachusetts. The town is situated on the N. side of the island. It contained, in 1790, about 700 dwellings, and 5,000 inhabitants, and in 1800, 5,617, two Quaker meeting houses, and one for Congregationalists; a court house, work house, jail, and market house; and manufactoryes of spermaceti candles, 1 of duck, and 1 of twine. The soil of the county is rather light, very good for Indian corn, and oats, though it is chiefly used for grazing. The island feeds about 10,000 sheep, 200 horses, and 900 head of cattle. The land produces from 18 to 20 bushels of corn to the acre. The island is 15 miles long, 4 wide, is in lat. 41. 10. N. It is 183 miles from Boston, by the post road, 90 S. by W. on a straight line, 382 from Philadelphia, and 526 from Washington city. At the mouth of the harbour, on Brant point, stands a light house; there is another 9 miles from the town, on the great point of Nantucket. The inhabitants of the town are chiefly employed in the whale fishery, have about 900 tons of shipping in that business, and between 2 and 3,000 in the coasting trade. The harbour is excellent, on which are four beautiful wharves. It has not more than 10 feet water on the bar.

NANTUCKET SHOAL, extends S. E. from Nantucket island, is about 40 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.

NANTUXET, BAY, in Delaware bay, New Jersey, opposite Bom-bay hook.

NARRAGANSET, a large bay, which intersects the state of Rhode Island. It is interspersed with several handsome islands, and receives a number of rivers. See RHODE ISLAND.

NARRAGUAGUS, a post town and bay of Maine, in Washington county, between Goldsborough and Machias. The town is 16 miles N. E. of Goldsborough, 673 from Philadelphia, and 824 from Washington city.

NARROWS, THE, the passage between Long and Staten Islands, opening into New York bay, 9 miles below that city.

NASH, a county of Halifax district, North Carolina; bounded W. by Franklin, N. by Halifax county, E. by Edgcomb, and S. by Wayne. It contained, in 1790, 5,384 free inhabitants, and 2,009 slaves, and in 1800, 6,875, including 2,596 slaves. There is in this county a valuable body of iron ore, in the midst of a large tract of well timbered spring land. A bloomery only has been erected here, owing to the ill-judged economy of the proprietor.

NASHAWN, a small island of Massachusetts, one of the Elizabeth isles, at the entrance of Buzzards bay. It feeds sheep and cattle.

NASHUA, a river of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. It runs N. N. E. and falls into the Merrimack, at Dunstable.

NASHVILLE, a post town of Tennessee, the capital of Mero district and of Davidson county. It is delightfully situated on the S. side of Cumberland river, in a fertile country. It contained, in 1790, about 50 dwellings, a court

house, a strong jail, and a large house for religious worship; in which any sect may perform divine service; and in 1800, 194 free persons, and 151 slaves. The Cumberland is here about 200 yards wide, and may be navigated in brigs of 200 tons burthen. It is 190 miles W. of Knoxville, the same distance W. by S. of Lexington, 915 W. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 757 from Washington city. Lat 35. 56. N. lon. 13. 28. W.

NASKEAG, the E. point of Penobscot bay, on the coast of Maine, in Lincoln county.

NASSAU, a little island in Long Island sound, at the mouth of Byram river.

NASSAU, or KEMPTOWN, in Dauphine county, Pennsylvania. It contains about 40 houses, and a German church.

NATCHEZ, formerly a powerful nation of Indians, who lived on the E. side of the Mississippi, occupying that tract of country now called the Mississippi Territory. They were exterminated by the French, in 1730.

NATCHEZ, a post and the principal town of the Mississippi Territory, situated on the E. side of the river Mississippi, 55 miles N. of the boundary line of West Florida, 300 N. of New Orleans by water, 150 by the Lake road, and 1,247 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, together with St. Catharines, about 100 houses, scattered along the river, and a Roman Catholic church, and in 1800, 863 free persons, and 833 slaves. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade, by means of the Mississippi. It is defended by a fort, garrisoned with 248 men.

NATCHITOCHES, a tract of

country on Red river, in Louisiana.

NATICK, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on Charles' river, containing, in 1790, 615 inhabitants, and in 1800, 694. It was incorporated in 1781, is 10 miles from Dedham, and 18 from Boston.

NATURAL BRIDGE, a post office of Rockbridge county, Virginia, 230 miles from Washington city. This bridge is particularly described by Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, and the M. Chastelleux, in his Travels through the United States.

NAUDOWESIES, an Indian nation, between lakes Michigan and Superior.

NAUGATUCK, a branch of the Housetonec, in Connecticut.

NAVESINK, a harbour of New Jersey, on the coast of Monmouth county, 5 miles from Shrewsbury, and 2½ from the N. end of Sandy hook Island. The Navesink hills extending from the harbour, are about 600 feet high, and the first land discovered by mariners approaching this coast.

NAVESINK, a township of Ulster county, New York, containing, in 1800, 786 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

NAZARETH, a post town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; situated on a small creek which loses itself in the earth about a mile and a half E. of the town. The town is regularly laid out, and consists of two principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, and form in the middle a square of 340 by 200 feet. It contained in 1800, 811 inhabitants. A large building of stone was erected in 1755, and

named Nazareth hall. It is 98 by 46 feet in length, and 54 in height. In the ground story is a spacious hall, in which divine service is performed. The upper part of the building is chiefly fitted for an academy, where youth, from different parts, are instructed in the Latin and French languages, and the rudiments of literature; also music and drawing. The whole is under the superintendance of the minister of the place, who has several tutors. Fronting the building is a handsome square; on the S. adjoining is a fine meadow, the whole forming a beautiful landscape.

Another handsome building has been erected on the E. side of Nazareth hall, in which the single sisters reside, who have the same regulations and mode of living as those of Bethlehem and Leditz. They have besides, a manufactory for spinning and twisting cotton. At the S. W. corner of the same square, and in the centre of the town, is the single brethren's house. The dwellings, except a few, are built of limestone, one or two stories high. The inhabitants are chiefly tradesmen and mechanics, of German extraction. They are well supplied with excellent water, conveyed by pipes from a spring near the town. The situation of the town is delightful and the climate as healthy as any part of the world. Nazareth was laid out and established in 1772, nearly in the middle of a tract of rich land, containing about 5,000 acres, originally purchased by the Rev. George Whitefield, in 1740, who sold it two years after to the Moravian brethren. It is 7 miles

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N. W. of Easton, 10 N. by E. of Bethlehem, 62 N. by W. of Philadelphia, and 206 from Washington city.

NAZARETH, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania containing in 1800, 819 inhabitants.

NEABSCO, a small river of Virginia. It falls into the Potowmac a little below Occogican river.

NEDDICK, a cape on the coast of York county, Maine, between York river and Well's bay.

NEDDICK, a small river of York county, Maine.

NECK CREEK, in South Carolina, after a course of 10 miles, falls into the Great Pee Dee, 5 miles below Thompson's creek.

NEEDHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, incorporated in 1711. It is 11 miles from Boston, and contained, in 1790, 1,130 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,072.

NEILSVILLE, a post office of Tazewell county, Virginia, 342 miles from Washington city.

NELHEGAN, a river of Vermont, in Essex county. The principal branch rises in the S. E. corner of Caldersburg township, and running S. E. falls into Connecticut river.

NELSON, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Shelby, N. W. by Bullet, W. by Hardin, E. by Mercer, S. E. by Lincoln, and S. by Greene. It contained in 1800, 7,552 free persons, and 1735 slaves. Capital, Bairdstown.

NELSON'S FERRY, in Charles-ton district, S. Carolina. Here is a post office, which is 539 miles from Washington city.

NELSONVILLE, a thriving town of Mero district, Tennessee, on

Harpath river, 22 miles S. W. of Nashville.

NELSON TRACT, in Kennebec county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 16 inhabitants.

NEPANOSE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lycoming county, on the S. side of the W. branch of the Susquehanna. It contained in 1800, 456 free persons, and 6 slaves.

NEPANOSE, a remarkable valley, from which the above township was named. It is surrounded by a range of mountains, somewhat of an elliptical form, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N. to S. and 4 from E. to W. It is remarkable on account of the vast number of small creeks, which flowing towards the centre of the valley, sink into the earth, and disappear. The road from Sunbury and Northumberland to the Susquehanna near the Bald Eagle, passes directly through this valley.

NEPONSET, a small river of Massachusetts, which flows from Muddy, Punkapay, and Mashapay ponds, and falls into Boston harbour, in an E. direction. It is navigable about 4 miles, in vessels of 150 tons.

NESCOPECK, a river of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county. It rises near the Lehigh, runs W. and falls into the E. branch of the Susquehanna, at Nescopeck falls, opposite to Berwick.

NESCOPECK, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 415 inhabitants.

NEVERSINK, a creek of Ulster county, New York.

NEUSE, a long crooked river of North Carolina. It rises among the hills near Hillsborough, and,

N E W

N E W

in a winding course, traverses a distance of 400 miles, entering Pamlico Sound, 50 miles below Newbern. It is 9 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable in boats upwards of 200 miles. The banks are very fertile, but are frequently overflowed, which often blasts the hope of the planter.

NEW, a river of North Carolina. It rises in North East Swamp, in Onslow county; passing through a rich tract of land, enters the ocean at New River Inlet. This river extends but a few miles into the country. It is wide and shoal at its mouth, and is remarkable for the great abundance of mullet that is caught in it, during the winter season, known by the name of New river mullet.

NEW ANTRIM, a post town of Orange county, New York, 129 miles from Philadelphia, and 273 from Washington city.

NEWARK, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, S. of Random, in 1800, it contained 8 inhabitants. It is watered by the head branches of Pousoomfuck river.

NEWARK, a post town of New Jersey, and capital of Essex county. It is pleasantly situated at a small distance west of Pasaick river, and 7 miles W. by N. of New York. It contained, in 1790, about 109 dwellings, a court house, jail, Episcopalian and Presbyterian church, and an academy. The Presbyterian church is the largest and most elegant building in the state. A large shoe manufactory, has been established here, which annually manufactures about 60,000 pair of shoes. It is 86 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, and 232 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 45. N. lon. 1. 6. E.

NEWARK, a bay of New Jersey, formed by the confluence of the Hackensack and Pasaick rivers. It communicates with Raritan bay on the S. and with New York harbour on the E.

NEW ASHFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, containing in 1800, 390 inhabitants.

NEW ATHENS, or **TIOGA POINT**, a post town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne, at the confluence of the Tioga and the E. branch of the Susquehanna. It is 14 miles S. W. of Owego. Lat. 41. 54. N. lon. 1. 26. W.

NEW BARBADOES, a township of New Jersey, in Bergen county.

NEW BEDFORD, a port of entry, and post town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, on a small bay which opens into Buzzards bay on the S. It has a safe harbour, which admits vessels of 350 tons burthen. It exported, in 1794, to the amount of 82,085 dollars. The township was incorporated in 1787, contained in 1790, 3313 inhabitants, and in 1800, 4361, 3 churches for congregationalists, 3 for quakers, and a printing office. It was ravaged, in 1778, by the British, who destroyed property to the amount of 97,000l. New Bedford is 58 miles S. of Boston, 357 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia, and 466 from Washington city.

NEW BERLIN, a town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on Penn's creek, one mile above its junction with the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

NEWBERN, a maritime district of North Carolina, bounded N. E. by Edenton district, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, S. W. by Wilmington, W. by Fayette, N. W.

N E W

N E W

by Hillsborough, and N. by Halifax. It comprehends the following counties, viz. Craven, Beaufort, Carteret, Pitt, Johnston, Lenoir, Glasgow, Wayne, Jones, and Hyde. It contained in 1790, 39,640 free inhabitants, and 15,900 slaves, and in 1800, 40,299 free persons, and 20,134 slaves. Chief town Newbern.

NEWBERN, a port of entry and post town of North Carolina, and capital of the above district. It is situated in Craven county, on a beautiful level point of land, formed by the junction of the rivers Neus on the N. and Trent on the E. Its situation very much resembles Charleston in S. Carolina. The Neus is navigable in ships of burthen for some miles above the town, and is about a mile and a half wide, and the Trent three quarters of a mile. It contained in 1790 about 420 houses, all built of wood, except the palace, church, jail, and a few dwellings, which are of brick. In 1800 it contained 1,169 free persons and 1,298 slaves. The palace was erected by the province, previous to the revolution, as a place of residence for the governors, and was, at that time, the most elegant building in N. America. It is a large brick edifice, two stories high, with two wings for offices; the wings are connected with the main building, a little advanced in front towards the town, by a circular arcade: It is at present partly fallen to decay. One of the wings however is used as a dancing room, and the other for a school room. The arms of the British king still appear on a pediment in front of the

building. The Episcopal church is a small brick building, with a bell. The court house stands on brick arches, the under part serving as a convenient market place; but marketing is chiefly done with the people in their boats, and canoes, at the river side. Two rum distilleries have been lately established here. In September, 1791, nearly one-third of the town was consumed by fire. It carries on a brisk trade to the West Indies and the different states, in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. The exports in the year ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 69,615 dollars. It is 99 miles S. W. of Edenton, 93 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, 283 S. of Petersburg, Virginia, 501 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 362 from Washington city. Lat. 35. 14. N. lon. 2. 17. W.

NEW-BOSTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1763. It is 70 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 1,202 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,491.

NEW BRAINTREE, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 66 miles N. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1751, and contained in 1790, 940 inhabitants, and in 1800, 878.

NEW-BRITAIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, adjoining Montgomery county on the S. W. It is watered with the head branches of Neshaminy creek. It contained in 1800, 1,179 free persons and 1 slave.

NEW BRUNSWICK, on Paltzkill, New York, 8 miles S. W. of New Paltz.

NEW BRUNSWICK, a post town of Middlesex county, New Jersey.

N E W

N E W

206 miles from Washington city.

NEWBURGH, a township of New York, in Orange county, containing in 1790, 2,365 inhabitants, of whom 57 were slaves, and 373 electors; and in 1800, 3,184 free persons, and 74 slaves. Here is a post office, 303 miles from Washington city.

NEWBURY, a town of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, containing about 30 dwellings, and a meeting-house. It is seated on the E. side of Lycoming creek, about a mile above its junction with the W. branch of the Susquehanna, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Waynesville, and 40 from Northumberland.

NEWBURY, a township of Pennsylvania, the most northerly in York county, on the W. side of the Susquehanna, adjoining Cumberland county on the N. W. In 1800, it contained 2,012 free persons, and 2 slaves.

NEWBURY, or **NEWBOROUGH**, a flourishing town of Ulster county, New York, situated on the W. side of Hudson river, upon an eminence which commands an agreeable view of the river and opposite neighbourhood. It contains about 100 dwellings, is 16 miles below Poughkeepsie, 62 N. of New York, and 100 S. of Albany. See **NEW WINDSOR**.

NEWBURY, a county of S. Carolina, containing, in 1800, 9,782 free persons, and 2,204 slaves. A post office is kept at the courthouse, which is 723 miles from Philadelphia, and 556 from Washington city.

NEWBURY, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, on the S. side of the Merrimack, incorporated in 1635. It contained, in 1790, 3,972 inhabitants, and

in 1800, 4,076, 6 houses for public worship, Dummer academy, founded in 1756, and a woollen manufactory. A bridge was built across the Merrimack, in 1792, 1030 feet in length, and 34 in breadth.

NEWBURY, a post town of Vermont, and the capital of Orange county. In 1800, it contained 1,304 inhabitants. It is 581 miles from Washington city.

NEWBURY-PORT, a port of entry, and post town of Massachusetts, and next in a commercial view to Salem. It is situated in Essex county, on the S. side of the Merrimack, about 3 miles from the sea. It was formerly remarkable for a great number of vessels which were built in it annually; but for some years after the revolution, the business was on the decline; latterly it begins to revive. It contained, in 1790, 616 houses, and 4,827 inhabitants, and in 1800, 5,946, a handsome court-house, and five places for public worship: two of these are for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists, which last has been erected about 11 years ago. There are several public schools in the town, and liberal provision made for the support of the instructors at the public expense. Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and a considerable trade carried on with the West Indies, and the Southern States. Besides a few vessels employed in the cod fishery.

In 1790, there belonged to this port, 6 ships, 45 brigantines, 39 schooners, and 22 sloops. The exports in the year ending Sept. 20th, 1794, amounted to 363,380 dol-

lars. It is 44 miles N. N. E. of Boston, 391 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 523 from Washington city. Lat. 42. 48. N. lon. 4. 13 E.

NEW CANTON, a small post town of Buckingham county, Virginia, on the S. side of James' river. It is 198 miles from Washington city. Here is an inspection for tobacco.

NEW CASCO, in Cumberland county, Maine. Here is a post office, 613 miles from Washington city.

NEW CASTLE, a populous and well cultivated county of the state of Delaware: bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, S. by Kent county, E. by Delaware river, and W. by the state of Maryland. It is 47 miles long, and 20 broad, containing 336,000 acres, and in 1790, 17,124 free persons, and 2,562 slaves, and in 1800, 23,523 free persons, and 1,838 slaves. Here are 2 snuff-mills, 1 slitting-mill, 4 paper-mills, 60 for grinding grain, and several fulling-mills. Chief towns, Wilmington and New Castle.

NEW-CASTLE, a post town of Delaware, and the capital of Newcastle county, pleasantly situated on the W. side of the river Delaware, 34 miles below Philadelphia, and 122 from Washington city. The public buildings are a court-house, jail, a Presbyterian and an Episcopalian church. This is the oldest town on Delaware river, and was formerly the seat of government. It was first settled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, who called it Stockholm, after the metropolis of their country. Falling afterwards into the hands of the Dutch, they named it New Amsterdam. Some

time after it was taken by the English, and received its present name. It was rather on the decline, some years ago; but latterly it begins to flourish. In 1800 it contained 2,203 free persons, and 235 slaves. Newcastle was incorporated in 1672, by the governor of New York, and was governed for many years by a bailiff and six assistants. Lat. 39. 38. N. lon. 0. 25. W.

NEW CASTLE, a post town of Virginia, situated in Hanover county, on the S. W. side of Pamunkey river. It contains about 36 dwellings, and is 54 miles N. W. of Williamsburg, 24 N. E. of Richmond, and 297 from Philadelphia. Lat. 37. 44. N. lon. 2. 15. W.

NEW CASTLE, a township of New York, in West Chester county, containing, in 1790, 151 electors, and in 1800, 1,462 free persons, and 6 slaves. It was incorporated in 1796.

NEW CASTLE, a post town of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E. side of Kennebeck river, 66 miles N. E. of Portland, 192 N. by E. of Boston, 535 from Philadelphia, and 671 from Washington city. The township of New Castle contained, in 1790, 896 inhabitants, and in 1800, 996.

NEW CASTLE, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing, in 1790, 534 inhabitants, and in 1800, 524. It was incorporated in 1693.

NEW CHESTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, 13 miles below Plymouth. It was incorporated in 1778, and contained, in 1790, 312 inhabitants, and in 1800, 615.

NEW CORNWALL, a township of New York, in Orange county, containing, in 1790, 4,225 inhabitants, of whom 167 were slaves, and in 1800, 1,637 free persons and 11 slaves. It adjoins Ulster county on the N.

NEW DURHAM, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1762. It is on the E. side of Winnepissoo-gee lake, and contained, in 1790, 554 inhabitants, and in 1800, 742.

NEW ENGLAND, a general name for the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. See each of these under their respective names.

NEW FAIRFIELD, the most northwesterly township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, 6 miles from New Milford, and 58 from Hartford. It is divided into two parishes, has two Presbyterian churches, and a town-house. In 1800 it contained, 1,760 free persons, and 5 slaves.

NEW FANE, the capital of Windham county, Vermont, situated on West river, adjoining Towns-end on the N. and Marlborough on the S. It had, in 1790, 660 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,000.

NEWFIELD, a township of York county, Maine, 93 miles from Boston. It joins New Hampshire on the W. and contained, in 1790, about 60 dwellings, and two schools; and in 1800, 572 inhabitants. The soil is thin. Rye and corn are the chief produce. It yields from 10 to 25 bushels the acre.

NEW FOUND MILLS, in Hanover county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 112 miles from Washington city.

NEW GARDEN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, bordering on New Castle county, Delaware. It is watered by White Clay creek. In 1800 it contained 765 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 125 miles from Washington city.

NEW GARDEN, in Guilford county, North Carolina.

NEW GENEVA, a post town of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, situated on the E. side of Monongahela, at the mouth of George's river, opposite to Greensburg, in Greene county, about 4 miles N. of the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, 70 W. of Cumberland, 60 N. W. of the confluence of Savage and Potomac rivers, and 230 from Washington city, being the nearest portage between the Monongahela and Potomac. It was laid out in 1795, contains about 45 houses; and, besides boat building, has a manufactory of window glass and bottles, which supplies the whole of the western country; also a manufactory of muskets, the only one on the W. side of the Allegany mountains. The neighbouring country is extremely fertile, and very populous. Within less than 5 miles of New Geneva there are eleven grist mills, and on George's creek, exclusively of grist and saw mills, there are 2 fulling mills, 1 oil mill, 2 furnaces, and 2 forges. Coal abounds in this part of the country, as well as through all the tract which extends on a breadth of about 50 miles, along the western side of the most western range of mountains from Kiskiminetas, 30 miles N. of Pittsburgh, S. W. to Kentucky. It is found through all that country

N E W

N E W

very near the surface, of an excellent quality; as well on lands of the first, as on those of an inferior quality. Iron ore is likewise found in veins, but not in very large bodies. It lies principally in the mountains; but one of the best veins runs through some of the richest lands in the western country, about 10 miles N. E. from New Geneva, and 7 S. of Uniontown. The price of the best lands in the neighbourhood of New Geneva, is about 14 dollars per acre. George's creek and Redstone creek, in Fayette county, and Loyal Hannon, in Westmoreland, are, exclusively of large rivers, the most constant, and best streams for water works, in the western counties of Pennsylvania, W. of the most westerly range of mountains.

NEW GERMANTOWN, a post town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county. It is 47 miles N. by E. of Trenton, 77 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 214 from Washington city.

NEW GLOUCESTER, a post town of Maine, in Cumberland county, incorporated in 1774. It is 146 miles from Boston, 493 from Philadelphia, and 627 from Washington city. The township contained, in 1790, 1,355 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,378.

NEW GOTTINGEN, a town of Burke county, Georgia; on the W. side of the Savannah, 18 miles E. of Waynesborough.

NEW GRANTHAM, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 15 miles S. E. of Hanover. It was incorporated in 1761, and contained, in 1790, 333 inhabitants, and in 1800, 713.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, STATE OF, is situated between 2. 45. and 4.

33. E. lon. 42. 41. and 45. 11. N. lat. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 168 miles, and 90 in breadth from the mouth of Piscataqua to the mouth of West river, which falls into the Connecticut from Vermont. It lies nearly in the form of a triangle, and is bounded N. by Canada, E. by the district of Maine and the Atlantic ocean, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Connecticut river.

It is divided into five counties, and these, in 1790, into 207 townships: two were since incorporated. The townships, or towns as they are more generally termed in the Eastern states, are incorporated and organized in the same manner as the townships in Massachusetts. The state is also divided into 12 districts, for the purpose of electing senators for the state legislature. The number of representatives is fluctuating, always depending upon the population. Every town containing 150 male inhabitants, 21 years old and upwards, is entitled to choose one representative, 450 inhabitants, two, &c. 300 being the mean increasing number. When any town has not the number required to entitle it to a representative, it is classed with some other town or place.

The most considerable rivers of this state, are Connecticut, Merrimack, Piscataqua, Saco, Amoriscoggin, or Androscoggin, Contoocook, Ashuelot, Upper and Lower Ammonoosuck; besides many others of less note. The principal lakes are Winipiseogee, Umbagog, Sunapee, Squam, and Great Osippee.—Small ponds are very numerous, scarcely a township being without one or more of them.

The whole extent of the sea

coast is about 18 miles, the shore is generally a level sandy beach, within which are salt marshes intersected by creeks. Along the coast there are a great many coves, for fishing vessels. But the only haven for ships is the harbour of Piscataqua; here the shore is rocky. The first elevated land which appears from the sea coast, is a range of the Blue hills, which extends from N. N. E. to S. S. W. through part of Strafford, and into Rockingham county. It is between 25 and 30 miles from the coast. The summits of this range are distinguished by particular names, as Teneriffe, which is the most northerly, Saddleback, Tuckaway, &c. Beyond these are Mount Major, Moose mountain, and several others. This range is more elevated than the former. As you proceed farther to the N. W. the mountains become higher; and among those which are the most elevated in the next range, are Chochorua, Ossapy, and Kyarsarga; thence follows that lofty range, which has been denominated the Height of Land, as it separates the branches of Merrimack from those of Connecticut river. In this range is the Grand Monadnock, 10 miles N. of the Massachusetts boundary, and about 22 E. of Connecticut river. Its height, as measured by Mr. Winthrop, in 1780, was found to be 3,254 feet above the level of the sea; 30 miles N. of the Grand Monadnock, lies Sunapee mountain, and 48 miles further is Mooselock; this range then inclines to the N. E. dividing the waters of Saco and Androscoggin from Connecticut river. The mountains increase in magnitude,

and the most elevated in this range are the White hills, which lie N. of lat. 44. and are so called from their appearing to mariners like white clouds rising above the horizon, when several leagues out at sea. The trees on these mountains are of various kinds; but they all partake more or less of the evergreen. From the N. E. they appear more lofty than from any other point, and it is said they may be seen on a clear day at the distance of 80 miles on land. The place from which the greatest number of summits can be seen at once, in this cluster, is Dartmouth in Hanover. On the N. W. side, 7 appear at one view, three of which are more elevated than the rest and these are on the E. side of the cluster. One of the latter has been emphatically called Mount Washington, from its majestic and lofty appearance, when sailing along the coast of Maine, which is not less than 65 miles direct. It has been computed to be more than 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; yet, astonishing as this may appear, we find it is not half the height of Cotopaxi, one of the Cordeliers, which is upwards of 20,000 feet, as mentioned by Don Ulloa. The Indians gave these mountains the name of Agioeochook. They had an ancient tradition, as mentioned in Josselyn's voyage to New England, that their country was overflowed, and all its inhabitants drowned, except one Powaw and his wife, who, foreseeing the deluge, fled to the mountains, where they were preserved; and that from them the country was repeopled. They had a great veneration for the

summits, from a belief that they were the habitation of spiritual beings; they never venture to ascend them, and always endeavoured to dissuade others from the attempt. To these mountains we may add West river mountain, in Cheshire county, adjoining Connecticut river, and 12 miles N. of Massachusetts. About the year 1730, the garrison of Fort Dummer, 4 miles S. on the Vermont side, was alarmed by frequent explosions of fire and smoke emitted from it: like appearances have been since observed. The soil in this state is various, possessing all the qualities from good to bad. In the eastern parts of the state, contiguous to the ocean, a thin, cold and unfruitful soil, is frequently met with, and also in some of the interior parts of the country. In the S. and W. the soil is in several places moist and fertile, and is well adapted for pasture. Loam, gravel, clay, or marle, are often met with in different parts of the state. On the rivers and creeks the land is most fertile, which in many instances yield good crops of wheat and rye; also, Indian corn generally throughout the state; barley, oats, potatoes, flax and hemp; the higher lands, beef, pork, butter and cheese. The winters generally set in here with some severity about the first of December, and continue to increase till the latter end of January, when it becomes severely cold. About the beginning of February, the deepest snows begin to fall, which are often two or three feet deep throughout the winter; about the 1st of April vegetation appears, and by the 10th of May the fields generally fur-

nish pasture sufficient for the subsistence of the cattle. In July and August the sun becomes considerably warm. The greatest degree of heat observed at Portsmouth, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, was 90 above 0, and of cold 9 below 0. Light frosts have been known in every month in the year except July.

Of the trees, which are the natural growth of this state, are the red, black, shrub, chesnut, and white oak; the latter grows in great abundance, in some parts of the state, and is the most valuable tree, the timber being mostly used in ship building. The red and white elms are often seen; wild cherry, sassafras, locust, lime-tree, walnut, beech, and chesnut, are likewise common. Also the white, yellow, pitch, larch, fir, hemlock, and spruce pines; the red and white cedar, ash, poplar, and maple, or as it is often called, the rock-maple tree, is found in many parts of New Hampshire, in great plenty; and affords to the inhabitants the chief supply of sugar in those parts of the state which are in the infancy of their improvements. Here are also found the common wild and fox grapes, beside a great variety of berries. In the western part of the state ginseng is found in abundance. The fruits chiefly cultivated are apples and peaches; of the former is made excellent cyder. The indigenous animals are the wolf, fox, racoon, mink, bear, otter, martin, ermine, hare, rabbit, mole, black rat, the flying, grey, striped, red, and black squirrel; the latter is seldom seen; ground, field and shrew mice; the catamount, a carnivorous animal, remarkable for its fierce-

ness when pursued by hunters, the musquash, an amphibious animal distinguished by an oil bag, which contains a strong perfume; the skunk or polecat, is well known for his pilfering disposition, and a disagreeable scent which he ejects when pursued. To these we may add the wolverene and woodchuck—the former, it is thought, is the same as the badger of Europe, the latter full as large, and generally larger than the skunk or polecat; he retires in October to his burrow where he remains in a torpid state during the winter.

The chief manufactures of this state are pot and pearl-ashes; of wool and flax the inhabitants generally manufacture a sufficiency for their common clothing. The manufacture of maple sugar has been attended to with considerable success. Linen and thread are manufactured in Londonderry—there are besides two paper mills in the state, several oil mills, fuling mills, gristmills, and various branches of iron manufacture. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, fish, horses, flaxseed, pot and pearl ashes, lumber and ships; this last article has always been attended to by the merchants of this state, and by European traders, who find they can build ships for about 15 or 16 dollars per ton, which is much cheaper than in their own country. About twenty-seven schooners, 20 boats, and about 200 seamen, belonging to this state, are annually engaged in the cod and seal fishery. In 1791 the number of seamen was 800; but congress having since granted a bounty on vessels engaged in the cod fisheries, there is little doubt but the number has greatly increased.

The most numerous religious denominations here are Congregationalists; next to these are the Baptists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Episcopalian. There is a society of Universalists, and one of Sandimanians.

The amount of the exports from New Hampshire, in the following years, is

Years.	Dolls.	Cts.
1791	142,858	62
1792	181,412	90
1793	190,204	38
1794	153,860	30
1795	229,426	90
1796	378,161	—
1797	275,840	—
1798	361,453	—
1799	361,789	—
1801	555,055	—

The amount of Tonnage for 3 years, viz.

Years.	Tons.	95ths.
1796	17,462	64
1797	18,288	62
1798	19,220	35

Years.	Duties.		Allow.		Bounties.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
1793	2,910	82	1,971	50	220	37
1794	3,767	72	2,838	30	266	35
1795	6,425	18	1,554	70	233	10
1796	11,104	36	1,359	30	299	48
1797	11,015	00	1,362	30	120	62
15,532	00	1,677	68	500	17	

The amount of the duty on salt imported into New Hampshire, with the allowances made to vessels employed in the fisheries; also the bounties on fish and salted provisions, for 6 years, successively, viz.

The military of this state consists in a militia of 27,550 men, of whom 26,250 are infantry, 1,000 horse, and 300 artillery.

NEW HARTFORD, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, containing, in 1800, 1,753 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 388 miles from Washington city.

NEW HAMPTON, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Here is a post office, which is 217 miles from Washington city.

NEW HAMPTON, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing, in 1800, 1,095 inhabitants.

NEW HANOVER, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 11,595 inhabitants, including 2 slaves. It is near the N. W. end of the county.

NEW HANOVER, a county of Wilmington district, North Carolina, containing, in 1800, 2,438 free inhabitants, and 2,097 slaves.

NEW HAVEN, a maritime, and populous county of Connecticut. It is bounded N. by Hartford, Litchfield, and Middlesex counties, S. by Long Island sound, W. by Fairfield, N. W. by Litchfield, and E. by Middlesex county. It is 30 miles from the mouth of Stratford river, to the northern extremity of Waterbury township, and 28 from E. to W. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Cheshire, Waterbury, Durham, Wallingford, Guilford, Brentford, East Haven, West Haven, New Haven, North Haven, Milford, Darby, Hemden, and Woodbridge. It contained, in 1756, 17,955 free persons, and 226 slaves; in 1774, 25,896 free persons, and 925 slaves; in 1790, 30,397 free persons, and 433 slaves; and in 1800, 31,926 free persons, and 236 slaves. In a hill of this county, a few miles W. by N. of New Haven city, is the cave in which John Dixwell

The following Table contains the Counties, their Length, Breadth, Number of Inhabitants, in 1790 and 1800.

Counties.	Great. Leng.	Great. Bread.	Number of Acres.	No. of Towns.	Male inhab.	Female inhab.	Slaves.	Other free pers.	Total in ac. to ea. inhab. 1793.	No. of Total no. ac. ten. inhab. in 1800.
Cheshire,	61	26	753,240	35	14,584	14,103	16	69	28,772	25 4 38,825
Grafton,	125	50	2,279,695	59	7,083	6,340	21	28	13,472	168 6 23,093
Hillsborough,	56	34	890,000	40	16,544	16,150	177	32,871	26 7 43,899	
Rockingham,	59	34	689,800	45	20,802	21,976	98	293	15 8 45,427	
Strafford,	60	35	898,000	28	11,924	11,591	23	63	23,601	37 9 32,614
Total, 5			3,510,781	207	70,937	70,160	158	623	141,885	38 7 sta. 183,858

* The number of slaves was reduced in 1800 to 84.

resided, who was one of the judges that passed sentence of decapitation on Charles the 1st, of England. The lands in general are hilly and well cultivated, and well watered by Wallingford, and Naugatuck rivers. Chief town, New Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, CITY OF, a port of entry, and post town of Connecticut, and the largest in that state. It is situated in the above county, upon a large plain, which is partly surrounded with hills; at the head of New-Haven harbour, which sets N. from Long Island sound, about 4 miles. On the E. and W. sides of the town, are two small creeks that empty into the harbour. The city was originally laid out into squares of 330 yards each, but many of them have since been divided by cross streets. At present it consists of four principal streets, extending from S. E. to N. W. these are intersected by others at right angles. The streets though sandy, are generally kept neat and clean. Near the middle of the town is the public square, on, and around which, are the buildings; these are a state-house, a college, a chapel, three congregational churches, and one for Episcopilians. The college was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth seven years, when it was removed to Saybrook for ten, and then finally settled at New-Haven. In 1718 it was named Yale college, in honour of governor Yale, its principal benefactor. The present building is a large brick edifice, erected in 1750, 100 feet by 40; three stories high, containing 32 chambers, and 64 studies, convenient for the reception of 100 students. The col-

lege chapel, which is also of brick, was built in 1761; it is 50 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, with a steeple 150 feet high. In this building is the library, which contains 2,500 volumes, and the philosophical apparatus, containing all the machines necessary for exhibiting experiments in the whole course of astronomy, and natural philosophy. There was another college erected in 1793. It is a large brick building, four stories high. The public square is ornamented with several rows of trees, and would appear beautiful, were it not so much crowded with a grave yard, and the public buildings. The number of dwellings in 1790, was about 500, which are mostly of wood, several of them however look handsome, and are neat and commodious. The harbour, though inferior to New London, has good anchorage, with three fathom and four feet water at common tides, and two and a half fathom at low water. The number of inhabitants within the limits of the city, in 1790, was reckoned at 4,000, and in 1800, 3,974 free persons, and 75 slaves, 1 in 70 of which die annually; an evident proof of the salubrity of the climate. Manufactures of linen, buttons, and paper have been established here. A machine was invented by Mr. Chittendon, of this town; it cuts and bends 36,000 card teeth in one hour. In July, 1779, it was pillaged by the infamous Tryon, who destroyed and carried off property to the amount of £24,893 : 7 : 6; notwithstanding, it is now flourishing, and carries on a brisk trade with New York, and the West Indies. The exports in the year ending Sep-

tember 30th, 1794, amounted to 171,868 dolls. The general assembly meets here the October session. It is 40 miles S. W. by S. of Hartford, 88 from New York, 183 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 331 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 21. N. lon. 1. 50 E.

NEW HAVEN, a township of Addison county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 1,153 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 520 miles from Washington city.

NEWHOLDERNESS, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing in 1790, 329, electors, and in 1800, 531 inhabitants. It is on the E. side of the river Pemigewasset, and was incorporated in 1761.

NEW HOLLAND, a post town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; situated in a rich tract of fertile country. It contains about 100 dwellings, and a German church. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Lancaster, 54 W. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 129 from Washington city.

NEW HUNTINGDON, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, containing 136 inhabitants. It is on the S. W. side of Onion river.

NEWICKAWANNOC, see PASCATQUA.

NEWINGTON, a township of Rockingham county, Newhampshire, containing in 1790, 542 inhabitants, and in 1800, 481.

NEW INVERNESS, on the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, near Darien, was settled by 160 Highlanders, in 1735.

NEW IPSWICH, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 75 miles W. S. W. of Portsmouth. It was incorporat-

ed in 1762, and contained in 1790, 1,241 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,266. Here is an academy, which has usually about 40 or 50 scholars, also a post office, which is 499 miles from Washington city.

NEW-JERSEY, STATE OF, is situated between 38. 59. and 41. 20. N. lat. and 0. 25. W. and 1. 24. E. lon. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 163 miles, and 78 in breadth from New-Castle, in the state of Delaware, to the mouth of Mullicus river; from Bordenton to the mouth of Mansquam, it is only 43 miles, which is nearly the middle of the state; from Delaware river to Fort Lee, on the Hudson, it is 76 miles. It is bounded N. by New-York, S. by the Atlantic, E. by part of the same and Hudson river, which divides it from the state of New York, and on the W. by Delaware river and bay, which separate it from Pennsylvania, and the state of Delaware. There are no considerable rivers in this state, if we except the Delaware and Hudson; the principal however are, Raritan, Passaic, Hackensac, Mullicus, Musconecunk, Cohansy or Cesarea, Morris, Great Egg harbour, Rancocas, and Alloways creek.

The Southern part of New Jersey is generally low land, not much diversified with hills; but as you proceed towards the N. it becomes hilly; and in the Northern part of the state it is considerably mountainous. The chief mountains are a continuation of that range, which extends through Pennsylvania, from the Susquehanna to Delaware river, under the name of the Blue Mountain. It

passes into New Jersey, in lat. 41°. N. and extends parallel to the Delaware as far as 41. 20. which is the northern extremity of the state. Here the river forms an acute angle to the N. W. whilst the mountains continue their course into the state of New York, in a N. E. by N. direction. From this range of mountains extend several spurs through Sussex, and into the W. part of Morris county. There is another considerable range of mountains in Bergen county, which extends from the town of Bergen into the state of New York, parallel to Hudson river. Between Navesink harbour and Raritan bay, are the noted hills of Navesink, the first land discovered by mariners when they arrive on the coast ; they are computed to be 600 feet above the level of the sea, and may be often seen at the distance of 20 leagues out at sea. In the southern parts of this state the soil is generally sandy, except on the banks of the rivers and creeks, where it is stiff clay. In several valleys of the Northern, and in some of the interior parts of the state, the soil is rich, and frequently luxuriant, producing plentiful crops of wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, hemp, and flax. The northern and hilly parts are much noted for good pasture ; and several of the farmers feed great numbers of cattle, for the markets of New York and Philadelphia. In some of the southern counties are extensive forests of pine barrens : Along Delaware bay, and the sea coast, are large tracts of salt meadow, which yield great quantities of hay, and furnish pasture sufficient for the cattle in summer. In Salem and Cumber-

land counties are several large tracts of banked meadow, which, being contiguous to Philadelphia, are of considerable value. The inhabitants of these parts, and the sea coast, chiefly subsist upon fish, and by feeding cattle on their salt meadows. The principal produce here is Indian corn, rye, potatoes, &c. and of these only a sufficiency for subsistence.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and a great variety of other fruits, grow in all parts of the state. In short, their orchards are not surpassed by any in the union, and their cyder is excellent. The parts of this state contiguous to Philadelphia and New York, furnish their markets with large supplies of provision, which consist principally of butter, cheese apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, and a great variety of berries, vegetables of various kinds, water and musk melons, and large quantities of cyder.

Here are found several mines of mountain and bog iron ore ; a lead mine has been discovered in the vicinity of Trenton, and it is reported there is a coal mine on Raritan river. Copper mines have also been discovered in different parts of the state. Some of them were wrought before the late war, but with little success ; Schuyler's mine is now worked to some advantage. Gold has been found in New Jersey ; it was washed out of the sands of a river ; black lead has also been found, and great abundance of turf.

There are few curiosities in New Jersey to attract the attention of the traveller ; however these will be noticed under the respective names of their counties.

The clothing of the inhabitants of this state, as well as those of

the Eastern states, is chiefly of their own manufacturing. A manufacturing company was incorporated in 1791. See PATERSON.

Flour, iron, steel, nails, paper, and glass, are the chief articles manufactured here; of bar iron, it is said, not less than 1200 tons annually, and of pigs an equal quantity, besides 80 tons of nail rods, considerable quantities of hollow ware, and other castings.

The trade of this state consists chiefly in the different articles of lumber, large quantities of excellent pork, live cattle, wheat, flour, flaxseed, leather, and of pig and bar iron vast quantities, &c. New Jersey having no commercial town of its own, its foreign trade is principally carried on by the merchants of Philadelphia and New York. Although possessed of two commodious harbours, Burlington and Amboy, the latter not inferior to New York or Philadelphia; yet such is the supineness of the citizens, notwithstanding the extraordinary privileges granted by government to merchants, who would settle at either of those places, they still continue to suffer the merchants of New York and Philadelphia to be the carriers of their produce, and monopolizers of their foreign trade.

There is a sensible difference in the climate of this state. In the southern parts the transitions from heat to cold, and heavy gusts of thunder and rain are more frequent than in the northern parts, where it is less warm in summer, colder in winter, and the transitions from heat to cold are not so frequent.

The most numerous religious denomination is the Presbyterian,

which is divided into 60 congregations; there are 40 of Quakers, 30 of Baptists, 28 of the Dutch Reformed, and 25 of Episcopalians; there are also some Methodists, and a few Roman Catholics. The citizens are chiefly composed of emigrants from Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Holland, and the Eastern States.

The militia amounts to 25,783 effective men. These are formed into four divisions, ten brigades, 80 battalions, 394 companies, 11 of grenadiers, 26 of light infantry, 21 troops of horse, and 14 companies of artillery, besides 3,294 who are exempted by law. The whole amounting to 29,077.

The constitution of New Jersey vests the legislative authority in a general assembly and legislative council. Both branches are annually elected by the people, on the 2d Tuesday in October, and meet the 2d Tuesday after their elections. The legislative council is composed of one member from each county. They must be worth £.1000 in real and personal estate, within the county, which they represent, and have been freeholders and inhabitants for one year, previous to their election. The general assembly is composed of 3 members from each county; they must be worth £.500 in real and personal estate, and citizens, &c. as above. The governor is elected annually by the council and assembly, and is styled governor and commander in chief in and over the state of New Jersey, and the territories thereunto belonging, chancellor and ordinary in the same. He sits in and presides over the legislative council, and has a casting vote in

their debates. His privy council is composed of any three members of the legislative council; and the governor and any seven members of the council are a court of appeals, in the last resort as to points of law in civil cases, possessing the power of pardoning criminals in all cases whatsoever. The council elect from among themselves a vice-president, who in case of the governor's absence, executes his office. None of the judges of the supreme, or other courts, sheriffs, or any person possessed of any post of profit under the governor, except justices of the peace, are entitled to a seat in the assembly. Judges of the supreme court hold their office seven years; judges of the common pleas, clerks of either court, justices of the peace, attorney general and secretary, five years; the treasurer one year, and are respectively, with the general and field officers, appointed by the legislature. Sheriffs and coroners, (who may not serve more than 3 years successively) constables, and commissioners of appeals relative to unjust assessments, are chosen by the people yearly: and captains and subalterns by the companies.

New Jersey, from the year 1793 to 1798 inclusive, employed

no vessels in the fisheries. The duty on salt imported in 1793, amounted to 1464 Dolls. 72 cts. That year the bounty on fish and salted provisions exported, amounted to 77 dolls. 85 cts. In 1794 no salt was imported, nor were any salted provisions exported. In 1795 neither was any salt imported. That year the bounty on salted provisions, &c. exported amounted to 44 Dolls. 10 cts. The two years following no salt was imported, nor salted provisions, &c. exported; but in 1798 the duty on salt imported amounted to 2221 Dols. No bounties that year.

The amount of the exports from New Jersey, in the following years, viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
1791	29,987	13
1792	27,405	71
1793	54,178	75
1794	58,154	28
1795	130,314	34
1796	59,227	
1797	18,161	
1798	61,877	
1799	9,722	
1801	25,406	

The amount of Tonnage for 3 years, viz.

	Tons.	95ths.
1796	1,495	76
1797	12,172	27
1798	15,424	46

The following Table contains the names of the Counties; their Length, Breadth, &c.

Counties.	Great. Leng.	Great. Bread.	Number of Acres.	Male inhabi- tants.	Female inhabi- tants.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total in 1790.	No. of Towsh.	(No. of acres to each inhabitant in 1790.)	
										Acres.	Slaves in 1800.
Bergen,	38	19	296,000	5164	4944	192	2301	12,601	6	2825	15,156
Burlington,	55	28	509,440	8789	8481	589	227	18,095	11	23	21,521
Cape May,	30	21	178,520	1240	1176	14	141	2,572	3	28	98
Cumberland,	39	24	346,240	4113	3877	138	120	8,248	7	41	3,066
Efex,	21	14	132,160	8311	8143	160	1171	17,785	3	7	75
Gloucester,	66	25	762,880	6598	6232	342	191	13,363	9	54	22,296
Hunterdon,	39	26	362,240	9345	9316	191	1301	20,153	10	61	16,115
Middlesex,	37	17	224,000	7370	7128	140	1318	15,956	7	17	1220
Monmouth,	55	37	677,440	7521	7448	353	1596	16,918	6	14	1564
Morris,	31	22	330,560	8030	7502	48	636	16,216	5	40	17,896
Salem,	24	18	198,400	5075	4816	374	172	10,437	9	20	1638
Somerset,	28	28	152,000	5209	5130	147	1810	12,296	6	12	19,872
Suffex,	62	22	641,920	9902	9094	65	439	19,500	12	13	775
Total 13			4,811,800	86,667	83,287	2,762	11,413	184,139	94	514	17,750
							29 av. of flate.			22,534	11,371
										12,422	85
										22,534	12,815
										211149	514

NEW LANCASTER, a town of the state of Ohio, on Hockhocking river, at the mouth of a small creek. The post road from Wheeling to Lexington, in Kentucky, passes through this town.

NEW KENT, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Pamunky and York rivers, which separate it from King William, and part of King and Queen counties, S. E. by James city, S. and S. W. by Chickahomony river, which divides it from Charles city county. It is 33 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing, in 1790, 2,536 free inhabitants, and 3,700 slaves, and in 1800, 2,741 free persons and 3,622 slaves. At the court-house is kept a post office, which is 308 miles from Philadelphia, and 145 from Washington city.

NEW LEBANON, a post town of North Carolina, in Camden county, on Pasquotank river, at the entrance of the great dismal swamp, and grand canal, leading to Portsmouth, Virginia, 14 miles above Elizabeth city, 323 from Philadelphia, and 279 from Washington city. It carries on a brisk trade in lumber and shingles, with Philadelphia, and New York.

NEW LEBANON, a post town of New York, in Columbia county, 103 miles N. of New York, 293 from Philadelphia, and 394 from Washington city. It is noted for its medicinal springs. See **LEBANON**, New. Morse places this township in Dutchess county.

NEWLIN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, watered by the W. branch of Brandywine creek. It contained, in 1800, 638 inhabitants.

NEW LONDON, a populous and maritime county of Connecticut,

bounded E. by the state of Rhode Island, N. by Windham county, S. by the Ocean, and part of Long Island Sound, and W. by Middlesex county. It is 30 miles from E. to W. and 24 from N. to S. and is divided into eleven townships, viz. Franklin, Lisbon, Norwich, Bozrah, Preston, Colchester, Montville, Lyme, New-London, Groton, and Stonington. It contained, in 1756, 22,015 free persons, and 829 slaves; in 1774, 31,542 free persons, and 2,039 slaves; and in 1790, 32,614 free persons, and 586 slaves; and in 1800, 34,679 free persons, and 209 slaves. Chief towns, New London and Norwich.

NEW LONDON, CITY OF, a port of entry, and post town of Connecticut, and the most considerable place of trade in that state. It is situated in the above county, on the W. side of New Thames river, 3 miles N. of its entrance into Long Island sound. It contained, in 1790, about 340 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and a church for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists, and in 1800, 5,036 free persons, and 54 slaves. It is defended by Fort Trumbull on the W. side of the harbour, and Fort Griswold on the E. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious, with depth of water sufficient to carry the first rate ship of war. At the entrance of the harbour on the W. side, is a light house, erected upon a point of land which projects a considerable way into the Sound. A large part of the town was burnt by the apostate Arnold, September 6th, 1781, to the amount of £.145,788. 15. 6. It has since been rebuilt, and carries on a considerable trade to the West Indies. The exports, in the

yearending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 557,453 dollars; in that year upwards of 1,000 mules were exported to the West Indies, from this port: It is 54 miles E. of New Haven, 50 S. E. by S. of Hartford, 237 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia, and 385 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 24' N. lon. 2° 40' E.

NEW LONDON, a post town of Virginia, in Campbell county. It stands upon a gentle eminence, and contains about 130 dwellings, a court house and jail. In the late war a military magazine was established here, and several work-shops for repairing fire arms. It is 152 miles W. of Petersburg, 133 W. by S. of Richmond, 339 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 250 from Washington city. Lat. 37° 30' N. lon. 4° 32' W.

NEW LONDON, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 795 inhabitants, including 8 slaves.

NEW LONDON, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, on the head of Black Water river. It was incorporated in 1779, and contained, in 1790, 311 inhabitants, and in 1800, 617.

NEW LONDON CROSS ROADS, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, which is 116 miles from Washington city.

NEWMANSTOWN, a town of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania; situated on the E. side of Mill creek, at the intersection of the Berks and Dauphine county line. It contains about 40 dwellings, and is 14 miles E. by N. of Harrisburg, 2 N. E. of Womeldorf, and 72 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

NEWMARKET, a village of Dorchester county, on the Eastern

shore of Maryland, 9 miles N. E. of Cambridge.

NEWMARKET, a village of Frederick county, Maryland, near the W. side of Bush creek, a branch of the Monocosity. It is 13 miles W. S. W. of Fredericktown.

NEWMARKET, a post town of Shanandoah county, Virginia, 22 miles from Woodstock, 240 from Philadelphia, and 132 from Washington city. It has a lofty situation; contained, in 1790, about 40 dwellings, and a meeting house, and in 1800, 271 free persons, and 19 slaves.

NEWMARKET, a small town of Amherst county, Virginia, situated on the N. side of James river, at the mouth of Tye river. A tobacco ware-house has been established here. It is 100 miles above Richmond, and 378 from Philadelphia.

NEWMARKET, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing, in 1790, 1,150 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,027, and a Congregational church. It was incorporated in 1727. A wooden bridge is built over Somerset river, which separates this town from Stratham. It has a draw for the passage of vessels. Newfields, a village, is pleasantly situated on Swamscot river, 10 miles from Portsmouth, and Newmarket at the mouth of Lamprey river. At these villages, considerable quantities of lumber were formerly collected. Here is a post office, which is 536 miles from Washington city.

NEWMARKET, a small post town of Ross county, state of Ohio. It is 465 miles from Washington city.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Berk-

N E W

N E W

shire county, 144 miles S. W. by W. of Boston. In 1800 it contained 1,848 inhabitants.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, in Virginia, on the Potomac, in Prince George's county.

NEW MEADOWS, a short river of Maine, which falls into Casco Bay.

NEW MILFORD, a post town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, on the river Housatonic, which flows nearly through its centre, 52 miles westerly of Hartford, 40 N. W. of Newhaven, 20 from Litchfield, and 325 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, about 500 houses, and in 1800, 3,217 free persons, and 4 slaves, a church for Presbyterians, one for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalians, one for Baptists, and one for Quakers; also seven forges, which manufacture, annually, about 300 tons of bar iron, besides hollow ware.

NEW MILFORD, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, on the E. side of Kennebeck river, N. of Pownalborough. In 1800 it contained 638 inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 670 miles from Washington city.

NEW MILLS, in Burlington county, New Jersey. Here is a post office, which is 172 miles from Washington city.

NEW ORLEANS, the capital of Louisiana, situated on the E. side of the Mississippi, 105 miles above the mouth of that river. It was established by the French, in 1720. The streets are all straight, but narrow. They intersect each other at right angles. The houses are mostly of wood, raised eight feet above the ground. In 1788, it contained 1,100 houses; but a fire, which broke out in the month of March of that year, consumed

900. It has been rebuilt, and has two Roman Catholic churches; and contains about 1,300 houses, and 10,000 inhabitants, including slaves, seamen, and the garrison. The public buildings are a government house, stables, &c. A military hospital, a custom house, a very extensive barrack, a prison, town house, market house, assembly room, a charitable hospital, a cathedral, a public institution for the rudiments of the Spanish language, and two very extensive stores. The situation of the town is low and unhealthy. Agues, and inflammatory fevers are common in the autumnal months. It is secured from the inundations of the river, by an embankment, which extends 50 miles, with a good road called the Levee. New Orleans is advantageously situated for trade, and when the countries on each side of the Mississippi become inhabited by cultivators, it must then be a place of very extensive commerce. Lat. 30. 2. N. lon. 14. 40. W.

NEW PALTZ, a township of New York, in Ulster county, on the W. side of Hudson river, containing, in 1790, 2,309 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,997 free persons, and 308 slaves. The compact part, on the Wallkill, contains about 260 houses, is 20 miles S. W. of Rhinebeck, and 80 N. of New York.

NEWPORT, a maritime county of the state of Rhode Island, comprehending the following islands, viz. Rhode Island, Cannonicut, Black, Prudence, and several other small islands. It is divided into seven townships, viz. Newport, Portsmouth, Newshoreham, James town, Middleton, Tiverton, and little Compton. Some of the townships are commensurate

with the islands, and sometimes an island comprehends more than a township. It contained, in 1790, 12,924 free inhabitants, and 366 slaves, and in 1800, 14,660 free persons, and 185 slaves. Chief town, Newport.

NEWPORT, the metropolis of the state of Rhode Island, a pleasant and flourishing town. It is situated in a county of its own name, and on the S. W. end of Rhode Island, about 5 miles from the sea. It is regularly laid out, consisting of several streets and squares, on which, in 1790, were erected about 1,060 houses, principally of wood; and in 1800, it contained 6,636 free inhabitants, and 108 slaves. The situation of the town is upon a gentle ascent, rising to the eastward, which presents an agreeable view, from the harbour and neighbouring hills, that lie westward on the main land. The town extends N. and S. along the harbour. Water, or Thames street, is about a mile in length. The public buildings are, a state-house, a public library, two market-houses, an hospital for the small pox, and other diseases, which is situated on Coasters Harbour island, contiguous to the town. The state-house stands on an eminence; its architecture and singular form, give it a striking appearance. In front of the state-house, towards the harbour, is a paved parade, and a large wharf. The houses for public worship are, four for Baptists, two for Congregationalists, one for Quakers, one for Episcopilians, one for Moravians, and a Jewish synagogue. Here is also a flourishing academy, under the management of a principal and four tutors, who teach the dead lan-

guages, English grammar, geography, &c. A marine society was instituted here, for the relief of distressed widows and orphans of their brethren. The harbour is on the W. side of the town, and is one of the finest perhaps in the world. The entrance is safe and easy, and the bottom good, sufficient depth of water to admit ships of the largest burthen. Opposite the town, and on the W. side of the harbour, is Goat island, on which is Fort Washington. It has been lately repaired, and a citadel erected in it. The fort has been ceded to the United States. A cotton and a duck manufactory have been established here. The duck is of the first quality, and commands a good price both in New York and Philadelphia; to which places large quantities are shipped. It carries on a considerable trade. The exports, in the year ending Sept. 30th, 1794, amounted to 311,200 dollars. This town was first settled by Mr. William Coddington, and seven others, in 1739, who were banished by the general court of Massachusetts, on account of religious sentiments, and a violent party spirit, which then prevailed. It sends six members to the general assembly; is 30 miles S. by E. of Providence, 75 S. W. by S. of Boston, 113 E. N. E. of Newhaven, 292 N. E. by E. of Philadelphia, and 436 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 44. N. lon. 3. 4. E.

NEWPORT, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, containing, in 1790, 780 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,266. It was incorporated in 1761.

NEWPORT, a small town of Maryland, situated in Charles

N E W

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county, on the W. side of Peters's Fresh, which unites with Allen's Fresh, and forms the Weighcomico. It is eleven miles from Port-Tobacco, 94 from Baltimore, 64 from Annapolis, and 205 S. W. of Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, a small post and trading town of the state of Delaware; situated in New Castle county, on the N. side of Christina creek, three miles above Wilmington. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, in flour. Newport contains about 40 houses, is 31 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and 114 from Washington city.

NEWPORT, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the S. E. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna, below Wilksborough. It contained, in 1800, 401 inhabitants.

NEWPORT, a town of Kentucky, in Campbell county, on the Ohio, at the mouth of Licking river. It contained, in 1790, about 25 or 30 houses, and in 1800, 85 free persons, and 21 slaves. It is 65 miles from Paris.

NEWPORT, a post and the chief town of Cocke county, Tennessee, situated near the mouth of Big Pigeon river. It contains about 40 dwellings, a jail, and courthouse; is 60 miles from Knoxville, 610 from Philadelphia, and 529 from Washington city.

NEW RIVER, in Beaufort district. It flows S. through the most southerly point of land, in the state of South Carolina, and communicates with Savanna sound, W. of Dafuskee Island.

NEW RIVER, Morse says it rises in Tennessee, this is an error. See **KANHAWA**.

NEW ROCHELLE, a township of

New-York, in West Chester county, on Long Island Sound, 20 miles N. E. of New York. It contains 792 inhabitants, including 89 slaves, and 100 electors. Here is a post office, 264 miles from Washington city.

NEW SALEM, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 85 miles W. by N. of Boston, incorporated in 1753. It contained, in 1790, 1,543 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,949. Here is a post office, which is 468 miles from Washington city.

NEW SANDWICH, a township of Maine, on Androscoggin river, in Kennebeck county, 182 miles from Boston. It contains 297 inhabitants.

NEW SAVANNA, a little town of Georgia, in Burke county, on the Savanna, 12 miles below Augusta.

NEW SHARON, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine, on Sandy river. It contained, in 1790, about 60 families, and in 1800, 359 inhabitants.

NEWSHOREHAM, a township of Newport county, Rhode Island, containing in 1800, 696 free inhabitants, and 18 slaves.

NEW STOCKBRIDGE, in the state of New York, a tract of land, 6 miles square, in the Oneida reservation, inhabited by the Stockbridge Indians, consisting of about 300 of both sexes, who removed from Massachusetts, and received this tract as a present from the Oneidas. They are instructed in the principles of religion by a missionary; are industrious, attending to agriculture, raising of cattle, and swine.

NEW SUNCOKE, a township of York county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 202 inhabitants.

N E W

N E W

NEWTON, a post town of New-Jersey, the capital of Sussex county, situated on the head stream of Paulins-kill, which, after a W. course of 20 miles, falls into the Delaware, at Columbia. Newton contains about 30 dwellings, a handsome Presbyterian church a large stone court house, and jail. In the centre of the town, is a handsome square, containing about 2 acres. The township of Newton contains about 15,000 acres, a furnace, and 4 forges for the manufacture of iron. In a part of the township, called Andover, is a cave, called the Devil's Hole. Its entrance admits a person of moderate size. The descent is about 10 feet perpendicular, where it becomes about 12 feet wide, and 7 high, extending about 100 yards, varying in its width and breadth. In the township are 10 or 12 ponds, containing from 5 to 100 acres. Several attempts have been made to sound the bottom of some of them, but without success. Newton is 108 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, and 244 from Washington city.

NEWTON, a town of Kentucky, in Henry county. It contained, in 1800, 62 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,427 free persons, and 11 slaves.

NEWTON, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing in 1790, 530 inhabitants, and in 1800, 450. It was incorporated in 1749, and is 11 miles from Exeter.

NEWTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county. It contained, in 1800, 1,491 inhabitants.

NEWTON, a post town of Pennsylvania, capital of Bucks coun-

ty, 24 miles N. by E. of Philadelphia, and 176 from Washington city, seated on a branch of Neshaminy creek, which falls into the Delaware. It contained in 1790, 36 houses, built partly of stone, wood and brick, a presbyterian church, a large academy, a court house, jail, and public offices, and in 1800, 780 free persons, and one slave, including the township. Lat. 40° 14'. N. lon. 0. 13. E.

NEWTOWN, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Chester county on the W. In 1800, it contained 479 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, a township of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

NEWTOWN, a post town of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county. It contained, in 1790, a number of houses, compactly built, and two places for public worship, and in 1800, 2885 free persons, and 18 slaves. It is 9 miles E. N. E. of Danbury, 26 W. N. W. of New Haven, 175 from Philadelphia, and 325 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 27'. N. lon. 1. 26. E.

NEWTOWN, a township of Tioga county, New York, incorporated in 1792. It is W. of Chemung, and contained, in 1790, 169 electors, and in 1800, 1001 free persons, and 2 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 370 miles from Washington city.

NEWTOWN, on Staten Island, New York, 9 miles S. W. of New York.

NEWTOWN, a township of New York, in Queen's county, Long Island, containing in 1790, 2,111 inhabitants, including 533 slaves and in 1800, 1800 free inhabitants, and 512 slaves. It is about 8 miles E. of New York.

N E W

N E W

NEWTOWN, a small town of Frederick county, Virginia; containing about 36 dwellings. It is situated between the N. and S. branches of Shanandoa river, is 5 miles S. of Winchester, and 173 N. N. W. of Richmond.

NEWTOWN, in King and Queen county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 107 miles from Washington city.

NEW Utrecht, a township of Long Island, New York, in King's county, opposite the Narrows, containing in 1790, 562 inhabitants, including 206 slaves, and 76 electors, and in 1800, 503 free persons, and 15 slaves.

NEW VINEYARD, a settlement in Kennebeck county, Maine, containing in 1790, about 60 families, and in 1800, 339 inhabitants. It is on the N. E. of Farmington.

NEW WINDSOR, a township of New York, in Orange county, on the W. side of the Hudson, 3 miles below Newburg, and 64 above New York. It contained in 1790, 1,819 inhabitants, including 117 slaves, and 261 electors, and in 1800, 1,885 free persons, and 116 slaves.

NEW WRENTHAM, in Hancock county, Maine, E. of the Penobscot.

NEW YORK, in Albemarle county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 167 miles from Washington city.

NEW YORK, STATE OF, is situated between 1. 48. E. and 4. 39. W. lon. 40. 32. and 45. N. lat. In the comprehension of E. lon. we do not include the whole of Long Island; but only from the eastern extremity of West Chester county, as it would take in the greater part of Connecticut, part

of Massachusetts, and the greater part of Vermont; and therefore convey an erroneous idea of the extent and situation of the state. Independent of Long Island, the state lies nearly in the form of a triangle, which from N. to S. is 516 miles, and 335 from E. to W. It is bounded E. by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Lake Champlain, which last separates it from Vermont, N. by Lower Canada, N. W. by the river St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, which divide it from the province of Upper Canada, W. by part of the same, Lake Erie, Niagara river, and part of Pennsylvania, S. by the latter, New Jersey and the ocean. It is divided into the following counties, viz. New York, Suffolk, Queen's, King's, Ulster, Columbia, Saratoga, Essex, Albany, Montgomery, Otsego, Onondago, Oneida, Stuben, Chenango, West Chester, Richmond, Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Delaware, Greene, Clinton, Washington, Rensselaer, Herkimer, Cayuga, Schoharie, Ontario, Tioga. The townships were organized in 1788, and invested with certain privileges; as the assembling at some convenient place in each township annually, on the first Tuesday in February, to choose their township officers, viz. one town clerk, one supervisor, from three to seven assessors, one or more collectors, two overseers of the poor, commissioners of high ways, constables, fence viewers, pound masters, &c. these are to hold their office one year, or until others are appointed.

The principal rivers are Hudson, Mohawk, Saranac, Sable or Black river, Boquet, Seneca, and Chenesee; besides many other smaller

rivers, which are described under their respective names. The chief lakes are Otsego, Oneida, George, Seneca, Cayuga, Onondago, and Chautauque, or Chatoque. The principal bays are York harbour, and South bay.

As New York extends along Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, its climate partakes of all the variety that is met with in the climates of these states. At Albany, Fahrenheit's thermometer often rises in July to 92 in the shade, and in the winter season it has been known to sink 24 below o; but this rarely happens.

About the middle of the state terminates that range of mountains, which extends from the northern parts of Georgia, through South and North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. On the N. side of this range, the country, for nearly 20 miles, is intersected by parallel ridges, stretching N. E. and S. W. Beyond these the country becomes, as it were, an extensive plain, of a rich black soil, which produces abundant crops of wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, &c. The most common growth of trees is maple, beech, birch, linden, cherry, a few locust, hickory, and mulberry trees; these last are not so common as in Pennsylvania. Hemlock swamps are thinly interspersed through this country. On the banks of Lake Erie, are some oak and chesnut ridges. The lands between Cayuga and Seneca lake, and on Chenesee river, are exceedingly rich. The country here is pleasantly variegated with little hills, and covered with lofty trees, but scarcely any under-

wood.—The legislature have granted 1,600,000 acres of land, as a compensation to the officers and soldiers of the New York line. This tract is included partly in Onondago county; which see.

That part of the state, S. of the mountains, is a rough, hilly, broken country; there are, however, several rich valleys that intervene, which, when judiciously cultivated, yield plentiful crops of wheat, rye, corn, oats, potatoes, hemp, flax, and pease. The hills are covered with timber, and, when cleared, afford excellent pasture. To the trees already mentioned, as the natural growth of the state, we may add several species of oak, such as white, red, yellow, black, and chesnut oak; cedar, fir, butternut, aspin commonly called poplar, whitewood, which in Pennsylvania is called poplar, and in Europe the tulip tree, and rockmaple; besides different kinds of pine, as white, yellow, pitch and spruce; with a variety of shrubs. Wheat is the staple commodity of the state; Indian corn and pease are also raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption. In some parts large dairies are kept, which furnish the markets with butter and cheese. The best lands in the state lie along Chenesee, Mohawk, and Black or Sable river; they are partly in a state of nature, but rapidly settling. In that part of the state adjoining Lake Champlain, the land is generally fertile, and of a good quality, but inferior to the last mentioned tracts. Beside the various kinds of grain cultivated, the farmers raise large quantities of beef,

pork, and wool, and these excellent in their kind; their butter in particular, is equal to any in America. In this state are found large quantities of iron ore. A lead mine has been found in Herkimer, and a silver mine at Phillipsburg, in West Chester county, which produces virgin silver. Spar, zink or spelter, a semimetal, manganese, a mineral of a grey or blackish colour, soiling the fingers, and used in the glass houses under the name of the soap of the glass makers. Several kinds of copper ore, lead, sulphur, and coal mines, are met with in various places. Plaster of Paris, ifinglass in sheets, talcs, chrystals of different kinds and colours, petrified wood, and a small black stone which vitrifies with a small heat, and is said to make good glass, porphyry and jasper. Here are also found several springs, highly celebrated for their medicinal qualities; the most remarkable are Saratoga, New Lebanon, and one lately discovered in the township of Renssellaerwyck, in Renssellaer county, partly opposite to Albany, possessing most of the properties of Saratoga.

The citizens generally manufacture their own clothing, large quantities of pot and pearl ashes, and some earthen ware, besides a sufficient quantity of maple sugar and molasses, at little expense of time and labour. Iron and glass works, and nail manu-

factories, have been erected in different parts; there are also several paper mills, which are worked to advantage.

The trade of New York is carried on with the different nations of Europe, the West Indies, and the Southern and Eastern states. The exports to the West Indies are beef, pork, butter, cheese, lard, biscuit, pease, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, staves, sheep and horses, besides large quantities of flour. In return is received the produce of those islands. To Europe the exports consist of flour, flaxseed, cotton, coffee, indigo, rice, pot and pearl ashes, furs, deerskins, logwood, fustic, mahogany, beef-wax, oil, rum, tar, turpentine, pitch, whalefins, fish, sugars, molasses, tobacco, &c. and in return are received the different manufactures of those countries, and various sorts of wine and other liquors. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 340,120, of whom 21,324 were slaves; but since that period the number has considerably increased by emigration from the Eastern states. See the annexed table.

The religious denominations consist of Presbyterians, Dutch reformed, Baptists, Episcopalians, Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Methodists, Roman Catholics, Jews, Shakers, and a few of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson.

The following Table contains a list of the Counties,
the number of Townships, in each, with the Po-
pulation in 1800.

Counties.	Town- ships.	Free Persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Albany county and city,	7	32,235	1,808	34,043
Cayuga,	8	15,818	53	15,871
Chenango,	10	15,650	16	15,666
Clinton and Essex,	8	8,456	58	8,514
Columbia,	9	33,851	1,471	35,322
Delaware,	10	10,212	16	10,228
Dutchess,	15	46,166	1,609	47,775
Green,	4	12,064	520	12,584
Herkimer,	8	14,418	61	14,479
Kings,	6	4,261	1,479	5,740
Montgomery,	12	21,234	466	21,700
New York city and county,		57,621	2,868	60,489
Oneida,	27	21,997	50	22,047
Onondaga,	9	7,395	11	7,406
Ontario,	19	15,161	57	15,218
Orange,	11	28,210	1,145	29,355
Otsego,	14	21,588	48	21,636
Queens,	6	15,365	1,528	16,893
Rensselaer,	8	29,552	890	30,442
Richmond,	4	3,893	675	4,563
Rockland,	4	5,807	551	6,353
Saratoga,	10	24,130	358	24,488
Schoharie,	6	9,454	354	9,808
Steuben,	6	1,766	22	1,788
Suffolk,	9	18,578	886	19,464
Tioga,	8	6,872	17	6,889
Ulster,	12	22,598	2,257	24,855
Washington,	16	35,494	80	35,574
West Chester,	23	25,169	1,259	27,428
Total,	287	565,437	20,613	586,050

N E W

N E W

NEW YORK, a maritime county of the state of New York, comprehending Manhattan island ; also Great Barne, Little Barne, Bedlow's, Nutten, Oyster, Mannings, and Bucking Islands. It contained in 1790, 614 free persons, and 189 slaves, besides the city of New York ; which see.

NEW YORK, CITY OF, the largest in the state of that name, and second in the United States, in respect to population, but first in commerce. It is situated on the S. end of Manhattan, or New York island, at the head of a bay, and in a county of its own name. The island is formed by Hudson river on the W. the bay on the S. East river on the S. E. and E. which divides it from Long Island sound, and Spyten Duyvel creek on the N. E. and N. which communicates with the Hudson and East river. It is 14 miles in length, and about a mile on an average in breadth. The N. end of the island is connected to the main land by a bridge erected over Spyten Duyvel creek, called King's bridge. It is celebrated for a battle fought here in the late revolution, between the American and British forces, in which the latter gained the passage of the bridge. The principal part of the city stands on East river, and extends about two miles ; but on the Hudson it is considerably less. Its greatest breadth is about a mile, and its circumference is reckoned at 6 miles. The plan of the city is irregular, as the form and situation of the ground would not admit of a plan similar to that of Philadelphia, and some other towns of the United States. It was necessary for the convenience of commerce, that the prin-

cipal streets should extend parallel to the rivers. To intersect these by others at right angles was impossible. The ground which was unoccupied previous to the peace of 1783, was laid out in parallel streets, these add much to the beauty of the city. In the breadth of the other streets there is a great difference ; a few are large and spacious, others extremely narrow and confined. Water and Queen streets, on East river, are conveniently situated for business, as they have been much improved of late. Broadway is the most agreeable and pleasant part of the city ; it extends due N. from that point which is formed by the junction of the Hudson and East river, occupying the height of land between them, and rising gradually as it advances northward. It is 70 feet wide, and is ornamented with some handsome buildings. On the S. end is an elegant brick edifice, for the accommodation of the governor, besides 2 handsome Episcopal churches, and several neat dwellings, in different parts of the street. It terminates at the N. end in a triangular area, fronting the bridewell and alms house, commanding an agreeable view of the bay and narrows. The old fort at the S. end, has been levelled, and made into a handsome public walk. Hanover square and Dock-street, are conveniently situated for business ; the houses are neat and handsomely built. Wall-street stands elevated. It is generally 50 feet wide, and regularly built, with elegant dwellings. Broad-street extends from the exchange to the city hall ; it was originally built on each side of a small creek

which passed under the city hall ; its name at once indicates it to be of sufficient breadth ; it would be pleasant too but that it lies rather low. Several of the other streets are well built, but they are in general too narrow. The houses are mostly built of brick, with tiled roofs. That part of the city destroyed during the war, is now chiefly rebuilt ; the streets widened, straightened, and raised in the middle, so as to carry off the water into the gutters. The handsomest building in this city, is federal hall. It is justly admired for the beauty, variety, and elegance of its architecture. New York contains the following religious houses, viz. Episcopal churches, 5 ; Dutch Reformed, 3 ; Quakers, 2 ; Independents, 1 ; English Presbyterians, 3 ; Scotch ditto, 3 ; Lutherans, 2 ; Calvinists, 1 ; Baptists, 4 ; Methodists, 3 ; Roman Catholics, 1 ; French church, 1 ; Moravians, 1 ; Universalists, 1 ; Jews, 1. The other public buildings are a college, jail, and poor house, also four market houses, which are supplied with great abundance and variety of provision. The college, which was incorporated in 1787, by the name of Columbia, stands on a dry gravelly soil, about 150 yards from the bank of the Hudson. The building at present consists of an elegant stone edifice, three stories high, with four stair cases, 12 apartments in each, a-chapel, hall, library, museum, anatomical theatre, and a school for experimental philosophy. The situation is somewhat elevated, and commands a delightful and extensive prospect of the adjacent country. The college consists of two faculties, the faculty of arts,

and the faculty of physic. In the faculty of arts there are seven professors ; one of natural philosophy, the mathematics, astronomy, geography, and chronology, the Latin and Greek languages, Grecian and Roman antiquities, oriental languages, natural history, agriculture, French language, logic, and moral philosophy, law, and belles lettres. In the faculty of physic, there are a dean and six professors, one of anatomy, surgery, botany, and materia medica, and one of midwifery, who is also clinical lecturer in the New York hospital. There were formerly about 94 students in the faculty of physic. The funds are between 12 and 13,000 pounds, the interest of which is sufficient to supply their present exigencies. It is under the superintendance of 24 trustees. There is no basin belonging to the harbour for the reception of vessels, but the road where they lie, in East river, which is defended from the violence of the sea by the surrounding islands. The channels between Long Island and York Island, and between Long Island and Staten Island, are so narrow as to cause a great rapidity of the tides, which is increased by the water of Hudson and East river. This rapidity generally prevents the channel from being obstructed by the ice ; so that navigation is always open, except a few days when the weather is uncommonly severe. The scarcity of good water was formerly a great inconvenience to the citizens, but they are now supplied by means of pipes, which convey water through every street.

The citizens of New York have been long distinguished for their

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gaiety, politeness, and affability. The number of inhabitants, according to the census taken in 1790, was 30,148 free persons, and 2,180 slaves; the number has greatly increased since that time, as we find by the directory, that the number of householders, persons occupying stores, shops, &c. was in 1790, 4,550, in 1791, 5,800, in 1792, 6,700, in 1793, 7,700, and in 1794, 9,000; and, in 1800, the population of the city and county was, of free persons, 57,621, and slaves, 2,868—total, 60,489. Upwards of 40 buildings were destroyed by fire on the 9th December, 1796. This is the only port of entry belonging to the state, except Saggharbour, which is a place of little consideration in a commercial view. In 1775, 705 vessels cleared from the port of New York; in 1782, 1,108, of whom 770 were American. In 1794, the following number of vessels entered, viz. Ships 159, snows 5, brigs 301, schooners 168, sloops 157, polacres, 1; besides 1523 coasters. In the same year, the following number took out clearances; ships 173, snows 9, brigs 243, schooners, 152, sloops 113, polacres 3, barques 1; beside 1,695 coasters. In 1798, 841 entered from foreign ports; and in 1799, 991.

A summary of the value of the exports from the state of New York for the following years, viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
1791,	2,505,465	01
1792,	2,535,790	25
1793,	2,932,370	
1794,	5,442,183	10
1795,	10,304,580	78
1796,	12,208,027	

Dolls.	Cts.
1797,	13,308,064
1798,	14,300,892
1799,	18,719,527
1801,	19,851,136

The following table contains the tonnage of New York, for three years, viz.

	Tons.	95ths.
1796,	143,238	36
1797,	153,931	45
1798,	155,434	70

In 1798, Saggharbour had 2,199 tons. Total of the state, 157,634 tons, and five 95ths.

A Statement of the amount of duty on salt, imported into the state of New York, with the allowances made to vessels in the fisheries; and the bounties on fish and salted provisions, exported in the following years, viz.

Duty. Allow. Bounty.

Dols. cts.	Dol. cts.	Dols. cts.
1793-29, 182,11	360,36	1,145,92
1794-61, 117,26	—	1,345,57
1795-65, 623,72	—	3,448,80
1796-70, 665,49	339,78	2,617,90
1797 53,319	716,44	1,806,66
1798-89,968	1202,42	1,973,2

The present charter of this city is dated January 15, 1730; but there was another charter granted by governor Dongan, on the 22d of April, 1686, which recites, that the city of New York was then “an ancient city,” and that the citizens “have anciently been a body politic and corporate.” According to its present charter, the city is divided into 7 wards,

which are named in numerical order, as, first, second, &c. The officers consist of a mayor, a recorder, seven aldermen, seven assistants, one sheriff, one coroner, one common clerk, one chamberlain, one high constable, sixteen assessors, seven collectors, sixteen constables, and one marshal. The mayor, recorder, sheriff, and coroner, are annually appointed by the governor of the state, with the consent of the council of appointment, on the 29th of September, if not Sunday, otherwise the next day. On the same day, the freemen, being inhabitants, and the freeholders of each ward, except the seventh ward, elect one alderman, one assistant, two assessors, one collector, and two constables; and those of the seventh ward, one alderman, one assistant, two assessors, two collectors, and two constables. The mayor, with the consent of the aldermen, and a majority of the assistants in common council, appoint the chamberlain, or treasurer, annually, on the 29th of September; and on the same day the mayor appoints the high constable for the ensuing year. Each of the above mentioned officers are to be sworn into office, on the 14th of October, next following his election. The common clerk is appointed in the same manner as the mayor, and continues in office during the pleasure of the council of appointment. The marshal is appointed by the mayor, and continues in office during pleasure. All the officers must be freeholders, and inhabitants of the city; and the aldermen, assistants, assessors, collectors, and constables, must respectively reside in the wards in which they are elected. New

York is 95 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, 128 from Hartford, 252 from Boston, 303 from Vergennes, 197 from Baltimore, 373 from Richmond, 620 from Fayetteville, 913 from Charleston, 1,032 from Savannah, and 242 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 42. N. lon. 1. 17. E.

NIAGARA RIVER, or the communication between lake Ontario and lake Erie. It is 34 miles in length. At its junction with the former, it is rather more than half a mile wide, and at the outlet of lake Erie, it is nearly a mile. Above the cataract are several islands; but none below. The most considerable is Grand Isle, which is of a triangular form, 12 miles in length, and 6 in its greatest breadth; and is supposed to contain 50,000 acres of land. It is well wooded with oak, hickory, and beech. It extends from 4 miles above the cataract, to the same distance below lake Erie. The soil on its borders is remarkably good. In the middle is an extensive cranberry swamp. The channel on its western side, is 8 miles shorter and more frequented and deeper than that on the E. side, which determines it to belong to the United States agreeably to the treaty of 1783. In 1763 Grand island was given, by the Seneca Indians, to Sir William Johnson. It afterwards fell to his son, Sir John Johnson; with the consent of the latter, it was offered for sale by the same Indians, in 1798, to Thomas Morris, Esq. of Kanandaigua. The next in size is Navy Island, which contains 315 acres of land. The soil, which is composed of black sand and clay, is uncommonly rich. Several English vessels were formerly built here, which has given

name to the island. It contains a great quantity of good oak timber, and black walnut. It is situated a mile and a half above the falls, on the W. side of the river, and belongs to Canada. Strawberry Island is above Grand Isle. It affords this fruit in great abundance; but its most valuable production is a mixture of wild grass with some timothy; 50 tons or more of which might annually be collected. It is on the E. side of the river, and belongs to the United States. The river, at the celebrated falls, is divided by Goat Island, containing a few acres only. A herd of goats were formerly put on it by Mr. Stedman, of Fort Schlosser, from which circumstance it has obtained its name. The lower extremity of this island, terminates just at the pitch of the cataract, which it divides for several rods; by this the fall of water is separated into distinct columns, much the greater quantity on the Canada or W. side. A few wild turkeys, the only ones remaining in this vicinity, retreat to this island, at night, as a place of safe repose. They visit the neighbouring wood by day, when they are very shy. A few other small islands in the river are too insignificant to describe. From the cataract to the landing, the violent impetuosity of the river, together with a dangerous and constant whirlpool, wholly obstructs the navigation.

The river affords a variety of fish, which are of great service to the inhabitants of the country; particularly so to new adventurers, who have field lands to cultivate, without a stock of provision. The white fish, salmon, sturgeon, muscanunge, black and

white bass, mullet, sucker, and a few others of less importance. Some of these fish are caught almost at all times of the year. The most numerous, useful, and delicious is the white fish, weighing from 2 to 6 pounds. They are caught here in seines from October or November till May; when other fish supply their place. The white fish seem to be peculiar to this river, up to lake Superior. Salmon are taken here principally in the fall of the year. Their flesh is less compact, whiter, and not so delicious as that species taken in the rivers on the eastern coast of N. America.

The height of the banks of Niagara river, and the quality of the soil, are very nearly the same on both sides. A description of the west side, therefore, which is the only one now settled, will serve for both in these respects. For the convenience of description, we shall divide the tract of country, between the two lakes, into 3 parts. The first from lake Ontario to the Landing or Queenston; 2d. thence to the Cataract; 3d. to Fort Erie. The length of the first is 7 miles, course of the river is 5° E. and the height of the bank, 25 or 30 feet. The bank is formed of sand, clay, and rocks. The land is clayey, level, and liable to be injured by much wet or drought. The soil is but tolerably good, yet improves as it recedes from the water, as is the case the whole way to lake Erie.

From the landing to the cataract, is 7 miles S. 2 E. From the elevation of this tract, the land is more dry than it is below, and the soil, which is more arenaceous than that last mentioned, is richer, and less injured by drought.

or rain. It produces every kind of grain, and several species of grafts, in considerable abundance. By a measurement made in 1778, the bank at the landing is 310 feet high, but gradually lessens to the cataract, where the bank is only 147 feet. From the falls to Fort Erie is 20 miles. The bank of the river is only from 4 to 8 feet above the surface of the water. The land is good, all taken up, and pretty well settled. A traveller has generally two, three, or more houses and farms in view. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the cataract, was discovered, in the year 1790, a remarkable burning spring on the side of the bank of the river, by clearing away some rubbish, and burning some bushes. When the burning of the brush wood had ceased, the spring was found on fire. A strong wind would sometimes put it out, but on presenting a candle near it, a blaze instantly flamed with great fury. The smell was that of sulphur and bitumen. A mill is erected over it, by which it is destroyed.

NIAGARA, a fort and post town of New York, on the E. side of Niagara river, at its entrance into lake Ontario. The fort was built by the French in 1725, and delivered to the United States in 1796, by the British, who retained it 13 years contrary to the treaty of 1783. The United States have usually 124 soldiers stationed here. It is 445 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 544 from Washington city.

NICHOLAS, a county of Kentucky, containing, in 1800, 2,540 free inhabitants, and 322 slaves.

NICHOLASVILLE, a small town

of Kentucky, in Fayette county. It contained, in 1800, 15 free inhabitants, and 8 slaves.

NICHOLSON, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 668 free persons, and 1 slave.

NICKAJACK, an Indian town, in the N. part of Georgia, on the S. E. side of the river Tennessee.

NINETY-SIX, a district of South Carolina, comprehending the following counties, viz. Abbeville, Edgfield, Laurens, and Newberry. It is bounded E. by Orangeburgh and Camden districts, N. by the river Enoree, which separates it from Pinckney, N. W. by Washington, and S. W. by Savannah river, which divides it from the state of Georgia. It is 70 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 33,622 free inhabitants, and 7,543 slaves; and in 1800, 43,365 free persons, and 12,093 slaves. The lands in this district are agreeably variegated with hills and well watered. The soil is nearly similar to that of Pinckney and Washington districts, which is generally the best and richest body of land in the state of South Carolina, and if we take into consideration the inestimable blessings of a healthy climate, it is certainly the most desirable. The produce is generally wheat, rye, oats, barley, and Indian corn; besides large quantities of tobacco for exportation. Chief town, Cambridge.

NISQUEUNIA, the principal settlement of the Shakers, in the state of New York, above Albany.

NITTANY, a considerable mountain of Pennsylvania. It com-

mences at Spring Creek, in Centre county, extends N. E. about 48 miles, and terminates at Deer-hole creek, which falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, about 7 miles above Milton. The N. E. end of this mountain extends, about 15 miles, between Lycoming and Northumberland counties.

NITTANY, a valley partly in Centre and partly in Lycoming counties, Pennsylvania. It extends, on the S. side of Bald Eagle mountain, several miles, to the W. end of Nepanose valley.

NIKONTON, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Pasquotank county. It is situated on the E. side of Little river, and contained in 1790, about 20 or 25 houses, a jail, and court-house, and in 1800, 106 free persons, and 104 slaves. It is 13 miles E. by S. of Hartford, 28 E. N. E. of Edenton, 468 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 310 from Washington city. Lat. 36. 11. N. lon. 1. 32. W.

NOBLEBORO', a township of Lincoln county, Maine, E. of Kennebeck river, incorporated in 1788. It is 192 miles N. E. of Boston, and contained, in 1790, 516 inhabitants, and in 1800, 804.

NOBLESBURG, a town of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania.

NOBLESTOWN, a small town of Washington county, Pennsylvania, a few miles from Mount Pleasant.

NOCKAMIXON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, on the S. W. side of the Delaware, S. of Durham, and E. of Haycock. It contained in 1800, 845 free persons, and 1 slave.

Noir, or BLACK RIVER, in

Louisiana, a branch of Red river.

NOLACHUCKY, a river of Tennessee. It rises in the mountains which separate the state from North Carolina, and running W. falls into French broad river.

NOLENTOWN, a township of Connecticut, in Windham county. It contained, in 1800, 1,119 inhabitants.

NOLIN'S CREEK, a large branch of Green river, Kentucky. It rises in Harding county, near the Rolling Fork of Salt river, and meandering, in various directions, but always inclining to the S. W. unites with Green river on the borders of Warren county.

NOMAN'S LAND, an island belonging to Massachusetts, 3 miles long, and 2 broad, S. W. of Martha's vineyard. It is included in Dukes county. Lat. 41. 15. N. lon. 4. 8. E.

NONESUCH, a river of Maine, in Cumberland county. It flows through Scarborough, and falls into the N. Atlantic.

NORFOLK, a populous county of Virginia, bounded N. by James river, which divides it from Warwick, E. and S. E. by Princess Anne county, and S. W. and W. by Nansemond. It is 44 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 9,179 free inhabitants, and 5,345 slaves, and in 1800, 11,960 free persons, and 7,459 slaves. Chief town, Norfolk.

NORFOLK, a port of entry and post town of Virginia, and the most considerable commercial town in that state. It is situated in a county of its own name, on the E. side of Elizabeth river, immediately below the confluence of the Eastern branch. It has a safe

N O R

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and capacious harbour, large enough to contain 300 ships. The channel of the river is from 350 to 400 yards wide, and at common flood tides affords 18 feet water up to the town. It was burnt on the first of January, 1776, by the Liverpool man of war, by order of Lord Dunmore, the regal governor of Virginia, and sustained losses to the amount of £. 300,000 sterling. It has since been rebuilt, and contained in 1790 upwards of 500 houses, a court house, jail, brick theatre, an Episcopal, and a Methodist church, and an academy, beside several large stores and warehouses. It is a corporation, and is governed by a mayor and several aldermen. The number of inhabitants in 1790, was upwards of 3,500, who are generally polite, obliging and hospitable, and in 1800, there were 4,202 free persons, and 2,724 slaves. It carries on a brisk trade to the West-Indies, Europe, and the different states. Norfolk constitutes, with Portsmouth, a port of entry. The exports are chiefly tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and lumber of various kinds; they amounted, in the year ending September 30th, 1794, to 1,660,752 dollars. It is 116 miles S. of Richmond, 389 S. by W. of Philadelphia, and 231 from Washington city. Lat. 36° 55'. N. lon. 1° 10' W.

NORFOLK, a maritime county of Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 24,160 inhabitants, and in 1800, 27,216. It is bounded N. by Suffolk county, E. by the ocean, W. by Worcester, N. W. by Middlesex, and S. by Bristol and Plymouth counties. It is divided into 22 townships, viz. Roxbury, Brookline, Dorchester,

Milton, Cohasset, Bellingham, Braintree, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medway, Stoughton, Needham, Sharon, Canton, Randolph, Quincy, Medfield, Walpole, Wrentham, and Weymouth. It is 43 miles from E. to W. and about 20 from N. to S. Chief town, Dedham.

NORFOLK, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, adjoining the state of Massachusetts. In 1800, it contained 1,649 inhabitants.

NORMAN'S STORE, in Granville county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 276 miles from Washington city.

NORRIDGWOCK, or NORRIDG-WALK, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the river Kennebeck, 239 miles N. by E. of Boston, 586 from Philadelphia, and 710 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1788, and contained in 1790, 65 dwellings, and in 1800, 633 inhabitants, a pot ash work, a saw mill, a grist mill, 2 churches, and a congregational society, but no settled minister, in 1798.

NORRISTON, a post town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Montgomery county, situated upon the side of a hill adjoining Schuylkill river, 17 miles from Philadelphia, and 162 from Washington city. It has a courthouse, and an academy. The township contained in 1800, 922 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a maritime county of Virginia, situated on the eastern shore of that state, and comprehends Cape Charles, at the entrance of the Chesapeake bay. It is bounded N. by Accomack county, E. and S. by the ocean, and W. by the Chesapeake.

It is 40 miles in length and 5 in breadth, and contained, in 1790, 3,645 free persons, and 3,244 slaves, and in 1800, 3,585 free persons, and 3,178 slaves. The lands here are low, sandy, and unfruitful. The court house is 239 miles from Philadelphia, and 239 from Washington city. Here is a post office.

NORTHAMPTON, a large mountainous county of Pennsylvania; situated in the E. side of the state. It is bounded N. by Wayne, E. and N. E. by Delaware river, which separates it from the state of New-Jersey and New York, W. and N. W. by Luzerne county, S. W. by Berks, S. by a small part of Montgomery, and S. E. by Bucks. It is 111 miles from N. to S., and 53 in breadth from E. to W. and is divided into 26 townships, viz. Penns, Heidelberg, Lynn, Lowhill, Weisenberg, Whitehall, Salisbury, Macungy, Upper Milford, Upper Saucon, Lower Saucon, Williams, Bethlehem, Allen, Nazareth, Forks, More, Plainfield, Lehigh, Toamensing, Chestnut Hill, Upper Mount Bethel, Lower Mount Bethel, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Hanover. It contained in 1800, 30,054 free inhabitants, and 18 slaves. It is well watered by Lehigh river; beside a great number of creeks. It contains mines of iron ore, coal, and large quarries of lime stone. The soil in many parts is rich, but more generally broken, mountainous and unfruitful. Chief town, Easton.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of Halifax district, North Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, E. by Hartford, W. by Warren, S. by Bertie, and S. W.

by Halifax. It contained in 1790, 5,572 free inhabitants, and 4,409 slaves, and in 1800, 6,125 free persons, and 6,206 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a town of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 18 miles from Easton. It contained in 1800, 573 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania; on the S. W. side of Neshaminy creek. It contained in 1800, 918 free persons, and 24 slaves.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of New-Jersey, in Burlington county. In this township is Mount-holly, the capital of the county.

NORTHAMPTON, a post town of Massachusetts, the capital of Hampshire county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 100 miles W. of Boston, 270 from Philadelphia, and 414 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1685, and contained in 1790, 1628 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,190; a court house, jail, and Congregational church.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county. It contained, in 1800, 653 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Ontario county, New York, containing, in 1800, 778 inhabitants.

NORTHAMPTON, a township of Montgomery county, New-York. It contained, in 1800, 987 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

NORTH BEAVER, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 338 inhabitants.

NORTHBOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 36 miles W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1760, and

contained in 1790, 619 inhabitants, and in 1800, 698.

NORTH BRIDGE, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 45 miles S. W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1772, and contained in 1790, 569 inhabitants, and in 1800, 544.

NORTH CAROLINA, STATE OF, is situated between 33. 51. and 36. 30. N. Lat. 77. 1. and 80. 35. W. Lon. It is bounded N. by Virginia, E. and S. E. by the Atlantic, W. by the state of Tennessee, and S. by South Carolina. It is about 450 miles in length, from E. to W. and 180 in breadth, from N. to S. It is divided into eight districts, and these into 12 counties; the districts are Edenton, Newbern and Wilmington, which extend along the sea coast from Virginia to South Carolina. Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, Morgan, and Fayetteville, lie W. of the former.

The following Table contains an alphabetical list of the counties, and the population of each, in 1800.

Counties.	Males.	Fe-males.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Anson	3,466	3,259	131	1,290	8,146
Ashe	1,350	1,293	55	85	2,783
Beaufort	2,011	1,997	190	2,044	6,242
Bertie	2,627	2,906	203	5,512	11,249
Bladen	2,258	2,319	171	1,635	7,028
Brunswick	1,206	1,127	163	1,614	4,110
Buncombe	2,772	2,659	34	347	5,812
Burke	4,612	4,464	52	826	9,929
Cabarras	2,250	2,143	2	695	5,094
Camden	1,447	1,448	56	1,170	4,191
Carteret	1,652	1,721	108	918	4,399
Caswell	3,071	2,816	26	2,788	8,701
Chatham	4,525	3,362	102	2,785	11,780
Chowan	1,298	1,294	67	2,473	5,132
Craven	2,801	2,955	328	4,161	10,245
Cumberland	3,236	3,186	119	2,723	9,264
Currituck	2,658	2,626	114	1,530	6,928
Duplin	2,456	2,421	55	1,864	6,796
Edgecombe	3,216	3,194	106	3,905	10,421
Franklin	2,262	2,369	—	3,698	8,529
Gates	1,570	1,541	82	2,688	5,881
Granville	3,842	3,788	329	6,106	14,015
Green	1,198	1,497	27	1,496	4,218
Guilford	4,448	4,049	40	905	9,442
Hallifax	3,043	3,028	635	7,239	13,945
Hertford	1,698	1,695	435	2,864	6,691
Hyde	1,649	1,730	46	1,404	4,829
Iridell	3,751	3,580	17	1,508	8,856
Johnson	2,302	2,201	84	1,763	6,301
Jones	1,161	1,165	64	1,949	4,339
Lenoir	1,204	1,220	55	1,526	4,005
Lincoln	3,739	3,580	18	1,523	12,660
Martin	1,718	1,951	183	1,786	5,629
Mecklenberg	4,274	4,172	15	1,988	10,439
Montgomery	3,204	3,080	20	1,373	7,677
Moore	2,162	1,966	31	608	4,767
Nash	2,096	2,140	143	2,596	6,975
New Hanover	1,451	1,457	94	4,658	7,060
Northampton	2,806	2,799	339	6,209	12,353
Onslow	2,040	2,761	55	1,814	5,628
Orange	5,768	3,898	116	3,565	16,362
Pasquetank	1,687	1,713	234	1,795	5,379

Carried forward.

	Males.	F-males.	All other free persons.	Slaves.	Total.
Brought forward.					
Perquimans	1,830	1,797	61	2,020	5,708
Person	2,187	2,060	123	2,082	6,402
Pitt	2,884	3,283	32	2,885	9,084
Randolph	4,337	4,118	202	607	9,234
Richmond	2,556	2,267	25	875	5,523
Robeson	2,715	2,671	340	960	6,666
Rockingham	3,272	3,256	116	1,633	8,277
Rowan	8,804	8,049	30	2,532	19,415
Rutherford	4,986	4,683	13	1,072	10,753
Sampson	2,466	2,404	137	1,712	6,719
Stokes	4,947	4,579	63	1,439	11,026
Surry	4,405	4,050	21	982	9,458
Tyrell	1,267	1,256	13	859	3,395
Wake	4,469	4,303	324	4,241	13,437
Warren	2,704	2,432	135	6,012	11,284
Washington	777	821	63	761	2,422
Wayne	2,469	2,431	84	1,988	6,772
Wilkes	3,237	3,156	64	790	7,247
Total	171,648	166,116	7,043	133,296	478,103

The chief rivers beginning N. are Chowan, Roanoke, Pamlico, Neus, Cape Fear, Yadkin and Catawba. Beside these there are Black, New, Trent, Coteckney, Dan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Little, Alligator, Cushie, and a few others of less note. The principal sounds are Albemarle, Pamlico, and Core. It may perhaps, be here necessary to observe, that the navigation of all the rivers which empty immediately into the sea, is in a greater or less degree obstructed by sand bars, which stretch across their mouths, and prevent the slate from having any good harbour; besides it is a circumstance that will always impede the commercial prosperity of the state. Two principal causes have been assigned why the rivers are barred at their mouths. The first is the long course of the rivers car-

rying down large quantities of mud and sand, the country becoming extremely level as they approach the sea, their rapidity is so lessened that the sand, instead of being carried off, is retained at their mouths. The other cause is founded on a supposition, that the gulph stream throws up a bank of sand, as it passes near these shores. The chief capes are Hatteras, Look-out, and Cape-Fear. This state in its whole extent from N. to S, and for nearly 60 miles W. from the sea-coast, is entirely level: within these limits are extensive forests of pine barrens. On the banks of Roanoke river and a few others, the lands are rich and fertile; interspersed through the other parts of the state are large swamps and oak land ridges of a rich black soil. Marine productions are here found by dig-

ging 18 or 20 feet below the surface of the ground. The sea-coast, the sounds, inlets, and the rivers near the sea-coast, have generally muddy, soft bottoms. Between 60 and 70 miles from the sea-coast, the country rises into hills, which increase in magnitude as you advance westward, until they terminate in that great range, the Appalachian mountains, as described under the article South Carolina, only with this difference, that a greater part of this state, than of South Carolina, is mountainous and hilly. Wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, and tobacco, are cultivated with considerable success in the hilly parts. Indian corn, cotton, and pulse of all kinds, are cultivated in all parts of the state. Of Indian corn, it is said, that an industrious person with a horse, will raise annually 700 bushels. Ground pease run along the surface of the earth, and are covered by hand with a light mould. The pods run under ground; they are eaten raw or roasted, and taste much like a hazel nut. Cotton is also raised in great plenty. It is planted yearly; the stalks die with the frost. The labour of one man produces 2,000 pounds in the seeds, or 500 fit for manufacturing, and as much provision as he can consume. The country is friendly enough to raising of sheep; but their wool is not good, nor is it plenty on the low flat lands in the maritime districts. A sheep seldom produces more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and often only $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound. But in the hilly and interior parts of the state, the wool is excellent; in some parts of

Halifax, Hillsborough, Salisbury, and Morgan district, the texture is not exceeded by any, and the quantity abundant. In Warren and Granville counties, sheep frequently produce from 5 to 9 pounds of wool. Cattle are here raised with ease, requiring but little provision through the whole course of the winter, and in the summer season nothing more is necessary than to give them occasionally a little salt. In some parts of the state it is often customary for a farmer to mark from 100 to 150 calves, in the season, without paying much further attention to them, until they are grown or fit for slaughter, when great numbers of them are driven into Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, or slaughtered at home for exportation. Pork is also raised without much trouble or expense. The hogs roam at large in the woods, and frequently get fat on mast, or acorns, and roots. They require some little attention and food, to keep them gentle. The pork which is fattened with mast, for home consumption, is generally fed 2 or 3 weeks with corn, to harden it, and render it more firm. The mast fed pork is apt, though sweet, to appear flabby, and when boiled run much into oil. In the maritime counties, the inhabitants, during the summer and autumn, are subject to agues and intermittent fevers, which sometimes prove fatal. They are not however immediately dangerous to those who are temperate and careful; they, notwithstanding, if suffered to continue, bring on a cachexy or general debility of the system, which often terminates in death. The air is here

generally moist, sultry, and non-elastic. But in the western parts of the state, the air is elastic and salubrious :—that country is fertile, full of springs, and rivulets of pure limpid water. During the hottest season it is delightfully refreshed with S. winds, which daily blow. Autumn is here singularly pleasant—the heat of the sun is now somewhat abated—the temperature of the climate becomes more agreeable.—the atmosphere serene—the nights cool and invigorating, which, together with the abundance of its vegetable productions, contribute to render it one of the most delightful and agreeable countries in the world.

In the northern and western counties, the most common growth of trees is oak, walnut, pine, some hickory, and black jack ; the last is a species of oak, which grows in a moist, sandy soil, and seldom larger than 8 or 10 inches in diameter. It is also common on the Western shore of Maryland ; but there it is found often in a dry, sandy soil, and seldom so large as the former. In the maritime counties are extensive forests of pitch pine. It is a tall, majestic tree, and is superior in every respect to the pitch pine of the Eastern states. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and different kinds of lumber, which constitute nearly one half the exports of the state. The swamp lands are covered with tall cypress or junipers. For several miles from the sea coast, the swamps are covered with evergreens, and the trees with a long species of moss, which by absorbing the noxious vapour that is exhaled from the stag-

nant waters, contribute much to the salubrity of the climate. The misteltoe, which has been so much the object of druidical veneration, is found in the back parts of this state in great abundance. It is a shrub which differs from every other, as it only grows on the boughs of trees, the root running under the bark, and thereby receives nourishment. It is an evergreen, and resembles, in a great measure, the boxwood. The principal wild fruits growing here are grapes, plums, cherries, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, whortleberries. The climate being particularly favourable to the vine, wine has been frequently made, not inferior to Port, and latterly a great variety of the European grapes has been introduced, particularly into Warren county, by Mr. Hawkins, late a senator from that state in Congress, and others. They succeed well, and are likely soon to become profitable. They flourish either in the French mode of culture, or in climbing and hanging in festoons, as is done in some parts of Italy.

The lands in N. Carolina generally, but particularly the western counties, produce wild grass, and various kinds of herbage. In many parts are found several kinds of medicinal plants and roots, among these are ginseng, Virginia snake-root, and Seneca snake-root, angelica, sarsaparilla, and an herb somewhat similar to ipecacuanha, lyon's heart, which is said to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of a serpent. A species of the sensitive plant is also found here. It is a sort of brier, which is killed by the frost, but the root lives through the winter, and

shoots again in the spring. It is of so irritable a nature, that the lightest touch of a leaf, gives, as it were, an electrical shock to the whole, and makes it cling close to the stalk. Although so easily alarmed, in a short time it recovers its former position. The *dionaea muscipula*, or Venus's fly-trap, a genus of the sensitive plant, is likewise found here. It generally grows in shady, wet places, and blossoms in July and August; the largest leaves are about three inches in length, and an inch and an half in breadth across the lobes; the upper joint of the leaf is so fitted by nature as to catch flies; whence its name. Several small glands cover its inner surface, which, some botanists think, discharge a sweet liquor, in order to tempt the unfortunate little animal. At the instant these tender parts are irritated by its feet, the two lobes rise up, grasp it fast, lock the rows of spines together, and squeeze it to death; and lest the struggles for life of the captive fly should disengage it, there are 3 small perpendicular spines, fixed near the middle of each lobe, among the glands, that effectually put an end to all its efforts. This curious plant was discovered about the year 1764, by Mr. John Bartram, father of the present Mr. Bartram who has published his travels through South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The rich bottoms are covered with canes; their leaves are green all the year, and afford excellent food for cattle. There is in this state a bed of limestone, which extends through it in a S. W. direction, into S.

Carolina, between 50 and 60 miles from the sea, and nearly parallel with it. The limestone is first discovered in Jones' county, and at Rock point, in New Hanover, appearing in large rocks. No limestone has been discovered S. of the Appalachian mountains, in any quantity, except above this bed. Lime, however, is made from a species of rock, which is found in several places, and is supposed to be a concretion of marine shells; this, with other appearances, support a modern opinion, that the lower part of the state has been gained from the ocean. There is another ledge of rocks, which extend across the state, nearly in the same direction as the former, and about 30 miles above the falls of the river. One thing perhaps worthy of notice, is, that the springs of water on the N. W. side of this ledge, do often fail in dry weather, a circumstance not known to happen to those on the S. E. side between the ledge and the falls of the rivers. In N. Carolina are large quantities of iron ore, and several mineral springs, which will be described more particularly under the article of the county wherein they are found, and also the curiosities. The trade of this state is chiefly carried on with the West Indies, and the northern states. To these are exported tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, wheat, Indian corn, boards, scantlings, staves, shingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees-wax, myrtle-wax, with a few other articles. The northern interior counties send their produce to Petersburgh, Virginia; and the southern counties to Charleston,

The following table contains the tonnage of North Carolina for three years, viz.

	Tons.	95ths.
1796	22,025	93
1797	27,211	65
1798	26,217	24

A statement of the value of the exports from the state of North Carolina, in the following years, viz.

	Dollars.	Cts.
1791	524,548	34
1792	527,899	55
1793	365,414	03
1794	321,586	31
1795	492,161	23
1796	671,487	
1797	540,901	
1798	338,124	
1799	485,921	
1801	874,814	

A table exhibiting the amount of duty on salt imported into the state of North Carolina, the allowances made to vessels employed in the fisheries, and the bounties on fish and salted provisions exported.

	Duty. dollars.	Allow. ct. dol.	Boun. ct. dol.	
1793	10,019	25	154	53
1794	15,217	42	248	72
1795	21,041	51	211	50
1796	24,233	83	681	76
1797	19,106		224	43
1798	25,952		521	59

The population of North Carolina, according to the marshal's return, in 1790, was 393,751 inhabitants, of whom 100,572 were slaves, and in 1800, 344,807 free persons, and 133,296 slaves. The military arrangements correspond with the several districts, each of which compose one brigade.

In the maritime districts the two

prevailing religions are the Episcopalian and Methodist. In the western districts, the Presbyterian and Moravian; and generally there are Presbyterians, Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists, interspersed through all the state.

According to the constitution, which was adopted in 1776, the legislative authority is lodged in the senate and house of commons, which are styled the general assembly; both are elected annually by ballot, each county choosing 1 senator and 2 commoners, and each of the towns of Wilmington, Newbern, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Edenton, Halifax, and Fayetteville, 1 commoner. The qualifications for a senator are 1 year's residence previous to his election, in the county in which he is chosen, and 300 acres of land, in fee simple; of a commoner, a like residence, and during 6 months, a fee simple, or freehold estate in 100 acres of land. The qualification of a voter for a senator are 21 years of age, 1 year's residence in the county, previous to the day of election, and a freehold estate of 50 acres of land; and of a voter for a commoner, 21 years of age, a year's residence in the county previous to the day of election, and to have paid taxes; or a freehold, and a year's residence in some town, having a right to particular representation, and having paid taxes.

The governor is chosen annually by the legislature, and is only eligible 3 years in 6. He must be above 30 years of age, have resided in the state five years, and possessing a freehold estate of £1,000. He is styled captain general, &c. A council of state composed of 7 members, is like-

wise appointed by the legislature, at the same time with the governor; their business is to advise the governor in the execution of his office, four of whom make a quorum. In case of vacancy, the speaker of the senate, and in default of him, the speaker of the house of commons acts as governor.

The legislature appoint the judges and attorney general, and recommend fit persons for being justices of the peace, who are respectively commissioned by the governor, and continue in office during good behaviour. They likewise annually appoint the treasurer, the secretary triennially, and general and field officers of the militia, during pleasure. When any office, the appointment to which belongs to the legislature, becomes vacant during their recess, the governor grants a temporary commission, which expires at the end of the next session. Judges of the supreme court, members of the council, judges of the admiralty, treasurer, secretaries, attorney general for the state, clerks of records, clergymen, persons denying the being of a God, &c. receivers of public monies, whose accounts are unsettled, military officers in actual service, are disqualified by the constitution, for a seat either in the senate or house of commons. It also prohibits any religious establishment. A majority of both houses is necessary to do business.

Mr. Morse has, in his American Universal Geography, attempted to draw a national character of the inhabitants of North Carolina. No attempt of his to characterize the citizens of any of the states, is more strongly marked with illiberality, and that

ignorance which always accompanies such a temper of mind. We shall notice a few of his observations on that people. He says, "the general topics of conversation among the men, when cards, the bottle, and occurrences of the day do not intervene, are negroes, the price of indigo, rice, tobacco, &c. They appear to have little taste for the sciences, political inquiries, and philosophical disquisitions are attended to but by a few men of genius and industry, and are too laborious for the minds of the people." From this it appears that Mr. Morse, when setting out on his travels through the United States, expected to find the North Carolinians, a nation of philosophers; and to shew his disappointment he enumerates the topics of conversation, in order to prove that they were not what he expected. Having received an education, which qualified him more fitly to be the inhabitant of some dreary cell, in a monastery, than to draw the national character of any people, we are not surprised at his illiberal remarks on the North Carolinians. Had he been as well acquainted with mankind as one ought to be, who would attempt to draw the national character of a people, he never would expect to find in any part of this world, a nation of philosophers; nor would he have been surprised at finding the people of North Carolina talk about their tobacco, rice, and indigo. It is an universal fact that all classes of men converse chiefly on those subjects, about which they are most interested. It is no more derogatory to the understanding of a planter

or a farmer to talk about his crops, &c than the merchant to talk about his ships, and merchandize, the lawyer about the statutes of the land, and reports of cases; or the preacher about the number of heads into which a sermon ought to be divided. The planter may display as much good sense in talking of the productions of his plantation, the different methods of cultivation, best suited to the different soils; as the lawyer in discussing a law case, or as the divine in talking on a controversial point of divinity. "Less attention and respect," continues he, "are paid to women here, than in those parts of the United States where the inhabitants have made greater progress in the arts of civilized life." This is a palpable misstatement. The great number of children under 16 years is a strong proof that the young men pay attention to the females, at a very early period. By attention to the sex love is excited, and marriage ensues. We shall give one other quotation from the same page, 581, Vol. I. in order to shew how limited his knowledge of mankind is, and that his notion of civilization is incorrect. "The progress," says he, "of civilization in countries, in states, in towns, and in families, may be marked by the degree of attention which is paid by husbands to their wives, and by the young men to the young women." According to this observation the nobility of Europe are the most civilized class of mankind, because they are most attentive to the sex; they certainly are the most polished in their manners; but where shall

we find a more debauched and unprincipled set of men? It is very questionable if they do not surpass the Lazeroni of Naples, in want of moral rectitude. Hence it appears that Mr. Morse makes no distinction between civilization and the refinements of polished life, though corrupt. Most excellent moralist! The Quakers are unquestionably the most civilized sect among mankind, because they have learned to suppress their turbulent passions, without yielding to those which accompany a vicious refinement. They respect the rights of others, and are inoffensive to their neighbours; yet we will venture to assert that there are fewer gallants among them than among any other class of society. Hence it appears that with Mr. Morse, civilization and moral rectitude are two distinct things.

NORTH CASTLE, a township of West Chester county, New York, 10 miles from White Plains. It contained in 1790, 2478 inhabitants, including 173 electors, and in 1800, 1,157 free persons, and 11 slaves.

NORTH-EAST, a short river of Cecil county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. It falls into the head of Chesapeake bay, about 5 miles below Charleston.

NORTHEAST TOWN, a township of New York, in Dutchess county, containing 3,401 inhabitants, of whom 391 are electors. It is on the E. side of the Hudson, 90 miles N. of New York City.

NORTH EDISTO INLET, is 11 miles from Stone Inlet, on the coast of South Carolina.

NORTH END, in Matthews

county, Virginia. Here is a post-office, which is 185 miles from Washington city.

NORTHERN ARCHIPELAGO, between the N. W. coast of America, and Kamtchatka, see ALEGOUTSKIE.

NORTHFIELD, a township of Ontario county, N. York. It contained in 1800, 414 inhabitants.

NORTH FIELD, a township of Vermont, in Orange county. In 1800, it contained 204 inhabitants.

NORTH FIELD, a township of Staten island, New York, in Richmond county. It contained in 1790, 1021 inhabitants, of whom 133 are slaves, and 133 electors; and in 1800, 1,248 free persons, and 129 slaves.

NORTHFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in 1780. It is on the E. side of the Merrimack, and contained in 1790, 606 inhabitants; and in 1800, 925.

NORTHFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1673. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, 100 miles N. W. by W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 868 inhabitants, and in 1804, 1,047. Here is a post office, which is 465 miles from Washington city.

NORTHFORD, in New Haven county, Connecticut. Here is a post office, which is 340 miles from Washington city.

NORTH HAVEN, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut, on the E. side of East river, 8 miles N. by E. of Newhaven; in 1800, it contained 1,130 free persons and 6 slaves.

NORTH HARWICH, a township

of Hancock county, Maine, containing, in 1800, 130 inhabitants.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, a township of Long Island, New York, in Queen's county, containing in 1790, 2,696 inhabitants, including 507 slaves, and 232 electors, and in 1800, 2,144 free persons, and 269 slaves. It is situated on Oyster Bay.

NORTH HERO, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 320 inhabitants.

NORTH HUNTINGTON, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Youghiogeny river. In 1800, it contained 1,472 free persons, and 12 slaves.

NORTH ISLAND, on the N. side of Winyah harbour, on the coast of South Carolina.

NORTH KINGSTON, a township of Rhode Island, in Washington county, containing in 1790, 2907 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2755 free persons, and 39 slaves. It is on the W. side of Narraganset Bay. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in the fisheries.

NORTH MOUNTAIN, in Pennsylvania, extends from Parnel's Nob, in Franklin county, through Cumberland county, to the Susquehanna.

NORTH PORT, a post town of Maine, in Hancock county, containing in 1790, about 90 inhabitants, and in 1800, 482. It is situated on the W. side of Penobscot bay, and S. of Little river, 250 miles from Boston, and 597 from Philadelphia. The township was incorporated in 1796.

NORTH RIVER, New-York, see HUDSON.

NORTH SALEM, a township of New York, in West Chester county, adjoining Connecticut on the E. It contained in 1790, 1058

inhabitants, including 161 electors, and 58 slaves, and in 1800, 2119 free persons, and 36 slaves.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded E. by Luzerne, N. by Lycoming, S. and W. by Dauphin and Mifflin counties, and S. E. by Berks. It is 39 miles from N. to S. and 73 from E. to W. is divided into 16 townships, viz: Potters, Beaver-dam, Penn's, Buffaloe, and White Deer, which lie W. of the Susquehanna and its W. branch; Point, Chilisquaque, Turber, Derry, Mahoning and Fishing creek, lie in the forks of the East and W. branches; Catawissa, Shamokin, Augusta, and Mahony, lie S. of the E. branch; As a proof of the rapid increase of population in this county we have only to observe that since 1792, when Mr. Howell published his map of Pennsylvania, several towns have been built containing from 40 to 50 houses. It contained, in 1800, 27,797 free persons, and 29 slaves. Chief town, Sunbury.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by the Chesapeake bay, N. E. by the Potowmac, which divides it from Maryland, S. by Lancaster, N. by Westmoreland, and W. by Richmond. It is 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, containing in 1790, 9,103 inhabitants, of whom 4,460 are slaves, and in 1800, 3,900 free persons, and 3,903 slaves. At the court house there is a post office, which is 175 miles from Washington city.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a post and flourishing town of Pennsylvania, situated in the forks of the river

Susquehanna, in a county of the same name, about 2 miles, including the ferry of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, from the town of Sunbury. It is well situated as a depot for the trade coming down the west and the north-east branches of the Susquehanna. It contains at present 120 houses, and about seven hundred inhabitants. The situation is beautiful, upon a rising ground, and therefore more exempt from the prevalent disorder of fever and ague, than river situations usually are. The flats near the town, and whereon it is built, are narrow, and the soil a sandy loam. The country back of the town upon the hills, is good wheat land, selling, within the distance of 6 miles, at from 4 to 8 dollars per acre. The flats upon the river near the town are worth about 25l. an acre. No place can be better situated for trade, if capitalists would settle there. The country within the forks is now fast settling; and the Genesee country at the head of the branches of the Susquehanna, must of necessity transmit its produce down that river. The Genesee can, and has of late, supplied Northumberland, and its neighbourhood with salt, cheaper than it can be afforded from Philadelphia. The goodness and beauty of the situation have induced many Englishmen to make it a place of settlement. Dr. Priestly, so well known through the literary world, built there an elegant house, in which he resided till his death, in 1804; and Mr. Cooper, also distinguished for his fulness and variety of classical and literary knowledge. There is a college begun upon an incorporated plan of liberal education, un-

connected with any particular religious persuasion. One wing, of 60 by 40 feet, is already built; but the tutors are not yet fixed, nor the establishment effectually organized. It is hoped and presumed that it will claim and receive legislative assistance. A labouring man in 1800, received $\frac{1}{2}$ dol. per day in the town; from 7 to 9 dollars per month at farming business, or about 7 the year round. Butchers meat in summer sells, at, beef 6d. veal. 4d. mutton 4d. In autumn the latter to be bought by the quarter, of a good quality, from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ pence per lb. venison 4d. butter in winter 13d. in spring and summer from 10 to 12. The society is agreeable and entertaining, and the town is yearly increasing by about 6 houses a year. The river affords, bass, trout, eels, rock, catfish, &c. in tolerable abundance. Shad sells in its season at about 6 dollars per hundred. Herrings are sometimes caught, and carp of 6 or 7 lb. frequently in the shad net. The increase of improvements of the Genesee country, and the country in the forks of the Susquehanna, must eventually make this, a place of great importance. The river is navigable, except during 4 months of the drought of summer, and about a month or 6 weeks, of the ice of winter. In other seasons, large arks, containing 1000 bushels of wheat, come down from the Genesee country. In the winter of 1799, 800 tons of flour were brought from the Genesee to Northumberland, thence by water to Middleton, thence by land to Philadelphia, and sold at a profit of 32 per cent. Northumberland is 124 miles N. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40.

$52\frac{1}{2}$ N. lon. 1. 42. W. and 199 from Washington city.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a township of New York, in Saratoga county, on the S. side of Hudson's river, at Glen's falls, over which is a bridge. It is 5 miles W. of Fort Edward, and 9 miles S. of Lake George. In 1800, it contained 1994 free persons, and 13 slaves. Here are several grist and saw mills.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E. side of Connecticut river, at the mouth of Upper Ammonoosuck. It was incorporated in 1779, and contained, in 1790, 117 inhabitants, and in 1800, 205.

NORTH W. RIVER BRIDGE, in Norfolk county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 264 miles from Washington city.

NORTH WALES, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, on Pamunkie river, below the confluence of North and South Anna rivers.

N. W. FORKE, a hundred of Sussex county, Delaware, containing, in 1800, 2082 free inhabitants, and 459 slaves.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORY, see STATE OF OHIO.

NORTHWOOD, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing in 1800, 950 inhabitants.

NORTH YARMOUTH, a post town of Cumberland county, Maine, adjoining the sea, on the S. and Falmouth on the S. W. It contained, in 1790, about 330 houses, and 4 churches; 3 for Congregationalists, and one for Baptists. It has likewise 3 saw, and 3 grist mills. The township was incorporated in 1713, and in 1800, contained

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2,610 inhabitants. It is 130 miles from Boston, 487 from Philadelphia, and 617 from Washington city.

NORTON, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1428 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1481. It was incorporated in 1711, has a nail, and an ochre manufactory.

NORTON, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, adjoining Canada on the N. In 1800, it contained 29 inhabitants.

NORWALK, a post town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, on Long Island Sound, settled in 1651. It contained in 1790, about 50 houses, compactly built, an Episcopal, and a Congregational church, and in 1800, 5105 free persons, and 41 slaves, is 34 miles S. W. by W. of Newhaven, 149 from Philadelphia, and 298 from Washington. Lat. 41° 9' N. Lon. 1° 21' E.

NORWAY, formerly RUSTFIELD, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county, incorporated in 1797, and in 1800, contained 689 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 659 miles from Washington city.

NORWAY, a township of Herkimer county, New York, incorporated in 1792. It contained, in 1796, 2164 inhabitants, including 353 electors. In 1797, it contained 253 taxables, and in 1800, 1910 free persons, and 3 slaves.

NORWAY PLAINS, in Strafford county, New Hampshire. Here is a post office, which is 560 miles from Washington city.

NORWICH, CITY OF, is situated in New London county, Connecticut, at the head of New Thames river. It consists of three detached compact divisions,

that is, Chelsea at the landing, the town, and Beanhill; the whole containing in 1790, about 500 dwellings, and in 1800, it contained 3,461 free persons, and 12 slaves. In the town is a large school, supported by individuals, and a donation from Dr. D. Lathrop. In Beanhill division is an academy. In the city are 3 places for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians. There are a great variety of articles manufactured here, such as stockings, clocks, watches, carriages, buttons, paper of all kinds, stone and earthen ware, oil, chocolate, wire, bells, anchors, and several kinds of forge-work. It is 14 miles N. of New London city, 40 S. E. of Hartford, 251 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 399 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 34' N. lon. 2° 29' E.

NORWICH, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1773. It is 114 miles W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 742 inhabitants, and in 1800, 959.

NORWICH, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing in 1790, 1,158 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,484. It is on the W. side of Connecticut river, opposite Hanover.

NORWICH, a township of New-York, in Chenango county, incorporated in 1793. It is 55 miles W. of Cherry Valley, and had 129 electors, and in 1800, 2217 free persons, and 2 slaves.

NOTCH, THE, a pass, 22 feet wide, in the western part of the White mountains, in New Hampshire.

NOTTAWAY, a county of Virginia, which was, until the year

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1788, a part of Amelia. It is 25 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; is bounded N. and N. W. by Amelia, S. and S. W. by Lunenberg, and N. E. by Dinwiddie. In 1800, it contained 3,418 free persons, and 5,983 slaves.

NOTTAWAY, a small river of Virginia, which rises in Amelia county, thence pursuing an E. by S. course, unites with Blackwater, about 10 miles above its junction with Meherrin river.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware.

NOTTINGHAM, a small post town of Maryland, in Prince George's county, 27 miles S. E. of Washington city, and in about 7 in a direct line, below Upper Marlborough. It is situated on the W. side of Patuxent river, and carries on a small coasting trade.

NOTTINGHAM, a post town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, incorporated in

1772. It contained, in 1790, 1,068 inhabitants, and in 1800, 964. It is 25 miles N. W. of Portsmouth, 437 from Philadelphia, and 554 from Washington city.

NOTTINGHAM, WEST, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, on the E. side of the Merrimack, containing in 1790, 1064 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,267. It was incorporated in 1746.

NOTTINGHAM, EAST and **WEST**, two townships of Pennsylvania, in Chester county. West Nottingham, contained, in 1800, 454 inhabitants, and East Nottingham, 889, including 5 slaves.

NOTTINGHAM, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,612 free inhabitants, and 6 slaves.

NOXONTON, a village of New-Castle county, Delaware, situated about 50 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and 22 S. S. W. of Wilmington.

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O HAHA, a river of Louisiana. It falls into the Mississippi in lat. 39. 10. N.

OAKFUSKEE, or **TALLAPOOSA**, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the Cherokee country; thence running a S. W. course, receives several tributary streams,

O A K.

and uniting with the Abacoochee, forms the Alabama. About 45 miles above its junction with the Abacoochee, it rushes over a cataract 70 feet in perpendicular height.

OAKHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county,

incorporated in 1762. It is 62 miles W. of Boston, and contained, in 1790, 772 inhabitants, and in 1800, 801.

OAK ISLAND, on the coast of N. Carolina, is long and narrow, and, with Smith's Island, forms the S. W. Channel of Cape Fear river.

OAKMULGEE, a river of Georgia, which unites with the Oconee about 80 miles below the trading path which leads from Augusta to the Creek Indians, and forms the Alatamaha. On the E. side of the Oakmulgee, the path runs nearly two miles parallel to the river, through old Indian fields called Oakmulgee, on which are the remains of ancient towns, such as artificial mounds, squares and banks. From this place the old fields extend 15 or 20 miles up and down the river, as mentioned by Mr. Bartram in his travels. By a tradition of the Creeks, says he, this place is remarkable for being the first town which they established after emigrating from the W. beyond the Mississippi, their original native country. See ALATAMAH.

OBEY, a short navigable river of the state of Tennessee. It rises in the Cumberland mountains; thence pursuing a N. W. course, falls into Cumberland river, a little to the S. of the divisional line of Kentucky.

OBION, a navigable river of the state of Tennessee. It rises in that height of land which separates the waters of the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers; running a S. W. direction, it empties into the former about 18 miles N. of Forked-deer river. It is, 17 miles above its mouth, 70 yards wide.

OCCOCHAPPO a small navigable

river of Georgia. It runs N. and falls into Tennessee river below the Muscle Shoals. At the mouth is a tract of 5 miles square ceded to the United States, by the southern Indians. It is 50 miles from the head of navigation on this river to that of Mobile.

OCCONEACHY ISLANDS, two long narrow islands in the Roanoke, below the junction of the Dan and Staunton, which forms that river.

OCONEE. See ALATAMAH.

OCONEE, an Indian town on the E. side of the above river, about 62 miles W. by N. of Augusta.

OCCOQUAN RIVER, Virginia, rises in a champaign tract of country, and running S. E. upwards of 20 miles, without any obstruction to boat navigation, has a fall of 70 feet perpendicular, a mile below which it enters the Potomac, 9 miles above Dumfries, and 15 below Alexandria. The falls on this river are no less remarkable for the many eligible situations for water works of every description, than for a commercial city. The easy and safe navigation of the Potomac, the richness of the adjacent country, and the healthiness of the climate, render it worthy of the attention of the enterprising adventurer. This valuable place was purchased by Messrs. Ellicot and M'Pherson, two enterprising gentlemen, who have erected, within these 5 years, a large merchant mill, which is capable of manufacturing annually 20,000 barrels of flour.

OCRECOCK, an inlet on the coast of N. Carolina, opening into Pamlico sound, and thence into Albemarle sound. It is 14 feet deep at low water. Lat. 35. 10. N.

OGECHIEE, a river of Georgia, which rises near the foot of the Appalachian mountains, and running in a S. E. direction, nearly parallel to the Alatamaha, on the S. W. and Savanna river on the N. E. loses itself in the Atlantic, at Hardwicke. In its course, which is upwards of 200 miles, it passes by the towns of Louisville, Lexington, Georgetown, &c.

OGLETHORPE, a county of Georgia, bounded N. by Wilkes, E. by Warren, S. by Greene, and Jackson. In 1800, it contained, 6,691 free persons, and 3,089 slaves.

OHIO, STATE OF, is bounded E. by Pennsylvania, N. by lake Erie, W. by an imaginary line which separates it from the Indiana Territory, and S. by the river Ohio, which divides it from Virginia. It is about— miles from E. to W. and—from N. to S. The principal rivers are Great and Little Miami, Sciota, Hockhocking, and Muskingum, which fall into the Ohio on the S. Sandusky, Huron, Rocky, Cayahoga, Grand, and Onscubola, which empty into Lake Erie on the N. This state was formerly part of the North Western Territory, but was adopted into the Union, as a sovereign and independent state, by an act of Congress, passed in —————— on the same principles as the states of Vermont, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Its adoption into the union being subsequent to the Census of 1800, it is therefore, out of our power to give the amount of the population. It is rapidly increasing. The state of Ohio is not mountainous. It is variegated with hills, and delightful vales, abound-

ing in springs of excellent water, and a great number of streams, that empty into the rivers above mentioned. The most common growth of trees is maple, sycamore, chesnut, black and white walnut, butternut, black and white mulberry, horse chesnut, hickory, black, Spanish, and chesnut oak, buckwood, honey locust, elm, lime-tree, gum, ironwood, ash-cucumber, aspin, sassafras, papaw, crab, and plumtree, white and black oak, chesnut, sycamore, and white and black walnut, grow exceedingly large. There is besides of the natural growth of trees, a great variety and abundance of shrubs and flowers. Coal mines, quarries of marble and free stone are found in this state. Here are also salt springs, some of which are of great value, being so remote from the seaport towns. The wild animals are deer, wolves, bears, buffaloes, foxes, racoons, opossums, skunks, &c. turkeys, and several kinds of wild fowls, are numerous, in the unsettled parts of the state. The soil in many places is a rich clay, which in some places is intermixed with gravel, and is not inferior in fertility to the soil of Kentucky. The climate in the Eastern and N. E. parts of the state is considered very healthy; but towards the western part, which is much intersected with rivers and creeks, and the country being level, intermittent fevers, and bilious complaints, are very common, in the autumnal months. In describing the rivers which belong to this state, many particulars are noticed respecting its geography, to which the reader is referred.

The state is divided into counties and townships; but as the

population is so rapidly increasing new counties of necessity, will be established so frequently for the accommodation of the citizens; that a description of a county this year will most likely be erroneous the next. Chief town, Chillicothe.

OHIO, a county of Kentucky, containing in 1800, 1,001 free inhabitants, and 122 slaves.

OHIO, a beautiful, large and navigable river, is formed by the union of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers, at Pittsburgh. Thence meandering in a N. W. course about 25 miles, it turns gradually to the W. S. W. and pursuing that course about 525 miles, winds to the S. W. for nearly 180, presently turning to the W. about 296 miles, thence S. W. for 164, empties into the Mississippi, in a S. E. direction, 1,183 miles below Pittsburgh, and 1,100 above New Orleans. In its course it receives a great variety of navigable rivers; the principal are, Muskingum, Little and Great Kanawha, Sciota, Little and Great Miami, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, Wabash, Cumberland and Tennessee. The rapids are situated 793 miles below Pittsburgh, and is the only obstruction in the navigation of this river. They are formed by a ledge of rocks, which stretches across the river. In some places they project so high as to be in part visible; when there is a gentle swell in the river; but in most places, when the river is extremely low, the fall is not more than 5 feet in the distance of a mile; so that boats of any burthen may pass with safety when there is a flood; but when coming up they must unload; which inconvenience may be removed by

cutting a canal from Beargrass creek, on the upper side of the rapids, to the lower reef of rocks, the distance not altogether 2 miles, and all the way a gentle declivity. The river is here a mile wide; but in most other places it is considerably less. The lands on its banks are generally low and fertile; but after a little distance they become broken and hilly. It is in general tolerably well settled, on the S. side for near 100 miles below Pittsburgh, thence to Limestone, the settlements are scattered. The chief settlements are Muskingum, Marietta, and Gallipolis.

OHIO, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Brooke county, E. by Washington and Greene, in Pennsylvania, S. E. by Monongalia, S. W. by Harrison, and W. by the Ohio river, which divides it from the state of that name. It contained in 1800, 4,483 free persons, and 257 slaves, Brooke county, 5,212 inhabitants, of whom 281 are slaves. Chief town, Liberty.

OHIOPE, a small stream, in the northern part of Georgia, a branch of the Alatamaha.

OHIO-PYOMINGO, a town of Kentucky, established in 1793, on the E. side of the Ohio, in Jefferson county, 15 miles below Louisville. In the year 1796, 30 houses were built here, and from the advantages offered to settlers, it is likely to become a place of consequence.

OHIO RAPIDS, see OHIO RIVER.

OHIOPELE FALLS, see YOUNGHOGENY.

OIL CREEK, in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. It flows S. and falls into Allegany river.

OLD

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Near the source of the creek is found floating on its surface a bitumen, which is said to be an excellent remedy in curing the rheumatism.

OIL CREEK, a township of Warren county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 233 inhabitants.

OLAMMON, a creek of Hancock county, Maine. It rises in the neighbourhood of Sunkhaze creek, and winding through a valuable tract of meadow, and intervale land, falls into the Penobscot.

OLD FORT-SCHUYLER, a post town of New-York, 364 miles from Philadelphia. It is situated on the S. W. side of Mohawk river.

OLD-MAN'S CREEK, falls into the Delaware, after separating the counties of Salem and Cumberland, New Jersey.

OLD-TOWN, in Brunswick county, N. Carolina.

OLD-TOWN, on Staten-Island, New York, 12 miles S. W. of New York city.

OLD TOWN, on Ogeechee river, Georgia, 86 miles N. W. by W. of Savannah.

OLD-TOWN, see FRANKSTOWN, Pennsylvania.

OLD-TOWN, or SKIPTON, a post town of Maryland, in Allegany county, on the N. side of the North branch of the Potomac, about one and a half mile above the junction of the N. and S. branches. It contains 39 houses, 200 inhabitants, and a Methodist church. The river is navigable here the greater part of the year, in boats carrying 12 tons burthen. In the neighbourhood are large quantities of iron ore. It is 142

miles W. by N. of Baltimore; and 213 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 134 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 30'. Lon. 3° 34' W.

OLEOUT, a creek of New York state. It falls into the E. branch of the Susquehanna, 5 miles above Unadilla.

OLEY, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, watered by Manatawny creek. It contained, in 1800, 968 inhabitants.

OMEET, more properly Miami of the lake.

OMEET, an Indian town, in the territory of Michigan, on the E. bank of St. Joseph's river. It was destroyed by general Harmar in 1790.

OMFOMPONOOSUCK, a short rapid river of Vermont, which rises in Tunbridge township, Orange county; thence running a S. E. course, falls into Connecticut river, a little above Dartmouth college.

ONEIDA, a lake of the state of New-York. It extends E. and W. 17 miles, and is about 5 in breadth. It receives Wood creek from the E. which communicates with the Mohawk at Fort Stanwix, now Schuyler, by a short portage; receives Oneida river from the N. and several small streams; and communicates with lake Ontario, by Oswego river.

ONEIDA, a county of the state of New York, bounded N. by Herkimer county, E. by part of Montgomery, S. E. by Otsego county, S. by Tyoga, and W. by Onondago county. It is 30 miles from N. to S. and 50 from E. to W. It is well watered by the head branches of Chenango river, Memango, and a number of small creeks, which fall into

Mohawk river, and Wood creek, on the N. This county, contained in 1800, 21997 free persons, and 50 slaves. It is pleasantly variegated with hills, and the soil generally fertile. In this county is the Oneida Indians. This tribe is supposed to contain about 250 warriors. They hold a large tract of land on the S. side of Oneida lake and Wood creek.

ONION, or WINAUSKI, a considerable river of Vermont, which is formed by two streams that rise in the townships of Woodbury, and Cabot, Caledonia county. After running a few miles, they unite in a S. W. direction; and presently receive another small stream from the S. E. whence these united streams, changing their course to the N. W. pass through Chittenden county, and fall into Lake Champlain, about 7 miles S. of Grand Isle, or South Hero. A remarkable change has taken place in the bed of this river, a few miles above its confluence with the lake.—It has worn a chasm through a solid rock of limestone, which at low water is nearly 80 feet in depth; and in one place the river is not more than 70 feet in breadth, over which a wooden bridge has been erected.—Some miles above this, in New Huntingdon township, a similar change has taken place, but the chasm is much deeper, being nearly 130 feet. From one side of the river several rocks have fallen so across as to form a natural bridge.

ONONDAGO, a large fertile county of the state of New York, 78 miles in length, from the mouth of Oswego river to the divisional line of Tyoga county,

and 59 in breadth, from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Lake Ontario, Oneida lake, and part of Oswego river, which separate it from Herkimer county, E. by Oneida county, and part of Tyoga, S. by the latter, and W. by Ontario county. No country perhaps in the world is better situated in respect to inland navigation, than this. It is intersected by two navigable rivers, Seneca and Oswego, besides 5 lakes, which are all navigable. Into these rivers and lakes empty a great number of creeks. It contains about 1,760,000 acres. This beautiful tract of country was granted by the legislature of New-York, to the officers and soldiers of the New York line, as the reward of virtue and patriotism. It is divided into 27 townships, viz. Hannibal, Cato, Lysander, Cicero, Galen, Brutus, Camillus, Manlius, Pompey, Marcellus, Romulus, Junius, Ovid, Scipio, Cincinnatus, Sempronius, Tully, Fabius, Locke, Homer, Solon, Aurelius, Milton, Dryden, Virgil, Hector, and Ulysses.—When the Cayuga and Onondago Indians, who were the principal proprietors of this tract of country, sold out their right to the government of New York, they reserved, notwithstanding, two large tracts. The Oneida reservation contains about 60,000 acres—The Cayuga reservation comprehends a considerable part of the N. end of Cayuga lake, and extends along Seayace river, 2 miles below its junction with Canandarque creek. It contains upwards of 100,000 acres. The salt manufactured in this county, amounted, from the 20th of

June, 1797, to the 3d of Feb. 1798, to 25,474 bushels, which, at 4 cents the bushel, the duty is 1086 dollars, 96 cents. In 1800, it contained 7,455 free inhabitants and 11 slaves.

ONONDAGO, a post town of Onondago county, New York, formerly the capital of the six nations, about 30 miles S. W. of White-town, 422 from Philadelphia, and 470 from Washington city. It is surrounded by a pleasant and fruitful country. Containing in 1800, 890 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

ONONDAGO RIVER, see Oswego.

ONONDAGO, a lake of New-York, the S. side of which is in lat. 43° 4' N. It is about 5 miles long, and 1 broad, and is remarkable for the great number of salt springs, which rise in the vicinity. They spring up generally in marshes at some distance from the hard land. The greatest quantity of salt water rises near the S. E. shore of the lake; here are 7 considerable springs, which rise in about 600 feet square of marsh. Each spring it is estimated yields more water in a day, than would produce 100 bushels of salt. According to the experiments of Mr. De Wit, the four strongest springs, contain from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly of a lb. avoirdupoise, of salt to the gallon of water. About 2000 bushels are made and sold each week. The temperature of the water is generally about 51 or 52 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer. The climate is here extremely unhealthy during the latter end of summer. Epidemic diseases are very frequent, arising from the exhalation of putrid substances along the

shores of the lake. By the treaty of Fort Stanwix the Indians gave to the state one half of these springs; the other half was purchased from them at the treaty of Cayuga. The lake communicates with Seneca river on the N. N. W. It is frequently called SALT LAKE.

ONONDAGO CASTLE, in the state of New York, is 25 miles S. W. of Oneida castle.

ONSLOW, a maritime county of Wilmington district, North Carolina, bounded E. by Carteret, S. E. by the ocean, N. by Craven, and S. W. by New Hanover and Duplin counties. It contained in 1790, 3,639 free inhabitants, and 1,748 slaves, and in 1800, 3,727 free persons and 1,757 slaves. Chief town, Swansborough.

ONTARIO, a large fertile country of the state of New-York, comprehending part of the Genesee country. It is well watered by Genesee river, and its tributary streams, besides a number of small creeks. In 1800, it contained 15,161 free persons, and 57 slaves. Chief town, Canandarque.

ONTARIO, LAKE, the most easterly of that extensive chain of lakes which separate the United States from the British possessions. It bounds the state of New York on the N. W. and lies in the form of an ellipsis, between 43° 12' and 44° 16' N. lat. It is 273 miles from E. to W. and 75 from N. to S. and contains 2,390,000 acres. It receives the waters of Chenesee river on the S. which rises in Pennsylvania, Oswego river, at Fort-Oswego, from the S. E. which flows from upwards of ten different lakes of various sizes, in the state of New-York. By the

Oswego it communicates through Oneida lake, and Wood creek, with the Mohawk; thence through the Hudson to New-York city. It is observed that the snow is much deeper on the S. side of this lake than on the N. and that it has a small rising and falling like tides. Its water never freezes in the severest winter, out of sight of land. It abounds with several kinds of fish, among which is the Oswego bass, weighing from 3 to 4 pounds. Ontario receives the waters of Lake Erie, by Niagara river, and on the E. N. E. communicates with the Atlantic by the river St. Lawrence.

OPICKON, a creek of Virginia. It rises in Frederick county, runs N. N. E. flows through Berkeley county, and falls into the Potomac.

OGUAGO, in Tioga county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 407 miles from Washington city.

OPPS, a village of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, 6 miles S. E. of Bethlehem.

ORANGE, a county of Orangeburg District, South Carolina, containing, in 1800, 4,261 free inhabitants, and 2,409 slaves.

ORANGE, a county of Hillsborough district, North Carolina; bounded N. by Caswell county, E. by Granville, S. by Chatham, and W. by Guilford. It contained in 1790, 10,156 free inhabitants, and 2,060 slaves, and in 1800, 12,330 free persons, and 3,327 slaves. In this county is a large body of excellent land, called the Haw Fields. It is well watered by Haw and Enoe rivers, which are generally bordered with rich fertile land. This county is about 60 miles from

E. to W. and 34 from N to S. The E. side is generally light piney land; the soil is here arenaceous, and well adapted for corn, rye, oats, &c. but in the W. side of the county, is a strong clayey soil, fit for raising wheat, and tobacco. The lands here produce from 10 to 20 bushels of wheat to the acre. The great distance of the place from navigation, discourages the inhabitants from planting tobacco, as it does not bear the expenses arising on the carriage by land, so well as flour, which is manufactured in great perfection. In favourable seasons, good lands will produce from 30 to 35 bushels of corn to the acre. Chief town, Hillsborough.

ORANGE, a county of Virginia, about 55 miles long, and 10 broad, containing 320,000 acres. In 1790, 4,700 free inhabitants, and 4,400 slaves, and in 1800, 6,207 free persons, and 5,242 slaves. It is bounded N. W. by the Rapid Ann, which divides it from Culpepper, and Madison, E. by Spotsylvania, S. by Louisa, S. W. by Albemarle, and W. by Rockingham. The principal mountains in this county, are those called the South West Mountains, which run N. E. to S. W. They have been so long cultivated in tobacco, and Indian corn, that the soil is greatly impoverished; but it might be restored, in a great measure, by judicious management. The soil is here dark and light; but after the upper stratum is exhausted by cultivation, which is done in a few years, it becomes red and compact, improves, and grows light by cultivation. In some places it is mixed with stones, and pretty large rocks. Oak, hickory, ches-

nut, poplar, &c. are the principal growth of trees. These mountains, when in a state of nature, produced no grass, but when enclosed and cultivated, they afford goose grass, and wild clover. The soil on the different streams is also dark, and in some places mixed with sand. The lands are well watered with springs and rivulets, which flow into the rapid Ann, Pamunk, and James river. The best lands produce from 20 to 25 bushels of wheat to the acre, from 30 to 40 of Indian corn, rye about the same, tobacco from 800 to 1000 lb. and of hemp nearly the same quantity; but as most of the wheat is sown among the corn when growing, an acre only produces from 5 to 8 bushels, and of the Indian corn generally from 8 to 15. The inhabitants are well supplied with mills for manufacturing their grain. In Orange county, are 3 Episcopal churches, 5 or 6 Baptists, and 1 Presbyterian church; at the court house, there is a post office, 45 miles from Fredericksburg, 273 from Philadelphia, and 127 from Washington city.

ORANGE, a mountainous and hilly county of the state of New-York; bounded E. by Hudson river, N. by Ulster. The townships are Barree, Berlin, Bradford, Braintree, Brookfield, Chelsea, Corinth, Fairlee, Newbury, Northfield, Orange, Randolph, Roxbury, Stafford, Helford, Topsham, Tunbridge, Vershire, Washington, West Fairlee, and Williamstown. It is divided into 11 townships, viz. Minisink, Goshen, New Cornwall, Warwick, Newburg, New Windsor, Deer Park, Walkill, Montgome-

ry, Bloomingrove, and Cheesecocks. It contained in 1790, 17,526 free inhabitants, and 966 slaves, and in 1800, 28,201 free persons, and 1,145 slaves. In this county are raised large quantities of excellent butter, which is collected at Newbury and New Windsor and boated down to New York. On the N. side of the mountains is a large tract of valuable land, containing upwards of 40,000 acres, called the Drowned Land. The Walkill, which empties into the Hudson, passes through it; but unable, from the gentleness of its current, to carry off the waters which flow into it, from the surrounding hills, it overflows this extensive tract every winter, enriches and fertilizes the soil, and renders it the most valuable meadow land in the state. It is supposed that for an inconsiderable sum the channel of the river might be so deepened as to carry off the water, the rocks being loose and broken. Chief town, Goshen.

ORANGE, a county of Vermont, containing 511,680 acres; and is divided into 20 townships. It is bounded N. by Caledonia; E. by Connecticut river, which divides it from New Hampshire, N. W. by Chittenden, W. by Addison, and S. by Windsor county. It is 37 miles from E. to W. and 28 from N. to S. Since the census was taken in 1790, this county has been divided into 2 others, Caledonia and Essex. In 1800, it contained, 18,238 inhabitants, Chief town, Newbury.

ORANGE, a township of the above county E. of Barre. In 1800, it contained 348 inhabitants.

ORANGE, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1783. It is 94 miles N. W. by W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 784 inhabitants, and in 1800, 766.

ORANGE, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, adjoining Newark, on the N. W. It has a Presbyterian church, an academy, and about 83 families.

ORANGE, a township of New-Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing in 1790, 131 inhabitants, and in 1800, 203. It was incorporated in 1769, and is 20 miles E. of Hanover.

ORANGEBURG, a district of South Carolina, bounded E. by the Santee, and N. E. by Congaree river, which divides it from Camden district W. by Ninety-six, S. E. by Charleston district, and S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from the state of Georgia. It is 75 miles in length, and 73 in breadth, and is divided into the following counties, viz. Orange, Lewisburg, and Lexington. It contained in 1790, 18,513 inhabitants, of whom 5,931 were slaves, and in 1800, 10,410 free persons, and 5,356 slaves. In the interior parts of this district, are extensive forests of pine trees, abounding with cane runs, which are well calculated for cow-pens. It is watered by the N. and S. branches of Edisto river.

ORANGEBURG, a post town of S. Carolina, the capital of the above district, on the N. branch of Edisto river, about 80 miles N. N. W. of Charleston, 36 S. E. of Columbia, 721 from Philadelphia, and 547 from Washington city. It contains about 20 dwel-

lings, a court house, and jail. District courts are held here twice a year.

ORANGETOWN, a township of New York, in Rockland county, on the W. side of the Hudson, 27 miles N. of New York city. It adjoins New Jersey on the S. had in 1790, 1,175 inhabitants, of whom 162 were electors, and 203 slaves, and in 1800, 1,070, free persons, and 258 slaves.

ORANGETOWN, in the district of Maine, Washington county, 19 miles from Machias.

ORFORD, a post town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E. side of Connecticut river 11 miles below Haverhill, 16 above Dartmouth college, 110 from Portsmouth, 144 from Boston, 298 from New York, 395 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 559 from Washington city. It was incorporated, in 1761, and contained in 1790, nearly 900 inhabitants, and in 1800, 998, has a church for public worship, and a handsome building for an academy. In the township are 4 grist mills, 7 saw mills, and 1 fulling mill. It is 6 miles square, and has 3 considerable intervals which are once, and sometimes twice, a year, overflowed by the river Connecticut. These intervals, and the lands generally on the rivers, are easily tilled, and seldom fail of rewarding the labour of the industrious farmer. Oats, peas, beans, corn, wheat, and flax, are the chief articles. The best lands produce 20 bushels of wheat, and about 30 of Indian corn to the acre; but if manured the quantity is much greater. Advancing from the rivers, the land rises into hills,

which yield the finest grass, and excellent crops of wheat; on these the best orchards are planted. Nearly in the centre of the township is an insulated mountain, which rises in the form of a cone, and in the E. and N. E. is another, which is capable of improvement, nearly to its summit. Orford has 3 quarries of excellent stone; the first is commonly called cotton stone; but more properly soap stone. It is so soft as to be easily cut or sawed, and bears a great degree of heat, on which account it is much used for fire places in chimnies, furnaces, and potash works. Great quantities of this stone are sent to Portsmouth, Boston and different parts of the state, by means of the river Connecticut. An immense number of ink pots, are annually made from it, to supply the New England states. The second quarry consists of stone of a proper thickness, and hardness, for mill stones, which are considered nearly equal to those made of French Burr. They are in great demand in the New England states. The third quarry consists of stone suitable for hearths, and for building. They may be split to the length of 10, 15, or 20 feet, from 2 to 10 inches in thickness, and any width that is necessary. Their face is as smooth as a plained board. These quarries are within a mile of Connecticut river. In the S. W. part of the township, near the main road, is a valuable mineral spring, said to have performed some extraordinary cures, in cases of gouts, rheumatism, scurvy, and deafness. One of the first settlers of this town was a

Mr Mann, who was living in September, 1797. He had 15 children, of whom 11 sons, and 3 daughters, were all alive at that time.

ORLAND, a township of Hancock county, in the District of Maine, containing, in 1800, 294 inhabitants.

ORLEANS, a county of Vermont, containing 23 townships. It is bounded N. by Canada, E. by Essex, W. by Franklin, and S. W. by Caledonia. It contains 578,500 acres. Clyde, Barton, and Black rivers, flow N. and fall into Lake Memphremagog, which intersects the N. end of the county; several others run S. and fall into La Moille river. In 1800, it contained, 1,439 inhabitants.

ORLEANS, a small township of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, bordering on the ocean, and S. of Chatham. It is about 3 miles broad, and 7 long, was incorporated in 1797, and is 97 miles from Boston. In 1800, it contained 1,095 inhabitants. Here is a post office 532 miles from Washington city.

ORLEANS, NEW, See NEW-ORLEANS.

ORLEANS, OLD FORT, on the S. W. side of Missouri river, in Lower Louisiana.

ORRINGTON, a township of Hancock county, in the District of Maine, containing, in 1800, 786 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 755 miles from Washington city.

ORRSVILLE, a small post town of Granger county, Tennessee, 510 miles from Washington city.

ORSONS ISLAND, in Penobscot

RIVER, Hancock county, Maine, is between the mouth of Pooshaw river on the S. and that of Birch stream on the N.

ORWELL, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 1,366 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 490 miles from Washington city.

OSAGES, a branch of the Missouri in Louisiana.

OSAGES, a nation of Indians on the Missouri, in Louisiana.

OSSABAW, an island and sound on the coast of Georgia. The sound on the N. side opens into Ogeechee river.

OSSIPEE, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing, in 1800, 804 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 580 miles from Washington city.

OSTICO, a small lake of New-York, in Onondago county, S. of Onondago lake, with which it communicates by a stream about 16 miles long.

OSWEGATCHIE, a township of Oneida county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 158 free inhabitants and 1 slave.

OSWEGO, by some called ONONDAGO, a river of the state of New York, which flows from Oneida lake; thence meandering in a W. course, receives Seneca river, when turning to the N. N. W. it empties into Lake Ontario at Fort Oswego. Its whole course is about 75 miles, and is navigable in boats, except a fall which occasions a portage of about 20 yards; thence up Wood creek, (which empties into the E. end of Oneida lake,) in batteaux, almost to Fort Schuyler, whence there is a portage of a mile to the Mohawk. Salmon are caught in this

river towards its head, in great numbers. Fort Oswego is on the E. side of the river. It was evacuated by the British in 1796 agreeable to the treaty of 1794.

OTISFIELD, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, containing in 1790, 197 inhabitants, and in 1800, 450. It is 152 miles from Boston.

OTOGAMIES, a nation of Indians, dwelling in the Indiana Territory, between the lake of the Woods, and the Mississippi. They are reckoned by travellers at 300 fighting men.

OTSEGO, a county of the state of New York, divided into nine townships. It is bounded N. and N W. by Oneida county, N. E. by Montgomery, E by Schoharie, S. by Ulster, and W. by Tioga. It contained, in 1790, 16,200 inhabitants, and in 1800, 21,588 free persons and 48 slaves. The inhabitants pay more attention to the manufacture of maple sugar, than is done in any part of America. In the year 1791, no less than 300 chests, containing 400 pounds each, and a sufficiency for home consumption, were made by the inhabitants. Chief town, Cooperstown.

OTSEGO, a township of New-York, in Otsego county, containing, in 1790, 1,702 inhabitants, of whom 8 were slaves, and in 1800, 4,217 free persons and 7 slaves. It was incorporated in 1796, and has 490 electors. In this township is lake Otsego, about 9 miles long, and about a mile wide.

OTTAWAS, a tribe of Indians, who reside in the Indiana Territory, on Suiganum bay of Lake Huron. They are reckoned

ed at about 150 fighting men. There is another tribe bearing the same name, residing near Detroit. They are estimated at 500.

OTTER, a large river of Vermont, which rises in the township of Windhall, Bennington county; after running a few miles through a mountainous broken country, passes into Rutland county, thence through Addison, and falls into lake Champlain, in the township of Ferrisburg. Its whole course is about 70 miles, in a N. N. W direction.

OTTER, a creek in Madison county, Kentucky. It falls into Kentucky river E. of Boonsborough.

OTTER, a small stream in Hancock county, Maine. It rises in Sunkhaze meadow, and falls into Penobscot river.

OUIATANON, a small stocked fort at the head of navigation, on the Wabash, in the Indiana territory, 130 miles S. of fort St. Joseph. The lands in the neighbourhood are exceedingly rich, and well timbered. It is said that near this there is a silver mine. The Ouiatanons, Piankifaws, Kickapoos, and Musquitos, Indians, live in the neighbourhood of this fort.

OUINEASKE, or SHELBURNE BAY, on the E. side of lake Champlain, in the state of Vermont. On its borders are the towns of Burlington, and Shelburne.

Ouisconsing, a navigable river on the Indiana territory, which falls into the Mississippi, in lat. 43.33. N. It has a communication with Fox river, which empties into Puan bay, by a portage of three miles. On this river and its different branches, resides a tribe of Indians called the

Ouisconsings; they are reckoned at 300 men.

OULIOUT, a small town of New York, on a creek of the same name, which falls into the river Unadilla. It is 35 miles W. of Harpersfield, and 325 from Philadelphia.

OUTER BAY, in Hudson bay, 5 leagues E. of N. Bluff. Lat. 51. 38. N.

OUTIMACKS, a tribe of Indians reckoned by Imley at 200 fighting men. They reside in the Indiana territory, between Lake Michigan and St. Clair.

OVENTS MOUTH, a bay of Maine, Lincoln county, on the S. side of Boothbay township, 190 miles N. by E. of Boston.

OID, a township of Cayuga county, New York, on the W. side of Seneca Lake. It was incorporated in 1794, and in 1796 it contained 107 electors, and in 1800, 2,155 free persons, and 14 slaves. Here is a post office, 408 miles from Washington city.

OWASCO, a lake of Onondaga county, New York, in the townships of Aurelius and Scipio. It is 11 miles long, and 1 broad. A stream issues from it, and falls into Seneca river on the N.

OWEGO, a post town of New-York, in Tioga county, containing in 1790, 170 electors, and in 1800, 1,281 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves. It is on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, about 18 miles from the mouth of Chenango river, and 362 from Washington city.

OWLS HEAD, a cape or headland, in the district of Maine, on the W. side of Penobscot bay.

Ox, see RED RIVER.

OXBOW, GREAT, a remarkable bend in Connecticut river, op-

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posite the town of Newbury, in Vermont, inclosing 450 acres of excellent meadow land.

OXFORD, a small post town of North Carolina; containing 15 or 20 houses. It is 419 miles from Philadelphia, and 270 from Washington city.

OXFORD, a port of entry of the Eastern shore of Maryland; situated in Talbot county, on the E. side of Threadhaven, a small river which empties into Choptank, about 8 miles above its mouth. The exports in 1794, amounted to 6,956 dollars. It is 13 miles S. by W. of Easton, and 128 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38° 41'. N. lon. 1. 2. W.

OXFORD, a township of New-haven county, Connecticut. It contained, in 1800, 1,404 free persons and 6 slaves.

OXFORD, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 1905 inhabitants, of whom 65 are slaves. It is on the E. side of the river Delaware, about 17 miles above Easton.

OXFORD, a town of Tioga county, New York, between Jericho and Union. It was incorporated in 1793, is 20 miles S. W. of Butternuts, and 395 from Philadelphia. Here is an incorporated academy.

OXFORD, a village of Bristol county, Massachusetts, near Bedford.

OXFORD, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 54 miles S. W. of Boston, and 11 Southerly of Worcester. It contained in 1790, 1000 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,237.

OXFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, containing, in 1800, 1,518 inhabitants, including 8 slaves. It is

situated N. of Philadelphia city, between the river Delaware, and Montgomery county.

OXFORD, **UPPER** and **LOWER**, two townships of Chester county, Pennsylvania. Lower Oxford contained, in 1800, 522 free persons, and 5 slaves; and Upper Oxford, 616 free persons, and 4 slaves.

OXFORD, a township of York county, in the District of Maine containing, in 1800, 69 inhabitants.

OXFORD, a township of Chenango county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 1,409 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

OYSTER BAY, a township on Long Island, in Queen's county, containing, in 1790, 4,097 inhabitants, of whom 611 are electors, and 381 slaves, and in 1800, 4,414 free persons, and 134 slaves. It extends across the island from the Atlantic to Long Island Sound on the N. including Hog Island, and Lloyd's neck.

OYSTER BAY, a harbour for small vessels, in Barnstable county, Massachusetts, on the S. W. side of the town of Barnstable. It affords great plenty of good Oysters.

OYSTER BEDS, in Delaware bay, opposite Nantuxet.

OYSTER POINT, on the coast of South Carolina.

OYSTER POND, on the S. side of Long Island, on the coast of New York and Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic, between Oyster pond point island, and Gardener's island.

OYSTER RIVER, falls into Piscataqua river in Northamptonshire, below the town of Durham,

OYONG-WONGEYK, on lake Ontario, 4 miles E. of Fort Niagara.

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PACKERFIELD, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 86 miles from Portsmouth, on the head branches of Ashuelot river. It was incorporated in 1774 and contained, in 1800, 977 inhabitants.

PACOLET, a small river of S. Carolina, which rises in the Whiteoak mountain; thence pursuing a S. E. course, unites with Broad river, about 30 miles above Tyger river, and 24 S. of the North Carolina boundary. On this river is the celebrated Pacolet springs, about 17 miles above its confluence with Broad river.

PADOUCAS, a branch of the Missouri, on which a tribe of Indians live of the same name, it is in Upper Louisiana.

PAINT, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna. In 1800 it contained 873 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

PAINTED POST, a post town of New-York, in Steuben county on the N. side of Tioga river. It is 40 miles N. W. by W. of Athens, 230 N. W. of Philadelphia, and 355 from Washington city. In 1800 it contained 261 free persons and 1 slave.

PAINTED ROCK, on broad river, where the divisional line passes between Virginia and Tennessee.

PAINVILLE, a post office of Amelia county, Virginia, 197 miles from Washington City.

PALATINE, a township of New

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York in Montgomery county containing in 1790, 3,404 inhabitants, of whom 192 were slaves, and in 1800, 3,359 free persons, and 158 slaves. Here is a post office 466 miles from Washington city. It is on the Mohawk river, 36 miles above Schenectady.

PALATINE TOWN, on the E. bank of Hudson, in the state of New-York, 15 miles below Hudson city.

PALMER, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1800, 1039 inhabitants.

PALMYRA, a post town of the state Tennessee, on the S. side of Cumberland river, 12 miles below Clarksville, in Montgomery county. It contains about 28 dwellings. It is 1087 miles from Philadelphia, and 802 from Washington City.

PALMYRA, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 358 inhabitants.

PALTZ, NEW, a township of New York, in Ulster county, on the W. side of Hudson's river, containing 2,309 inhabitants, of whom 302 are slaves. It is 32 miles N. of Goshen.

PAMLICO SOUND, a kind of lake or inland sea, of North Carolina. It is 86 miles in length from Roanoke island on the N. to Crane island on the S. and from 10 to 20 in breadth. In its whole length it is separated from the sea, by a beach of sand scarcely

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a mile wide and is covered with small trees and bushes. Through this beach are 3 inlets, viz. Gant, Chickinock-Cominock, and Ocreoke; the last, which is the most important, admits vessels drawing 30 feet water, whilst the others only admit boats. It opens into the Sound between Portsmouth or Core, on the S. and Ocreoke island on the N. in Lat. 34° 54'. N. Lon. 1. 17. W. A bar of sand extends across this inlet, on which at low tides are 14 feet of water; about 6 miles within the bar is a hard sand shoal, called the Swash, or Beacon islands. They are 3 in number, and lie in the middle of the channel; on each side of which are dangerous shoals, sometimes dry; the northernmost is called Royal Shoal. The channel has from 8 to 9 feet water at full tides: common tides arise 18 inches on the bar, and 10 on the Swash; between the bar is good anchorage, called the Upper and Lower anchorage. Vessels drawing 10 feet water do not come further than the Lower anchorage, till they lighten. These bars often shift. Tar and Neus rivers empty into the Sound, besides a few small streams.

PAMUNKEY, a navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by the union of North and South Anna; thence running a S. E. course, it passes Hanover and New-Castle, and uniting with the Mattapany, forms York river. It is navigable in loaded flats 50 miles above Hanover.

PANIS, WHITE, and SICKLEAD, two Indian nations in Upper Louisiana, on the Missouri.

PANGE, DE LA, a branch of

the Wabash, in the Indiana Territory.

PANTON, a township of Vermont, in Addison county, containing in 1790, 220 inhabitants, and in 1800, 363. It is 88 miles N. of Bennington.

PAOLI, a township of Delaware county, New-York.

PAPAS-FORD, on Clinch river, Tennessee, 10 miles from Campbell's station.

PARADISE, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of Codorus creek, and S. W. of York borough. In 1800, it contained 1,273 free inhabitants and 2 slaves.

PARAMUS, a town of New Jersey, in Bergen county, on a branch of Sadle river, which falls into the Passaic. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Hackensack, and 119 N. N. E. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40° 58'. N. Lon. 1. 7. E.

PARIS, formerly BOURBON COURT-HOUSE, a post town of Kentucky, the capital of Bourbon county. It is seated on Stoner Fork, at the mouth of Huston Creek, both of which have plenty of water. Here are two merchant mills, a presbyterian church, and contained in 1790, upwards of 70 houses, a few of which are equal to any in the state, and in 1800, 243 free inhabitants and 134 slaves. It is 20 miles E. of Lexington, 18 S. E. of Georgetown, 20 W. of the Lower Salt Springs on Licking river, 32 N. W. of Bourbon furnace, 65 S. S. E. of Newport, 749 from Philadelphia, and 629 from Washington City. Lat. 38° 14'. N. Lon. 9. 41. W.

PARIS, a small island on the coast of South Carolina.

habitants, and 649 slaves. At the court house there is a post office, which is 353 miles from Washington city.

PATRICK, St. a small town of Georgia; situated on Great Stillah river, about 85 miles S. S. W. of Savannah.

PATRICK'S TOWN, in Lincoln county, Maine, contained in 1800, 98 inhabitants.

PATTERSON, a town of New-Jersey; so named out of respect to Mr. Patterson, a governor of that state, and now one of the supreme judges of the federal court. It was established in consequence of a law passed by the legislature of New Jersey, in 1791, incorporating a manufacturing company, with peculiar privileges. In order to encourage all kinds of manufactories, a subscription was opened under the auspices of Mr. Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury of the United States. Every subscriber promised to pay for each share annexed to his name, 400 dollars, to the managers or trustees appointed to receive subscriptions. The sum 500,000 dollars was soon subscribed: measures were then taken by the directors of the manufactory, to erect suitable buildings, and carry the whole plan into effect; but from want of experience, and a proper knowledge of the business, much was expended to little purpose: and they were finally obliged to have recourse to the means of a lottery to assist them in effecting their plan. But we are happy to observe, that things latterly have been conducted more judiciously; and it now bids fair to become beneficial to the proprietors, and the public in general. There are at present about

60 dwellings built, independent of those appropriated for the different machinery. The town is situated in Essex county, at the Great falls of Passaic river. The situation is healthy and agreeable; and the great abundance of water which may be brought, at a moderate expense, to serve the different purposes of machinery, renders it one of the most eligible places on the continent for establishing a large manufacturing town. It is 100 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, Lat. 40. 12. N. Lon. 0. 11. E.

PATUCKET, a village of Providence county, Rhode Island, on Pautucket or Blackston river, 4 miles N. E. of the town of Providence. It is a lively brisk place, see Blackstone.

PATUXENT, a large navigable river of the Western shore of Maryland; which rises near Par spring, in the N. E. corner of Montgomery county; thence running a S. E. course, separates Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties. Continuing its course within two miles of Queen Anne, it passes that town, and pursuing a S. direction, till it receives Indian creek; thence turning gradually to the S. E. enters the Chesapeak, in an E. direction; between Drum point on the N. and Hay Island point on the S. and about 18 miles N. of the Potowmac. In its course from Queen-Anne to Point Patience, which is five miles above Drum point, it runs parallel to the bay. It is navigable in vessels carrying 250 tons to Nottingham, which is nearly 40 miles, and in flats to Queen-Anne, 13 miles higher.

PAUKATUCK, a small river which forms part of the division-

P A X

al line between Connecticut and Rhode Island. It falls into Stonington harbour.

PAULIGTOWN, or PAULING, a township of New York, in Dutchess county, adjoining Connecticut on the E. It contained in 1790, 4,330 inhabitants, of whom 560 were electors, and 42 slaves, and in 1800, 4,235 free inhabitants, and 34 slaves.

PAULIN'S KILL, see SUSSEX COUNTY, New Jersey.

PAUL'S BAY, in the river St. Lawrence, 6 leagues below Cape Torment.

PAULSBURG, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. It is watered by Androscoggin and Ammonoosuck rivers.

PAUL'S, ST. a parish of South Carolina, in Charleston district, containing in 1790, 3,433 inhabitants of whom 3,202 were slaves, and in 1800, 761 free persons, and 6,383 slaves.

PAULUS HOOK, in New Jersey, Bergen county, on the W. bank of Hudson river, opposite to the city of New York. The river is here 2,000 yards wide.

PAWLET, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 1,938 inhabitants.

PAWLET, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Bennington county, and running a N. W. direction, passes into the state of New York, and falls into Wood creek, about 6 miles above its confluence with East Bay.

PAWTUCKET BRIDGE, a post office of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 508 miles from Washington City.

PAWTUCKET, see BLACK, STONE.

PAWTUXET, see CRANSTON.

P E D

PAXTON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 558 inhabitants and in 1800, 582. It was incorporated in 1765, is 8 miles W. of Worcester, and 55 from Boston.

PAXTON UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER, three townships of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna. Upper Paxton contained, in 1800, 2,274 inhabitants; Middle Paxton 727, including 5 slaves; and Lower Paxton 3,180 free persons, and 28 slaves.

PEACHAM, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, containing in 1790, 365 inhabitants, and in 1800, 873. It is W. of Barnet, and S. of Danville, the county town. Here is a pond, in which, and on its borders, are found large quantities of marine shells, which, when burnt, serve instead of lime. They form a stratum about 2 feet deep. This is dug up, moulded into the form of small bricks, and burnt in a kiln about 24 hours; it is then taken out and slackened, in like manner as stone lime. The lands in the township are of an excellent quality. Here is a post office, 600 miles from Washington city.

PEAKS OF OTTER, in Bedford county, Virginia, on the S. side of James' river, are the highest part of the Blue Ridge. They are reckoned to be 4,000 feet in height.

PEARL, a river which rises in the Mississippi territory, runs S. and falls into the Gulf of Mexico. It is navigable upwards of 150 miles.

PEDEE, GREAT, a large navigable river of South Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian

mountains of North Carolina; thence running nearly an E. course to Mount Ararat or Pilot mountain, which is about 50 miles; presently turning to the S. by E. passes into South Carolina, as far as Georgetown, where it unites with a broad, navigable, but short river; and enters the Atlantic between North and South Island. In its course through North Carolina, till it receives Rocky river, it bears the name of Yadkin; thence through South Carolina to the sea, it bears that of Great Pedee. In its course it receives several large tributary streams, the principal are, Waree, Little Pedee river, Lynch's, Black, and Thomson's creek. These are in South Carolina. Little, Rocky, Hughwarree, South Yadkin, Ararat, and Fishers rivers, are in North Carolina. The Great Pedee admits boats carrying 60 or 70 tons from Georgetown to Sneydsborough, about 120 miles by land, and upwards of 200 by the course of the river. Little labour and expense would shorten many of the bends, and the distance by water between these two towns rendered little more than what it is by land. Its course might be likewise shortened between Sneydsborough, and the Narrows and Great Falls, which is about 70 miles. Throughout this whole distance, it is beautiful, open, and free running stream, generally about 400 yards wide. It has 4 or 5 small shoals, which might easily be so improved, that vessels carrying 40 tons, could pass through them, and go up to the Great Falls.

PEDEE, LITTLE, a river of South-Carolina; which is formed of several branches that rise in

North Carolina; after uniting, they cross the divisional line, and pass into South Carolina, in a S. course; continuing that direction, they unite with the Great Pedee, about 32 miles above its confluence with the ocean.

PEEK'S KILL, a post town of New York, in Westchester county, on the E. side of the Hudson, 50 miles above New York, 145 from Philadelphia, and 292 from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 819 free inhabitants and 124 slaves.

PEGUNNOCK, a river of New-Jersey. It rises in Sussex county, and falls into the Passaic.

PEJEPSKOT, or PEJIPSKAEG FALLS, in Androscogggin river.

PEELING, a village of Grafton county, New Hampshire. It contained, in 1800, 83 inhabitants.

PEGYPSCOTT GORE, in Cumberland county, Maine. It contained, in 1800, 701 inhabitants.

PELESON, the former name of Clinch river, Tennessee.

PELHAM, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1742, containing in 1790, 1040 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1144. It is 85 miles W. of Boston.

PELHAM, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on the E. side of Beaver river, incorporated in 1746, containing in 1790, 791 inhabitants, and in 1800, 918. It adjoins Dracut, in Massachusetts, on the S. and is 36 miles N. of Boston. Here is a post office, 515 miles from Washington city.

PELHAM, a township of West Chester county, New York, containing in 1790, 199 inhabitants, of whom 38 were slaves, and 27

P E N.

electors, and in 1800, 190 free persons, and 44 slaves. It is bounded on the S. by Long Island sound.

PEMAQUID, a bay on the coast of Maine, in Lincoln county, containing several Islands, some of which are cultivated. It is E. of Sheepscot river. Pemaquid point, on the W. side of the bay, is 2 miles E. of Booth bay, and is in Lat. 44° 5'. N. lon. 6. 13. E.

PEMAGON, a settlement of Maine, 15 miles from Moose Island.

PEMBROKE, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1759. It is on the E. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Concord, and containing in 1790, 956 inhabitants, and in 1800, 982.

PEMBROKE, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, 18 miles from the mouth of North river, and 31 from Boston. It was incorporated in 1712, and contained in 1790, 1,954 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,943.

PEMIGEWASSET, see MERRIMACK.

PENCADER, a hundred of New-Castle county, Delaware. It contained, in 1800, 1,921 free inhabitants, and 211 slaves.

PENDLETON, a county of Kentucky, containing in 1800, 1334 free inhabitants, and 239 slaves. At the court house, is a post office, which is 565 miles from Washington city.

PENDLETON, a mountainous and hilly county of Virginia; bounded N. W. by Randolph, N. E. by Hardy, S. W. by Bath, and E. by Rockingham county. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contained in 1790,

P E N.

2,379 free inhabitants, and 73 slaves, and in 1800, 3,654 free persons, and 124 slaves. It is well watered by the tributary streams of the south branch of the Potomac. Chief town, Frankford.

PENDLETON, a county of Washington district, South Carolina, bounded N. by Grenville, E. by Laurens county, in Pinckney district, S. E. by Abbeville, in Ninety-Six, S. and W. by Savannah or Tugelo river, which divides it from the state of Georgia. It contained in 1790, 9,568 inhabitants, of whom 834 were slaves, and in 1800, 17,828 free persons and 2224 slaves. The lands in this county are agreeably diversified with hills; the soil is rich, and well watered by Keowee river, and its tributary streams. A post office is kept at the court house, which is 801 miles from Philadelphia, and 603 from Washington city.

PENN, FORT, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, 21 miles above Easton, on the W. side of the Delaware, at the mouth of a small creek.

PENNINGTON, or **PENNYTOWN**, a small post town of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, containing a church, and about 49 dwellings. It is 56 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 183 from Washington city.

PENN, FORT, on the W. side of Delaware river, in New Castle county, Delaware state, opposite to Reedy Island.

PENN'S, a large and mountainous township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the S. W. side of Lehigh river, between that and Berks county. It con-

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tained in 1800, 1,266 inhabitants.

PENN's, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Susquehanna. It is watered by Middle Creek, &c. In 1800, it contained, 2,309 inhabitants.

PENNS, a creek of Pennsylvania. It rises in Centre county, runs E. enters Northumberland county, and falls into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below the town of Sunbury. It is navigable, in canoes, to the mouth of Sinking creek, which is about 40 miles in a direct line. Penn's creek issues from a cavern, which may be penetrated upwards of 500 yards. At the furthestmost end the water is 10 feet deep, and transparent. A natural shaft descends from the surface of the ground to the cavern, from which the creek issues. It is, at the top, of large circumference, but narrows as it descends to the surface of the water, where it is about 15 feet in diameter. A person may walk down the shaft, as many do, in order to fish for trout, which are found here in great plenty during the winter season. A person may sail up the creek in a canoe into the cavern.

PENNSBOROUGH, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 640 inhabitants.

PENSBOROUGH, a town of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, 13 miles below Williamsport.

PENNSBOROUGH, EAST, and WEST, 2 townships in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

PENNSBOROUGH, EAST, a township of Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 2,708 free inhabitants, and 44 slaves, and West Pennsborough, 1,389 free persons, and 10 slaves.

PENNSBURRY, a village of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

PENN'S NECK, in Salem county, New Jersey.

PENNSYLVANIA, STATE OF, is situated between 0. 26. E. and 5. 22. W. lon. 39. 43. and 42 N. lat. It is bounded N. and N. E. by New York, E. by Delaware river, which separates it from New Jersey, S. E. by the State of Delaware, S. by Maryland and part of Virginia, W. by the latter and the state of Ohio, and N. W. by Lake Erie. It lies nearly in the form of a parallelogram; and is 261 miles in length, from E. to W. and 161 in breadth, from N. to S.

The following is a list of the COUNTRIES in Pennsylvania; with the times of their establishment by the Legislature; the names of the old counties from which each new county was taken; also the greatest length and breadth with the number of townships in each, &c.

COUNTIES.	Taken from.	When established.	Greatest Length	No. of Towns, in 1800.	Free Persons in 1800.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.
1 Philadelphia,			22	12	13	39,759	30 Philadelphia.
2 Bucks and		1682.	41	21	27	21,437	59 Newton,
3 Chester,			45	30	39	32,947	46 West Chester,
4 Lancaster,		May 10th.	43	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	24	43,225	178 Lancaster,
5 York,		Aug. 19th.	48	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	25,566	77 York,
6 Cumberland,		Jan. 27th.	47	42	17	25,158	228 Carlisle,
7 Berks,		Mar. 11th.	53	28	31	32,388	19 Reading,
8 Northampton,		Ditto.	58	51	26	30,54	8 Easton,
9 Bedford,		Mar. 9th.	54	50	12	12,034	5 Bedford,
10 Northumberland	{ Lancaster, Cumberland, Lancaster, Cumber-	Mar. 21st.	70	39	23	27,768	29 Sunbury,
	land, Northampton and Bedford,	Feb. 26th.	1773	43	14	23,590	136 Greensburg,
11 Westmoreland,		Mar. 28th.	1781	44	37	28,214	84 Washington,
12 Washington,		Sept. 26th.	1783	39	30	20,067	92 Union,
13 Fayette,		Sept. 9th.	1784	38	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	19,457	181 Chamberburg,
14 Franklin,		Sept. 10th.	1784	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	24,117	33 Norriston,
15 Montgomery,		Mar. 4th.	1785	45	26	22,777	93 Harrisburg,
16 Dauphin,		Sept. 25th.	1786	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	12,821	18 Wilkborough,
17 Luzerne,		Sept. 20th.	1787	54	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	12,976 Huntingdon,
18 Huntingdon,							
19 Allegany,	{ and Westmoreland,	Sept. 24th.	1788	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36	12	15,008 Pittsburg,
	Washington,						

20	Mifflin,	Cumberland, and Northumberland,	Sept. 19th. Sept. 26th. April 13th. April 17th. Feb. 9th. March 26th. January 22d.	1789 1789 1795 1795 1796 1798 1800	30 21 98 44 33 66 28½	36½ 15 40 22½ 26 40 24	9 21 10 21 10 9 16	11,343 12,802 5,375 10,162 8,583 2,561 13,058	27 7 .39 .5 .22 .22 114	Lewistown, Chester, Williamsport, Somerset, Wayneborough, Milford, Gettysburg,
27	Centre,	Northum- berland, Lycoming, and Huntingdon,	Feb. 13th. Allegany & Washingt.	1800	56	45	3	2,243	1	Bellefont,
28	Beaver,	Allegany,	March. 12th. Ditto.	1800 Ditto.	30 30	19 25	6	5,772 3,915	4	Beaver,
29	Butler,	Ditto.	Ditto.	39	26	4	3,223	1	Butler,	
30	Mercer,	Ditto.	Ditto.	46½	25½	2	2,341	5	Mercer,	
31	Crawford,	Ditto.	Ditto.	46½	28	5	1,466	2	Meadville,	
32	Erie,	Ditto.	Ditto.	36½	26	2	,230	2	Erie,	
33	Warren,	Allegany and Lycom.	Ditto.	42½	36½	2	1,130	1	Warren.	
34	Venango,	Allegany and Lycoming, and Westmoreland,	Ditto.	64	25	3	2,398	1	Franklin,	
35	Armstrong,	Westmoreland, and Lycoming,	Ditto.	1803	40	21½			Kittanning,	
36	Indiana,	Lycoming,	March 26th.	1804	47	30				
37	Jefferson,	Ditto.	Ditto.	41	39					
38	M'Kean,	Ditto.	Ditto.	38	32					
39	Tioga,	Ditto.	Ditto.	36½	27					
40	Potter,	Somerset and Hunt-	Ditto.	38	21½					
41	Cambria,	ingdon,	Ditto.	50	38					
42	Clearfield.	Lycoming and Huntingdon.								*

* The chief towns of their counties, are not yet established; and their population is included in those counties from which they were taken. Total number of acres in the state, 29,634,840.

The townships were first organized about the year 1700, agreeably to an article in the charter of Pennsylvania, granting to the inhabitants the privilege of having the counties divided into townships. They are not created by any special law of the legislature; but on application of a sufficient number of the citizens, in any neighbourhood, to the judges of the court of common pleas and general quarter sessions, in the respective counties wherein they reside. In each township the citizens assemble once a year, to choose two fit persons, as overseers of the poor, 2 assessors, a collector of taxes, 2 supervisors of the roads, and a constable.

The principal rivers are Delaware, Susquehanna, Allegany, Monongahela, Youghiogany, Schuylkill and Juniatta. To these we may add the Western branch of the Susquehanna, which is not inferior to Schuylkill, either in point of magnitude or utility; and is certainly a river as much independent of Susquehanna, as the Schuylkill is of Delaware. Beside these, there are others of inferior note, as Lehigh, Kiskimenetas, Cheat, and Lexawacsein. The number of inhabitants in this state, according to the census taken in 1790, is 430,636 free persons, and 3,737 slaves, and in 1800, 600,839 free inhabitants and 1,706 slaves.

It has been already observed, that this state lies nearly in the form of a parallelogram, whose sides are bounded by E. and W. lines. From N. E. to S. W. It is crossed by a range of mountains, whose breadth is about 100 miles. This range is composed of a great

many parallel ridges. On their approach from N. E. to S. W. they incline considerably to the N. W. as to form a sector of a circle, and pass out of the state in a S. S. W. direction; so that there is a large angle in the N. E. corner of the state, but a larger one in the N. W. neither of which is mountainous, but agreeably diversified with rising hills, and rich valleys, replenished with constant streams of water. Between many of the parallel ridges which compose this zone (if I may use so strong a catachresis) lie extensive valleys, of a rich black soil, which yield the cultivator the most abundant crops.

It has been customary almost with every writer, who gave a description of these mountains, to call them by some name peculiar to himself. One calls them the Great range of the Allegany mountains, because the largest is of that name. Another the Spine, and a third, the Endless Mountains. But this last epithet, is not happily applied; for it has been lately discovered, that they have two ends. As to the first, we may as well call all the rivers in Pennsylvania, which run a southerly course. Susquehanna, because it is the largest; or may we not as well call all the Philistines Goliah, who lived with him, because he was the largest; and as for the second, it appears no less improper than the first; for it has been discovered, that the great range of the shining mountains, begins in Mexico, passes to the E. of California, and extends as far N. as lat. 49. parallel to this range; which circumstance equally entitles it to the epithet spine. But

this would be making the thing appear somewhat like a lusus natureæ. I have given the different mountains composing this zone, under the article Appalachian, those names by which they are known to the inhabitants who dwell amongst them—names which I conceive to be the most proper. But if I were asked, why I choose to call them by that general name? I would say, it is the first they had that is known to us; and which, it is said, they derived from a nation of Indians, called the Apilachies, who dwelled amongst them. They now reside in the interior part of Georgia; and are one of those tribes which constitute the Muscogulge confederacy.

If every writer claims the privilege of naming a thing, according as his own fancy or caprice may dictate; things at length will become so confounded and obscured, that a vocabulary will be necessary to accompany every man's writings.

The soil of Pennsylvania is much diversified; in some parts it is barren, a large portion is good land, and probably the proportion of first rate land, is greater than in any of the Atlantic states. The vallies and bottoms consist of a black mould, from a foot to two or three in depth. A deep clay, sometimes of a chocolate colour, but more generally a light brown, forms the face of the earth. Underneath the surface in many parts of the state, are found large beds of limestone, and in other places they lie exposed to the light of day; and in greater abundance than is perhaps found in any part of America, except Kentucky. West of the moun-

tains, the soil of the first quality is a deep, black, rich, mould; equal in fertility to any part of the United States. The average produce of the lands here is 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and 60 of Indian corn: there have been instances, notwithstanding, of 107 bushels of Indian corn being raised from a single acre.

The trees natural to this soil are walnut, wild cherry, white hickory, honey locust, and the spice wood, which last is said to be particularly beneficial in a slow continual fever. Land of the second quality consists of a deep brown heavy soil, which is covered with white oak, wild cherry, white walnut, hickory, and spice wood. A large proportion, however, of the lands in these parts, is of the third quality; yet these are not wild barrens, unfit for cultivation. Although partly unsettled at present, no doubt, in the course of some years, when population increases, and consequently enhances the value of land, and the people necessarily roused from their indolence, to a more attentive cultivation of their farms, that these lands will be found to produce grain, &c. sufficient to reward the labour of the industrious. Iron ore, coal and limestone, are found in these parts in great abundance. In the eastern part of the state and that part S. E. of the mountains, the most common growth of trees is white, black, Spanish, chesnui-oak, and hickory; these constitute nearly three-fourths of all the timber trees, found in these parts. Interspersed through the woods are mulberry, walnut, and chesnut. The last is generally found in poor land, and in great plenty on the

top of some lofty hills. Birch, honey locust, ash, tupelotree or sour gum, common alder, and sassafras ; there are also found several species of the maple, but of these, the scarlet flowered, and sugar maple are the most useful. They grow in great abundance in the northern and western parts of the state, are larger than the other species, growing from 50 to 60 feet high, and produce the greatest quantity of sugar. On the waters of the eastern, and western branches of the Susquehanna, is great abundance of white pine, and white cedar ; these are not often met with in other parts of the state. Sweet gum, or liquidambar, and juniper tree, are seen, in many parts. The magnolia glauca, or swamp sassafras, is found in low grounds ; the twigs and roots in decoction and bath, are esteemed in removing the rheumatism. The magnolia acuminata, or cucumber tree, grows very tall about the western mountains.

The magnolia tripetala, or umbrella tree, is found in some parts of the state, particularly on the Susquehanna. It generally grows 16 or 20 feet high, with a slender trunk, covered with smooth bark, and divided into a great many branches—The leaves are large, often from 12 to 15 inches, and sometimes more in length, and 5 or 6 inches in breadth, terminating in a point at each extremity. The leaves are placed at the end of the branches, in a circular form, resembling an umbrella ; whence it has obtained that name.

The liriodendron or tulip tree, but more commonly distinguished by the name of poplar, de-

lights in a rich soil, grows exceedingly tall, and to great perfection. It has become scarce, some plantations being without any. The bark of the tree is generally esteemed a good substitute for the Peruvian ; but the cornus florida or dog wood, which is found in many parts of the state, holds the first rank as a substitute. The Pennsylvania triple-footed papaw is found in rich bottoms, and on the banks of the Susquehanna, towards Harrisburg ; it grows 10, 12, and sometimes 20 feet high, and bears a fruit which becomes very mellow, and of a yellow colour, when ripe. The Pennsylvania mountain laurel is met with in several places. It generally grows about 6 or 8 feet high, with a great many stems springing from the same root. The leaves are oblong, and entire, 4 or 5 inches in length, and 1 1-2 in breadth. The flowers are pretty large, and of a pale red colour ; this is esteemed one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs in the state. The ash-leaved toothach tree is found here, and in Maryland ; it grows from 10 to 12 feet in height, the bark and capsules are of an acrid taste, but milder than the Indian turnip. It is used in relieving the toothach, whence it has derived its name. A tincture of its bark and capsules, are highly recommended in removing the rheumatism. The Pennsylvania shrubby birthwort grows near Pittsburg, generally in a rich soil, and shady situation ; having small cylindrical stems, which twine around the most convenient support ; it generally grows to the height of 30 feet, sending off many twining branches. The roots have a live-

ly aromatic taste, and are supposed to be equal in medicinal virtue to the small Virginia snake-root. The sambucus canadensis, or red-berried elder, is also found in this state. It is known to the Indians by the name of fever-bush, a decoction of its wood and buds being in high esteem amongst them. Beside these already mentioned, there is a great variety of shrubs and flowers, as sweet-brier, honey suckle, lobelia or cardinal flower, Pennsylvania and Maryland red bud, helianthus or sun-flower, columbine, angelica, gentian, rhubarb, ginseng, and a species of the sensitive plant. Crab trees grow in great abundance in the W. counties of the state; they produce large quantities of fruit; also red and blue haw trees, which bear a fruit about the size of a kidney bean, that is pleasant to the taste, and excellent for fattening hogs. These, we have mentioned, constitute but a small part of the indigenous plants and flowers which are found in this state. They are, however, I presume, the most useful that have yet been discovered. The most valuable minerals and fossils, that have yet been found in Pennsylvania, are large quantities of iron ore, copper, lead, and alum, great abundance of coal in several places; large quarries of limestone (as we have already mentioned); several kinds of marble are also discovered here, as light, speckled, and bluish, likewise some small quantities of the river-coloured; these are used for chimney pieces, side boards, tombstones, and ornamenting buildings. Millstones, of a coarse grain, are hewn in Berks county,

and a few solitary instances in other parts of the state.

The indigenous animals are the elk, deer, beaver, otter, racoon, martin, bear, panther, buffaloe, wild cat, fox, wolf, opossum, and ground-hog; these are seldom met with, except in the mountains, and in the northern, and unsettled parts of the state. The skunk or pole cat, rabbit, squirrel, mink, mole, and musk rat, are frequently seen in the settled parts. The wild turkey is banished from the old settlements these many years. Partridges and wild pigeons are yet numerous, the latter coming from the north in cold seasons. Several kinds of ducks are seen on the rivers; but wild geese very rarely, tarrying only a few days on their emigration to, and from the N. in spring and autumn.

This state, from its central situation, has a great number of singing birds, which emigrate to it at different seasons.

In the rivers, on the E. side of the mountains, are caught shad, rock fish, herring, perch, roach, and ale wives, or sunfish; the last is seldom found in rapid streams, they delight mostly in still water, and in ponds on the sides of the rivers. Salmon trout are also caught, but sheepshead never, it being a salt water fish. The market of Philadelphia being often supplied with them from Great Egg harbour, and elsewhere along the coast, may have led some to think that they abound in our rivers. In the western waters, cat fish of incredible size, pike, and yellow perch, are the most numerous. The south side of the state is the most populous, few farmers having yet

settled on the N. side. This circumstance is attributed to the western road having been opened, by the armies, previous to the year 1762, through Lancaster, Carlisle, Bedford, and thence to Pittsburg. Those counties which are the most populous and fertile, will be noticed in their proper places. Government has done much in order to have the northern side of the state settled, by opening roads through the country in various directions. The principal produce of Pennsylvania, is wheat, rye, Indian corn, buckwheat, oats, barley, and spelts ; the last is an inferior species of wheat, and is not long, nor is it yet, in general cultivation. It is raised only by some Germans, as horse feed. Potatoes are raised in great plenty on every farm. Cabbage, carrots, turnips, parsnips, pease, and several kinds of beans, are found almost in every garden ; besides a variety of potherbs, and a few flowers for ornament ; also thyme, rue and hyssop. Gardening however, does not receive much attention ; the farmers consider it labouring to little purpose. Hemp is raised by several throughout the state, yet not in such quantity as suits the demand ; but flax is cultivated by every farmer, which is manufactured in their families. Although the linen is not of so fine a texture as that imported from Europe, yet it is esteemed stronger and much better. Hops are also raised but in no great quantities. The farmers have paid but partial attention to the breeding of horses, and cattle ; of the latter, great numbers are brought in every autumn from the Western counties

of Virginia, and North Carolina. Although, it may be strictly true, that horses are raised beyond their proper use, as oxen might be more generally substituted, yet it is not so in reality ; for the farmers have been often supplied from the Eastern states, and numbers of horses have been within these few years past, brought into Lancaster county, and other parts of the state, from the province of Lower Canada. The Canada horses are generally too small, and not well calculated for the waggon ; but on a plantation they are exceedingly useful. In no country, perhaps, on earth, horses are treated with more harshness than in Pennsylvania. We believe it would not be exaggeration to say, that in all that part of the state S. E. of the mountains, which is the most populous and best cultivated, upwards of one third of the farmers have each a blind horse ; owing entirely to overstraining them in the waggon. The horses are often subject to the bots, and a swelling in the throat, which frequently prove fatal. They are also subject to foundering, if put to feed, when very warm, after a long journey, without giving them drink.

The manufactures of this state and Massachusetts, are the most flourishing in the union. Massachusetts may have gone farther in supplying herself, with that great variety of articles which the necessities of a nation require, and in that case, exceed Pennsylvania in the manufacture of a few specific things ; but Pennsylvania, on the other hand, far exceeds her in the manufacture of pig, bar iron, hollow ware, paper, hats, gunpow-

der, and in the distillery of domestic materials. There are, in this state, 28 furnaces; 72 forges; 11 slitting mills; 12 tilt hammers; and 2 steel furnaces. The furnaces, on a moderate calculation, manufacture annually 21,000 tons of pig and castings; the forges, 12,960 tons of bar iron, and the slitting mills 27,750 tons annually. About 150 tons of steel are yearly manufactured; besides pigs cast at the furnaces, there are pots, kettles, pans, ovens, ladles, and several kinds of stoves. There are about 60 paper mills in the state. The manufacture of hats is also carried on with much spirit; great numbers are sent to the West-Indies, Kentucky, and the southern states. But in this we cannot agree with some, who say, that in the state, there are only about 50,000 fur hats annually manufactured. On conversing with a respectable hatter of Philadelphia, we find that the number far exceeds 50,000. There are in this city, 70 master workmen, who are supposed to manufacture on an average, 1,000 hats yearly; this makes the number amount to 70,000 in the city alone, independent of those manufactured in the different towns throughout the state. From the most accurate information that I can collect, I am inclined to believe, that the number of fur hats manufactured annually throughout the state, is upwards of 150,000, and about an equal number of wool hats.

The manufacture of leather, skins and fur, is extensively carried on; also buckskin breeches, drawers and men's gloves. Axes, scythes, sickles, drawing knives,

nails, and musquets, nearly answer full demand. The various articles of household furniture, coach making and ship building, answer any demand. Gunpowder has become an article of considerable importance; about 30 mills have been erected since 1770. Copper, brass, and tin are manufactured into domestic utensils, and for various other purposes. To enumerate all the different articles, manufactured throughout the state, would far exceed our present limits; nor do I conceive it altogether necessary, as they will be noticed in other parts of this work.

The citizens of this state generally dwell on plantations containing from 100 to 300 acres. There are a few individuals possessing more, but these are chiefly land jobbers, and speculators, who hold large tracts of unoccupied land in the northern parts of the state. The plantations in the old settlements are generally in a state of high cultivation. An industrious farmer who occupies 200 acres of good land, will raise in a year about 500 bushels of wheat, 100 or 150 bushels of Indian corn, and nearly an equal quantity of rye, and buckwheat, as feed for his horses, hogs, and cattle; beside potatoes, flax, and hay. Barley is not yet in general cultivation, but will increase in proportion to the consumption of beer, and porter. There is no plantation in the old settlements, without an orchard. The apples and pears are equal to any in America; the latter however are yet rare. The peaches, plums, and cherries are not so good as in Maryland, and the state of Delaware, nor are they so plenty.

The peach trees are observed to be much on the decline these few years past ; this circumstance cannot be attributed to the severity of the winters, for we find they decay as often after a mild as a severe winter.—It is, perhaps, owing to the variableness of the weather in the months of April and May ; a few days of agreeable sunshine, at this season, give a spring to vegetation, and put the juice in circulation. A night's frost coming afterwards, which too often happens, gives a check to the circulation, and may occasion this failure in the trees, and fruit. Beside the fruits already mentioned, are the common wild and fox grapes, and a great variety of berries. Late attempts have been made within 12 miles of Philadelphia, to cultivate the European grape. In consequence of a petition presented to the legislature by Mr. Legaux, who planted a vineyard, a company was incorporated by act of assembly in 1793. Managers were appointed, by the act of incorporation, for receiving subscriptions. Several persons subscribed ; but it remains doubtful whether it will succeed. There are scarcely any farms met with, but what have more or less meadow land. The citizens are in general particularly attentive to the culture, and improvement of their meadows ; as they consider hay the most substantial, and wholesome food for their horses and cattle. It is not so in Maryland ; the planters of that state prefer the tops and blades of Indian corn ; and, in that respect, pay little or no attention to the improvement of their meadow ground ; although many of them hold large

tracts, that are well calculated for producing the most abundant crops of grafs, were they but judiciously cultivated.

The governing principle with the farmers in this state, is convenience ; and whatever may have a tendency to facilitate the cultivation of their farms, and render labour less laborious. From this motive, they generally choose to erect their dwellings on some spot contiguous to a spring, or rivulet ; when neither of these are found, which is rarely the case, they fix on some central situation, without regard to the elevation of the place. It is not so with the planters in Maryland, as I have mentioned under that article. Their houses in the old settlements are chiefly built of lime stone, or brick, two stories high ; and of logs in the new. There are few or no frame dwellings in the state, although much more comfortable than those built of logs. Most of the farmers have dairies erected over a spring, or running stream ; and flagged in the bottom, so as to place their milk pans in the water ; which in summer preserves the milk from souring, and keeps it cool and agreeable. Pennsylvania, like many other of the states, suffered much during the late revolution. Perhaps a greater change, in the course of these ten or fifteen years, has never taken place in the circumstances of any nation ; emerging at that period, from the ruins of a destructive war—her farms were yet unproductive, from want of proper cultivation—too many of her citizens, through unavoidable circumstances, were involved in debt ; and the low demand for

their produce in foreign markets, occasioned a general scarcity of specie. They at length became impatient under misfortune ; and too many, through private necessity, were driven to the disagreeable alternative, either of suing their neighbours, or of suffering themselves to be sued by others ; perhaps for some trifling sum. Nothing was then to be seen at a magistrate's house, but summonses and warrants piled upon each other. But since the adoption of the general government, and the present revolutionary war in Europe, things having taken a more favourable turn—the former having restored confidence amongst the citizens—the latter by creating a demand for the produce of the country, has enabled the farmer to pay his debts—procure himself all the necessary comforts of life, and like the frugal bee, lay up a winter's store.

A summary of the value of the exports from Pennsylvania, for the following years, viz.

Dolls. Cts.

1791—	3,439,092	85
1792—	3,820,662	
1793—	6,958,836	
1794—	6,943,092	
1795—	11,538,290	
1796—	17,513,866	
1797—	11,446,291	
1798—	8,915,463	
1799—	12,431,967	
1801—	17,430,103	

A table, exhibiting the amount of Duty on Salt imported into Pennsylvania ; the allowances made to vessels in the fisheries ; and the bounties on fish and salted provisions exported, in the following years, viz. in

Duty. Dls. cts.	Allow. Dol.	Bounties. Dol. cts.
1793 26,511 5	433	25
1794 46,292 57	278	
1795 31,000 09	450	
1796 56,882 72	542	61
1797 42,510 00	609	21
1798 57,427 00	1044	33

The following is the amount of Tonnage for 3 years, viz. in tons.

1796—	98,237
1797—	96,579
1798—	93,824

The climate of this state, is more variable than that of any other state in the Union ; it is even so much so, that the seasons of two succeeding years are seldom or never alike ; however, the most prevailing wind, in the spring and summer, is the S. W. which is generally dry and agreeable ; the next is the N. E. which is often moist and cloudy. The S. E. wind brings the most rain, and the N. and N. W. are chiefly accompanied with dry, cool weather. In the summer months, the thermometer generally fluctuates between, 78. and 84. It has been known to rise to 96, but this rarely happens ; the common temperature is 52. In the winter months, there are not more than 20 or 25 days, in which the mercury falls below 30 ; it sometimes falls to 5 below 0—this as rarely happens as the rising of the mercury to 96. Frost has been observed in every month of the year, except July. The winters generally set in about Christmas, or a few days after ; and vegetation begins to appear by the 10th or 12th of March, but some seasons it is later. The

winter of 1792, was singularly mild; the river Delaware was not shut up by the ice during the whole season: and the two subsequent winters were very little severer; the river was only frozen across for a few days.

Pennsylvania has 86 congregations of Presbyterians—84 of German Calvinists—about 84 of Lutherans—54 of Friends or Quakers—26 of Episcopalians—15 of Baptists—11 of Roman Catholics—8 of Scotch Presbyterians—8 of Moravians—1 of Free Quakers—1 of Universalists—1 of Covenanters—several of Methodists, and a Jewish synagogue, the whole amounting to about 400. To those who are but partially acquainted with Pennsylvania, it may appear a little incredible, that the German Calvinists are as numerous as the German Lutherans; but here we are not speaking of numbers, but of congregations. It is true that the German Lutherans are the most numerous; but we have the authority of a respectable clergyman, who has long resided in the state, and is well acquainted with the number of the different societies, in stating the number of the congregations in the German Lutheran society as above. The numbers of the congregations of the other societies, is taken from the minutes of the proceedings of each society.

The militia of Pennsylvania consists of 126 regiments of infantry. To each regiment are annexed two flank companies, either grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen. The whole amounting to 93,240. The following arrangement is agreeable to the militia law, passed the 9th of April, 1799.

Infantry in battalion, 66,116.
Flank companies, 18,648.
Artillery and cavalry, 8,467.

Total, 93,240.

Lancaster is the seat of government.

PENNYTOWN, see PENNINGTON.

PENOBCOT, a large bay on the coast of Maine, in Hancock county. It is about 16 leagues wide, from E. to W. and contains many islands, the principal are Fox, Haut, Long and Deer islands. The eastern channel is between Burnt coat, and Haut islands; the West channel passes between cape Rosier and Long Island.

PENOBCOT, a tribe of Indians in Maine. They live on an island in Penobscot river, containing about 200 acres. It is situated immediately above the Falls. See INDIAN OLDTOWN.

PENOBCOT, the largest and most considerable river of the district of Maine, which is formed by the junction of two considerable streams that rise on the confines of Canada, pursuing a south course upwards of 60 miles to Indian Oldtown, 40 of which it glides gently through a fertile country. About 300 yards below the Indian Oldtown is a portage of 120 yards; thence continuing its former course about 47 miles, enters the Atlantic at Fort-Pownal, and forms one of the largest bays on that coast. The tide ascends this river about 35 miles, and will carry vessels of thirty tons, within a mile of the head of the tide.

PENOBCOT, a township of Maine, in Hancock county, on the E. side of Penobscot bay, 141 miles N. W. of Portland, 262 N.

P E R

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by E. of Boston, and 606 from Philadelphia. In 1800, it contained 935 inhabitants.

PEPIN, see MISSISSIPPI.

PEPPEREL, a township of Massachusetts, 40 miles N. by W. of Boston; in Middlesex county. It was incorporated in 1753, and contained in 1790, 1132 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1198.

PEPERELLBOROUGH, a township of Maine, in York county, 12 miles S. W. of Portland, and 107 N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1772, and contained in 1790, 1,352 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1842.

PEPUS, see PEIPUS.

PEPY'S ISLAND, see FALKLAND ISLANDS.

PEQUANAC, a township of New-Jersey, in Morris county. It has several mines of iron, 2 furnaces, and a number of forges.

PEQUANNOCK, a little river of Connecticut, in Fairfield county. It falls, in a S. course, into Long Island Sound.

PERCEE ISLE, a perpendicular rock, about 5 leagues S. of Cape Gaspee, on the W. side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has two natural arches, through which the sea constantly flows. One of the arches is so lofty that a boat may pass through it.

PERCIPANY, a village of New-Jersey, in Morris county, 6 miles N. of Morristown.

PERCV, a large township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1774. It is watered by Ammonoosuck river. It contained in 1790, 148 inhabitants, and in 1800, 140.

PERKINSONVILLE, in Amelia county, Virginia, 192 miles from Washington city.

PERKIOMEN, a township and creek of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. The creek falls into Schuylkill. It has a beautiful stone bridge over it built in 1799. In 1800, it contained 780 free persons, and 1 slave.

PERQUIMONS, a county of Edenton district, North Carolina. In 1800, it contained, 3,629 free inhabitants, and 1,980 slaves.

PERSON, a county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, containing in 1800, 4,320 free inhabitants, and 2082 slaves.

PERU, a township of Clinton county, New York, incorporated in 1792. In 1796 it contained 120 electors, in 1798, 170 dwellings; and in 1800, 1344 inhabitants, and 3 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 550 miles from Washington City.

PETERS, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 882 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

PETERSBOROUGH, a post town of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. It is situated on a branch of Contocook river. A manufactory of various articles has been established here by Mr. Smith of this town. Under one roof are carried on several branches of iron manufacture, the clothiers business, an oil mill, a paint mill, and a paper mill, in 1800, it contained 1333 inhabitants. It is 70 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 494 from Washington City. Lat. 42. 51. N. lon. 3. 5. E.

PETERSBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on the W. side of the Susquehanna, between Great and Little Juniatta. It is 15 miles above

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Harrisburg, and 116 from Philadelphia.

PETERSBURG, a post town of Georgia, in Elbert county, on the S. side of the Savanna, at the confluence of Broad river, 24 miles from Elberton, 53 above Augusta, 836 from Philadelphia, and 648 from Washington city. In May, 1798, it contained 134 free white inhabitants, and 100 negroes. In that year 3067 hhd. of tobacco, were brought to Petersburg, Vienna, and Lincoln, each containing about 1300 lb. The whole amounting, at 6 dollars the cwt., to 239,000 dollars. The cotton received at these places amounted to about 11,000 doll. Owing to the low price of Tobacco in 1799 there were only about 1000 hhd. received that year. It was sold for 3 doll. the cwt. the whole amounting to 39,000 doll. a decrease of 200,000 dollars! Petersburg has a pleasant situation. In the principal street are 38 framed dwellings, most of which are painted, and have a neat appearance.

PETERSBURG, a small town of Woodford county, Kentucky; situated on the E. side of Kentucky river, 19 miles W. S. W. of Lexington, and 15 S. S. E. of Frankfort. It contains about 20 dwellings, and a tobacco warehouse.

PETERSBURG, a borough and post town of Virginia in Dinwiddie county, on Appamatox, immediately below the falls. It contained in 1790 nearly 400 dwellings, a brick Episcopal church, and a Methodist meeting-house; a court-house, jail, a Free Mason's Hall, a market house, and 3 large merchant's mills, 2 grist mills, several saw mills, 12 Tobacco

ware-houses, 3 of which are of brick and stone, covered with slate. And in 1800, 2,034, free inhabitants and 1,481 slaves. The quantity of tobacco annually received at the warehouses is estimated at 20,000 hdds. Petersburg is situated on both sides of the river, and includes part of Dinwiddie, Prince George, and Chesterfield counties. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in tobacco, wheat, flour, &c. Petersburg is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 16 common council men. It is 25 miles S. of Richmond, 80 W. by N. of Norfolk, 159 S. by W. of Philadelphia, and 157 from Washington City. Lat. 37° 13' N. lon. 2° 39' W.

PETERSBURG, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, incorporated in 1793. It is E. of Troy, and contained in 1790, 512 electors, and in 1800, 4,412, inhabitants.

PETERSBURG, a post office of York county Pennsylvania, 79 miles from Washington City.

PETERSHAM, a post town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing in 1800, 1,194 inhabitants. It is 38 miles from Worcester, 329 from Philadelphia, and 463 from Washington City.

PETERS, LAKE St. a dilatation of the river of St. Lawrence, 64 miles above Quebec. It communicates with lake Champlain by means of Sorrel river.

PETERS MOUNTAIN, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, between Powell's and Clark's creeks.

PETERS, St. a parish of Beaufort district, S. Carolina, con-

taining in 1800, 1,724 free inhabitants, and 2669 slaves.

PETERS, SR. a branch of the Mississippi, entering that river in Lat. 45° 6' N.

PETER, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, S. W. of Chambersburgh, containing in 1800, 1,716, free inhabitants, and 33 slaves.

PETTEPAGUE, a post office of Middlesex county, Connecticut, 368 miles from Washington City.

PEYTONSBURG, a post and the capital of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. It has a courthouse, and about 8 or 10 houses. It is 320 miles from Washington City.

PHELPS, a township of Ontario county, New York, containing in 1800, 1146, free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

PHILADELPHIA, CITY OF, the metropolis of Pennsylvania; situated in a county of its own name, on the W. bank of Delaware, 120 miles above its confluence with the Atlantic, by the course of the river, 6° N. E. of the junction of Schuylkill and Delaware, and 60 from the sea at Little Egg harbour, in a W. N. W. direction. The river is here 1362 yards wide, with sufficient depth of water to admit a 64 gun ship. The tide rises 6 feet perpendicular, and flows at the rate of 4 miles an hour, to the falls of Trenton, which is 30 miles higher, in a N. E. direction. The plan of the city, as executed by T. Holmes, one of the first proprietary surveyors, was designed in the form of a parallelogram, extending in length W. from Delaware, two squares be-

yond Schuylkill. The western limits of the city were, however, confined by the first charter, which was granted by William Penn, in 1701, to the E side of Schuylkill. This plot, which is 2 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, is intersected by a great number of streets, crossing each other at right angles. Of these there were originally 9 which extended from the Delaware to Schuylkill; these are intersected by 23 running N. and S. The E. and W. streets, except High-street, are named after the trees first found by the colony on their arrival in the country, viz. Vine, Sassafras, Mulberry, Chestnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar; which last is the Southern boundary of the city. Those running N. and S. receive their names from their numerical order, commencing at Delaware, Front is first, then Second, and so on, to Thirteenth-street, whence the numerical order ceases from Delaware front, and begins at Schuylkill in the same order, as First, Second, &c. to Eighth-street, between which and Thirteenth-street, is Broad-street, so named from its being the widest street in the city. In all those accounts of the city, which have fallen into our hands, a universal mistake has prevailed, in respect to the situation of Broad-street; as they all make it the middle or common centre between the two rivers. But whoever will give himself the trouble to examine any of the three maps lately published of this city, he will easily perceive, at the first glance, that Broad-street is five squares nearer Schuylkill than Delaware.

The number of squares in the original plan was 184; but as several of the squares have since been intersected by new streets, the number at present amounts to about 304; several of these are again intersected by lanes or alleys; the number of squares built and partly so, within the limits of the city, is about 110; In the width of the streets there is a great diversity. High-street is 100 feet, Broad-street 113, Mulberry-street 60, and all the other streets in the original plan 50 feet wide. In the improved part they are paved with pebble stones in the middle, which generally comprehends three-fifths of the whole breadth; and on each side with brick for foot-ways. Between the streets and foot-ways are gutters, paved with brick, for carrying off the water, and filth of the city, to the river and common sewers. The foot-ways are defended from the approach of carriages, by rows of posts placed on the outside of the gutters, at the distance of 10 or 12 feet from each other. But in those streets which have been lately new paved, the posts have been removed; the sideway's raised, and in front, towards the street, is a range of hewn stone, on a common level with the foot-ways. The streets, though raised in the middle, lie much lower than formerly. From the top of each street to the sides, is a gradual descent; so that the foot-ways are 8 or 10 inches elevated above the adjoining part of the street; which renders gutters no longer necessary. This is a considerable improvement in forming and, paving the streets; whilst it adds beauty to the city, it serves even

a better purpose than gutters; for houses, in certain situations, often had, in great rains, their cellars exposed to the floods, the gutters not being sufficiently large to carry off the water. The elevation of the foot-ways being a sufficient defence against carriages, posts are no longer necessary. They have in many instances been productive of much evil, by oversetting chairs and other two-wheeled carriages.

Beside the streets already mentioned, there are several others not laid down in the original plan, as Water, Dock, Cherry, Penn, Prune, &c. of these Water and Dock-street are the most considerable. Water-street is 30 feet wide, and extends from the Northern Liberties across the Dock, to Pine-street, parallel with the course of the Delaware; occupying that space, between the brow of the river and Front-street, which was originally designed for wharves and stores. Its confined and low situation renders it the most disagreeable street in town. Another circumstance also contributes to render it much so, is its leaving a row of dwellings in its whole length, between it and Front-street, without yards. From Pine-street there is an off-set of about 80 feet east, and the street thence extending due south to Cedar-street, is named Penn-street. Water-street was originally intended for a cart-way, to accommodate the wharves and stores, which were to be erected under the bank. It is, in its whole length, except a few vacancies, compactly built, with lofty houses, some of them five stories high. From its convenience to the ship-

ping, it has become a place of considerable business. The wharves are made ground, built with square casements of logs, filled with earth and stone. They extend more than 2 miles in front of the city and suburbs.

Dock-street, which was not laid out until 1784, was formerly a swamp with a small stream in the middle. It was granted by the proprietor to the city, for the purpose of digging a basin in the most convenient place, as a protection for shipping, during the winter season; but experience, in the course of a few years, convinced the citizens, that ships could be sheltered from the ice by the wharves, which extend into the river. The dock, from its being a common reservoir for the filth of a large part of the city, was likely to fill up. It became a general nuisance to the inhabitants; an act of Assembly was, therefore, obtained, to have it arched over, covered with earth, and paved; by which means the city has acquired a large, beautiful street, commencing at the bridge in Front-street, and winding N. W. in a serpentine course, through 2 squares intersecting Second, and Walnut-street, and extending to Third-street; a small branch of it extends S. W. across Spruce, to Second-street, but scarcely worthy of notice. It is from 90 to 100 feet in breadth. In the spring of 1794 it was planted with a row of Lombardy poplars, on each side of the footways; and when grown, it will be one of the pleasantest streets in the city. The ends of all the streets within the limits of the city,

bounded on the Delaware, are public property, and were granted by Mr. Penn, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants. They are under the management of the corporation, and being the principal place where the firewood, which is consumed, is landed, they produce a revenue to the city of about £.488,17,6 per annum.

The streets are illuminated every night by 662 lamps, consisting of 2 branches each. They are inclosed in glass lanterns, fixed upon the top of posts, which are erected on the edge of the foot ways. The lamps consume yearly, 8,606 gallons of oil.

The improvements N. of Vine-street are called the Northern Liberties, and those S. of Cedar-street are part of Southwark. This rapid increase of houses, without the limits of the city, was contrary to the expectations of the first founder, as it seems to have been his wish, that the inhabitants should improve the Schuylkill front, as well as the Delaware, and by extending the buildings E. and W. have united in the middle. The houses in the city and suburbs are chiefly three stories high, built with brick, in a plain, neat style, without much display of ornament or architecture. The height of the ground upon which the city stands, is generally 40 feet above the Delaware, the greatest height is 50; but some of the streets are considerably lower, particularly Water-street; several stores in which, have sometimes received much damage, when there was a high flood in the river, and a strong S. E. wind.

The houses, for public worship, are 30, viz. 5 for the Quakers, 6 for the Presbyterians and Seceders, 3 for Episcopalian, 4 for Roman Catholics, 2 for German Lutherans, 2 for Methodists, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Swedish Lutherans, which is the oldest church in town, 1 for the Covenanters, 1 for the Moravians, one for Baptists, 1 for Universalists, 1 for the Africans, and a Jewish Synagogue. The first Presbyterian church, which stands on the S. side of Market, between Second and Third-streets, was built in 1794; and finished in a very neat style. It has a portico, fronting Market-street on the north, supported by four pillars, finished in the Corinthian order, but the obscure place in which the building is situated, makes it appear to considerable disadvantage. A large majority of the congregation, we understand, was desirous to dispose of the lot, and erect the building in some more airy part of the c. v. Pity they suffered themselves to be governed by the obstinacy, and blind veneration of a few solitary individuals! The German Lutheran church, which was built not many years since, was unfortunately burnt the winter of 1795. Large donations were soon granted by individuals to the society, and it was soon after rebuilt. It is 108 feet by 48, and finished with great elegance. Mr. D. Taneberger, a member of the united brethren's society at Liditz, a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, completed and erected a large organ for this church, but it received much injury when the roof and inside of the buildings

were consumed, before the pipes could be disengaged. Christ Church stands on the W. side of Second street, between High, and Mulberry streets. It is ornamented with a handsome steeple, and furnished with a chime of bells. The Second Presbyterian church at the corner of Mulberry and Third street, is also ornamented with a handsome steeple. The Episcopalian churches, are furnished each with an organ; as are the German and two of the Roman Catholic churches. The African church stands in Fifth street, and was built by private subscription. It is a large, neat building, but is yet unfinished. It is supplied by a clergyman of their own colour, ordained by bishop White. They are of the Episcopalian order. The other public buildings are, a state house, and offices, two city court-houses, a county court-house, an university, jail, the philosophical society's hall, a library, an hospital, a dispensary, an alms-house, 3 incorporated banks, 2 dramatic theatres, a medical theatre, and laboratory, 3 brick market houses, and 1 in Second street, in the Northern Liberties; a fish market, a house of correction, and a powder magazine, which often contains upwards of 50,000 quarter casks of powder. The state house, stands on the S. side of Chestnut street, between Fifth, and Sixth-streets, and was erected about the year 1735, which was only 53 years after the first cabin was built in Pennsylvania, by the European colonists. Considering the infancy of the colony, the architecture is much admired. The state-house yard, extending from

the state-house S. to Walnut-street, occupies an entire square. It is a small, neat place, ornamented with several rows of trees; a handsome gravelled walk, passes through the middle of it; thence round the N. W. and N. sides. It is enclosed by a high brick wall on three sides, and the state-house, &c. on the other, which limit the prospect, and render it less agreeable. Potters-field, a public burying ground, where strangers who died in the city, and those poor who belonged to no congregation, were interred; has been converted into a public walk, and planted with rows of Lombardy poplars on each side. When the graves are levelled, and the trees grown, it will be one of the largest and pleasantest public walks in the United States.

In 1787, an elegant court-house was built, in the N. W. corner of the state-house yard, adjoining the right wing of the state-house. This was designed as a place for holding the county courts. In the N. E. corner of the yard, adjoining the left wing of the state-house, is the town hall, or new court-house, S. of which is the philosophical hall. Here Mr. Peale keeps his Museum, by permission of the philosophical society. It is the largest collection of subjects in natural history, that is found in America; and does honour to the ingenuity, taste, and industry of the proprietor. Opposite to the philosophical hall, is the Philadelphia library; these add much to the beauty and grandeur of the square. The Philadelphia library was incorporated in 1742; since which time the collection of books has greatly increased. At present it

contains upwards of 12,000 volumes, beside a museum, and a valuable philosophical apparatus. It is open every day in the week, except Sunday; and any one who has an inclination or taste for reading, may here indulge or improve either to great advantage. Those who prefer their chambers to read in, may receive books out of the library, by leaving a deposite, as security for the return of the books, and paying a moderate tax for the loan.

The proprietors amount to several hundred, and each pay ten shillings annually for defraying expenses, and making new additions. To the library is annexed a collection of rare and valuable books, the bequest of James Logan, Esq. to the public.

In the next square, S. of the state-house yard, is the public jail, erected of stone. It has a ground half story, and two stories above it. All the apartments are arched with stone, against fire. It is a hollow square, 100 feet in front, and is the strongest, neatest, and largest building of the kind in the United States. To the jail is annexed a work house, with yards to keep the sexes apart, criminals from the debtors. There have lately been added new apartments in the yard, for the solitary confinement of criminals, agreeably to the new penal code. The yard annexed to the jail extends S. to Prune-street, and is surrounded by a lofty stone wall. Of 4,060 debtors, and 4,000 criminals, that were confined in this jail, in the course of 10 years, ending September 5th, 1790, only 12 died a natural death; several of these have been refor-

med. Of all those who have received the governor's pardon, not one has been returned a convict. The market house in High street, extends from Front to Fourth street, and is supported by 300 pillars. It is perhaps exceeded by none in the world, in the abundance, neatness, and variety of provisions, which are exposed for sale every Wednesday and Saturday. Butchers meat, and vegetables may be had any other day, except Sunday. There are clerks of the market, appointed by the corporation, to attend on all the stated market days, to detect frauds, and prevent the sale of unwholesome provisions. The other Market houses are 3 in number, one in Callowhill street, between Front and Second streets, one in North Second street and another in South Second street, between Pine and Cedar streets. The new theatre at the corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets, was finished in 1793. The University, which stands on the W. side of Fourth street, between High and Mulberry street, was incorporated by an act of the legislature, in 1791, uniting it with the old college, academy, and charitable schools, which were instituted in 1779. They are now placed under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of 24 members; the governor of the state for the time being, is always president. The funds are £2,364 per annum. The whole number of students, in the different schools, are, on an average, 510; of these about 25 are admitted annually to the honour of degrees. The library and philosophical apparatus, belonging to the university,

have of late been greatly enlarged, and judiciously selected. The American philosophical society was formed the 2d of January, 1769, by the union of two other literary societies, which had subsisted for some time. This society was incorporated the 15th of March 1780, one body corporate and politic, with such powers, privileges, and immunities, as are necessary to answer the valuable purposes, which the society had originally in view; and to hold lands, gifts, &c. to the amount of 10,000 bushels of wheat. The number of members is not limited; at present they amount to upwards of 420 persons. They have already published three volumes of their transactions, viz. one in the year 1771, another in 1786, and the third in 1793. The college of physicians, for promoting medicinal, anatomical, and chemical knowledge, and introducing more uniformity in the practice of medicine, was formed in 1787, and incorporated in 1789; they hold their stated meetings in the philosophical hall, on the 1st Thursday in every month. An academy of medicine has also been incorporated.

Few cities in the world, of the same population and riches of Philadelphia, are better provided with charitable institutions, both private and public. The first of these is the Pennsylvania hospital, for the relief of the afflicted in body and mind. It stands in Eighth, between Spruce and Pine streets; and was incorporated in 1750, by an act of the assembly, and is under the management of 12 persons, chosen annually by the contributors. The managers

choose 6 of the most skilful physicians and surgeons of the city. Two managers and physicians attend at the hospital every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive and discharge patients; at which time the latter also prescribe medicine for the sick. From the hospital, which was built in 1756, to the 5th of May, 1793, there have been admitted 8,608 patients; of whom 5,435 have been cured, 925 relieved, 411 removed, at the request of friends, or sent to the house of employment; 119 incurable; 525 eloped and discharged for irregular behaviour; 1,140 died,—remained in the house 53, of whom 38 were on pay, and 15 poor; besides 34 lunatics. A great number of poor persons, whose disorders were not proper for admission, have received the advice of the attendant physician, and medicine from the hospital dispensary.

The productive stock of the institution was stated, in 1793, at £.17,065. The unproductive estate consists of several valuable lots of ground, the buildings, a medical library, and a handsome collection of the most elegant and curious anatomical representations in wax work; part of these was presented to the institution, by Dr. Fothergill, of London; and the others were purchased of the heir of Doctor Abraham Chovet.

The medical students of the University of Pennsylvania, pay for the privilege of attending the hospital practice, which is the perquisite of the hospital physicians; but this they have liberally granted for the purpose of found-

ing a medical library. The pay of the pupils amounts, yearly, to upwards of £.100.

In the session of 1793, the legislature granted £.10,000 out of a loan office fund, for the purpose of enlarging the hospital on its original plan; the plan is designed in the form of the letter H. The E. and W. wings are two stories high, and extend E. and W. parallel to each other; these are connected in the middle by another building two stories high. Underneath the whole building are cells for lunatics. This last act allows a lying-in, and foundling hospital to be united with the institution. The additional buildings are completed. It is the largest, most convenient, and best calculated of any building in America, for the humane, and charitable purposes, for which it was instituted.

The house of employment, a large commodious building, is situated in Spruce, between Tenth and Eleventh-street, where the poor of the city, and some adjoining townships, are supported and employed in coarse manufactures, to assist in defraying their expenses. This institution is under the care of the guardians and overseers of the poor, who are a corporate body, created by an act of the legislature in 1766, with power to impose taxes for its further support.

The Philadelphia dispensary, for granting medical relief to the poor, was instituted on the 12th of April 1786, and is wholly dependent on the liberality of individuals, for its continuance. Each subscriber generally pays one guinea annually, which entitles him to the privilege of re-

commending 2 patients at a time. Within 16 months, after the institution was opened, 800 patients were admitted; and it has since proved of such general benefit, that in the year, ending December 1790, no less than 1892 patients were admitted, under the care of the board; of these 1578 were cured, and 111 relieved. It is under the management of 12 persons, chosen annually from amongst the subscribers; the managers appoint 6 attending, and 4 consulting physicians, who give their services gratis; an apothecary is also appointed, who constantly attends at the dispensary, to prepare and distribute medicine to those that are recommended. The expenditures of the dispensary for one year, ending December 15th, 1797, amounted to £.349 12 7. The number of patients that were admitted during the above period was 540, of these 428 were cured, 28 died, 13 relieved, 14 discharged irregular, 27 removed, and 30 remained under care.

The Quaker's alms-house, is in Walnut street, between Third and Fourth streets; and is under the superintendance of committees appointed by the monthly meetings of that society, held at Philadelphia.—It is divided into a number of separate houses and rooms, for families or single persons of their community, fallen into decay. There is a large garden belonging to this house, from which, the city is supplied with a variety of medicinal plants.

Christ church hospital, for the support of the elderly widows of the Episcopal communion, was endowed by Doctor John Kearsley, the elder, an eminent physi-

cian of this city. This institution has been some years ago greatly enlarged by the donation of Mr. Dobbins. There are now several widows supported on it. Almost every religious society has one or more schools under its immediate direction, where children of both sexes, belonging to the society, are taught to read and write, &c. and are furnished with books and stationary.

Academies for the instruction of young ladies in all the branches of polite learning, have been instituted by individuals, and encouraged by the public. African schools for the improvement and education of the children of that unfortunate race have been also established. Besides the charitable and literary institutions already mentioned, there are several humane and useful societies established; among these is the Pennsylvania society for the abolition of slavery. It was begun in 1774, and enlarged in 1787. The society for alleviating the miseries of prisons, has done much good in that respect. The Pennsylvania society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts, was established in 1787; and is open for the admission of every citizen in the United States, who will fulfil the engagements of a member of the same. Each member pays ten shillings into the general fund, when admitted, and the same yearly, until he ceases to be a member. Beside these, there is an agricultural society; a society for the relief of Irish and another for the relief of German emigrants; a charitable society for the support of widows and families of Presbyterian clergymen;

a marine society, consisting of captains of vessels; St. George's, and St. Andrew's charitable societies, Franklin society, the carpenters society, and the Philadelphia society for the information and assistance of people emigrating to America, instituted in 1794. There are, likewise, three insurance companies, viz. the Philadelphia Contributionship, for insuring houses from loss by fire, the Mutual Insurance Company, established for the same purpose; and the North America Insurance Company, incorporated in 1792, for insuring ships at sea, &c.

The manufactoryes of the city, and suburbs are, rope walks, sugar houses, hair powder, rum distilleries, and one rectifying distillery; cards to supply any demand; earthen ware, chocolate, mustard, nails. One steel manufactory, one for aqua fortis, one for sal ammoniac and glauber salts; one oil colour manufactory, brush manufactoryes, also button, morocco, leather, and parchment manufactoryes; besides gunmakers, coppersmiths, hatters, tinplate workers, cabinet makers, and a variety of others, too numerous to mention.

The advantages derived from the great number of paper mills in Pennsylvania, are considerable. It has enabled the printers of Philadelphia, to carry on their business more extensively, than is done in any other capital on the Continent. There are, at present, 31 printing houses in this city; 5 of these publish each a daily gazette; 3 in the morning, and two in the afternoon; beside 3 weekly papers, two of which are in the German language. The other houses are

employed in printing books, pamphlets, &c.

The catalogues of books for sale in this city, contain upwards of 300 sets of Philadelphia editions; from one volume duodecimo, to 18 volumes quarto; besides a greater variety of maps and charts, than is found any where else in America.

The trade of Pennsylvania is principally carried on from this city; there are few commercial towns in the world, but what ships from Philadelphia, may be found in their harbours, some one season of the year; Peterburgh, Archangel, the Indies, and China, are visited by the ships of this port in their turn. The most extensive commerce is carried on with England, and the West India islands: to the latter is exported the produce of the country; and from Britain are received the most important articles of her manufactures. The exports in general consist of flour, wheat, rye, buckwheat, Indian corn, ship bread, pig and bar iron, nails and nail rods, anchors, iron hoops, rolled iron in hoops and manufactured into utensils, ships, boats, masts, spars, ship timber, ship blocks, cordage, scantling, planks, boards, staves, heading, shingles, tanners bark, coarse earthen ware, glue, parchment, shoes, boots, leather, dressed deer and sheep skins, fur and wool hats, hosiery, gunpowder, paper of various kinds, snuff, manufactured tobacco, chocolate, mustard, flaxseed and flaxseed oil, wool and cotton cards, salted pork and beef, beeswax, butter, cheese, candles, pot and pearl ashes, beer, porter, cider, apples, pleasure carriages, and a great

variety of other articles: beside merchandize to a large amount, which is re-exported. The number of vessels entered this port in 1786, was 910, in 1787—870, in 1788—851, in 1793—1414, of these 477 were ships. In 1797 arrived in the port of Philadelphia, 167 ship—326 snows and brigs—549 schooners, and 378 sloops, total 1420; of these 1293 took out clearances; 620 of the above were arrivals, from foreign ports, and 800 were coasters. Of the clearances 557 were for foreign ports, and 736 were coasters. On the 1st of January, 1798—421 vessels of different sizes, were in port. The total of flour and middlings shipped from the United States, in the year ending September, 1793, was 1,074,639 barrels. In the year 1792, Philadelphia shipped 420,000 barrels; in 1794, 300,751; in 1796—196,955; in 1797—136,330 barrels of fine flour, and 1732 bbls. of middlings were exported. About 6,000, 000lb. of sugar are annually imported—3,000,000 gallons of molasses—and £2,000,000 worth of spirituous liquors.

The number of pilots belonging to Delaware bay and river, is 119—of these 90 are first rate—17 second rate—and 12 third rate.

The number of dwellings in this city, according to the following enumerations, was in 1749, 2,076, in 1753—2,300, in 1760—2,969, in 1769—3,318, and 1,156 that were in the suburbs. In 1790 the number, according to the marshal's return in the city and liberties, was 6,704, and 415 stores, workshops, &c. at which time the number of inhab-

itants was 42,520; of these 273 were slaves. In 1794 the number of houses had increased to 9,000, and 400 which were building; so that the number of inhabitants in 1802, was 62,000.

In the year 1796, the city and liberties contained the following pleasure carriages,—viz.—chairs, 520, sulkeys—33, total—553, two wheeled carriages; light waggons—80, coaches—137, phaetons—22, chariots—35, and coaches—33; the whole amounting to 307 four wheeled carriages, but this number has considerably increased.

The first public building in Philadelphia, in which any thing beyond plain brick work, with wooden decorations, was attempted, is the bank of the United States. The foundation of this building was laid in 1795. It was opened in 1798. It is a square structure, 96 feet in front, and 72 on the side. The cellar story is arched, and appropriated to vaults. The whole of the ground floor, excepting the small area of the staircase, and the private desks of the president and cashier, is occupied by the hall of business. The upper stories are divided into apartments, for the meeting of the directors, and stockholders, and for the transaction of such business as cannot be done in the great hall. The internal arrangement has not been studied so as to claim the praise either of particular beauty or convenience. The external front to the eastward, consists of a portico of six columns, the angle pairs being coupled. The front wall extends beyond the portico, on each side, in two wings, and is decorated with pilasters, so that there are 7

windows in the upper story. The order is Corinthian. The columns are fluted, and the whole is executed in marble, as high as the frieze inclusive. The cornice and pediment, are of wood work, highly enriched. The tympanum is decorated with the American eagle. This front is an exact copy of that of the Dublin Exchange, without any deviation but the substitution of a door and windows, under the portico, for the arcades in the beautiful design of Gandon. The flank, and rear walls, are of red brick, and excepting the 4 external walls, and the vaults, the whole structure is of timber. The roof is covered with copper.

The error committed in the Bank of the United States,—its extreme combustibility,—is corrected in the new bank of Pennsylvania, now nearly completed.—The form is an oblong square, 53 feet in front, by 135 in length, including its porticos. The principal front in Second street, is a prostyle of six Ionic columns, with an entablature and pediment, being an exact copy of the portico of the temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens. The front wall has no opening excepting the door. The flanks are plain without pilasters, divided into a centre mass, and two recessed wings. Each of these divisions has one large arched window, and a panel or window above. The west front towards Dock street has a prostyle, similar to that at the East end, under which is a large arch, containing the west door, and two windows below, and 3 in the second story.

The entablature runs uninterruptedly round the whole build-

ing.—The centre mass of the building, rises 8 feet above the entablature in a plain attic, and is covered with a solid marble roof, in two circular stages. A circular cupola, of 8 large windows, 15 feet in diameter, covered with a dome, is carried up above the centre opening, and gives light to the hall. All the exterior walls, the columns, entablatures, and ceiling of the porticos, are of white, and the roof of blue marble.

The interior of the building consists of a vestibule leading from the east door into the hall of business. On the left of the vestibule is the president's parlour; on the right the cashier's private office, and the vaults. These occupy the cellar, the ground, and upper story, and are accessible only through one door from the great hall. A stair case leads to the printing office, above the president's room.

The great hall is a circular room, 45 feet in diameter. Four niches, 9 feet wide, 17 feet 6 inches high; and four equal arched recesses, containing the two doors, and the windows, are arranged alternately around the walls.—The walls rise 38 feet 8 inches. The ceiling is a brick pannelled dome, rising only 12 feet 6 inches. In the centre is an opening, surrounded by a marble rim, and covered by a cupola of 8 windows. From the floor of the hall to the cieling of the cupola, is 60 feet 8 inches. In the S. E. and N. E. niches, are placed the desks of the president and cashier; and in the back of each niche a door leads to their private parlours. In the S. W. niche is a door opening to a staircase,

which leads to the director's room, in the W. end; and from the N. W. niche, a staircase leads to the top of the building.

The counter in the great hall is circular. Into the centre area, the public are admitted. Beyond the hall is the stockholder's room.—It is 45 feet in length, and 24 in width.—The centre of this room is a square of 24 feet, covered with a groined arch. The ends are semi-circular niches, each 21 feet 4 inches in diameter, covered with half domes. Its height is 20 feet.—Above the stockholder's room is an anti-chamber, the director's room, 25 feet square, and a room for extra clerks of accompt. The director's room is covered with a groin, in the centre of which is a sky-light, 6 feet in diameter, the marble rim of which weighs 4½ tons.

The basement story rises 5 feet above the pavement, and is vaulted throughout. It contains at the east end, vaults for the cashier; at the west, and in the centre, cellars for wood and coal. To each portico the access is by ten steps, extending the whole length of the front.

In this building, the first of its rank, in point of solidity, and materials, in North America, no expense has been thrown away upon ornament. Its whole style internally, and externally, is simple, and it strikes more by its perfect symmetry, and the decision of its massing, than by the detail of enriched mouldings, and sculptured decorations. Internally it receives a peculiar character in this country, from its vaulted ceilings, no two of which are similar. No timber whatsoever, is

employed in the whole structure, excepting only in the floors, the skirtings of the rooms, the doors, the windows, and the furniture; and though there is a slight shingled roof over the arches of the east and west ends, no injury could be sustained by the building, were they to be burned.

The stones of the returned architraves, of the porticos, weigh, 9 tons each, and on the roof are six slabs of marble, weighing each from 6 to 7½ tons. The cornices of the attic, on the north and south sides, consist of six stones, 4 of which are 22 feet 6 inches long, from 4 to 5 feet wide, and one foot thick.

The first stone of this building was laid on the 8th of April, 1799. The dome was closed in June, 1800, and the whole building will be easily finished in the course of 1801.

The water works of Philadelphia, are in point of magnitude, and difficulty of execution, by far the greatest work yet attempted in the United States. The water of those parts of the city which are most thickly inhabited, and which originally was uncommonly pure and wholesome, had become so corrupt, by the multitude of sinks, and other receptacles of impurity, as to be almost unfit to be drank: and in cases of fire the supply was often scanty. For many years past the talents of very able men had been employed in devising a scheme, which would give to the city, a copious supply of wholesome water. The canal, intended to unite the rivers, Schuylkill and Delaware, above Philadelphia, seemed the most proper, and obvious method of effecting this object.

But the funds of the canal company having failed, and the work remaining in a state far from completion, all hopes from the canal became desperate. The fever, which ravaged the city, in 1797, and which renewed the controversy concerning the local or foreign origin of the disease, roused the corporation, and citizens, to a serious attempt to remedy, by other means, the insalubrity of the waters. Of many schemes offered, that now nearly completed was adopted by the corporation. Its execution was retarded by powerful opposition. The interests of the canal company, the prejudices of many honest men, and the impatience under the necessary taxation, were obstacles which hung heavy on the work, during the whole of its progress; but the perseverance and firmness of the members of the corporation, twice re-elected, in 1799, and 1800, surmounted all obstacles.

The principles of this great work are extremely simple. Philadelphia is situated on a plain, elevated about 50 feet above the waters of Schuylkill and Delaware, which at the centre of the city, flow at the distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from each other. To supply the city with water from either of these rivers it was only necessary to raise it to a proper height for distribution. The waters of the Schuylkill were preferred, as flowing through a more rocky bed, and being less disturbed by navigation.—The works consist of the following parts: In the bed of the Schuylkill, which is a solid rock, covered with a few feet of gravel, and a foot of sandy mud, a basin has been exca-

vated, 3 feet deeper than low water mark. This basin is protected next to the river by a solid wall, of wrought granite, 172 feet long, and 16 thick, at the base. It is founded upon the rock, and carried 16 feet above high water mark, so as to secure the basin against every fresh. In the centre of this wall is a sluice, which admits or excludes the entrance of the water into the basin. The basin extends to high water mark, where it is inclosed by another wall and sluice, admitting the water to a canal 40 feet in width, and 200 feet in length. At the E. end of the canal a subterraneous tunnel conveys the water beyond the edge of the high bank, or plain, upon which the city stands. Both the canal and the tunnel are hewn out of the solid granite, and their bottoms are 3 feet below low water mark; the E. end of the tunnel enters a well, sunk from the top of the bank, chiefly through granite, into which well the waters of Schuylkill have free access. Over the well a steam engine is erected, capable of raising above 4,500,000 gallons of water in 24 hours. The water is discharged into a circular aqueduct or tunnel, extending along Chestnut and Broad streets, into the centre of Market street, in the centre square. Each end of the tunnel is a chamber of marble, the solid workmanship of which has seldom been exceeded. The aqueduct is 6 feet clear in diameter, built of hard burned bricks, laid in cement, and has in its whole length, which is 1,398 yards, or near a mile, 8 inches fall towards Schuylkill, so that it can be cleaned by being emptied into the lower

works. In centre square the water is received into a marble edifice, which contains another steam engine, capable of raising, in 24 hours, 4,500,000 gallons of water to the reservoir, from whence it descends from an elevation of 46 feet above the street, through wooden pipes, into every part of the city.

The building in the centre square, is an exact square of 60 feet, having a Doric portico on the E. and W. fronts, in Market street. From its centre rises a circular tower, 40 feet in diameter, terminated by a dome. Its height is 62 feet. The tower contains the engine and reservoir; the quadrangle, the dwelling of the engine keeper, and the office of the city engineer. Every part of this building is vaulted; the engine tower is covered with a brick dome, remarkable for its flatness, as it rises only 5 feet 8 inches in 35 feet 6 inches diameter. The dome is constructed of brick, 1 foot 2 inches long, laid in cement, and carries, besides the marble reservoir capable of holding 20,000 gallons of water, all the chimneys of the house, which form a marble pedestal on the summit.—The shafts of the columns of the porticos, consist each of one single block of marble, 14 feet 9 inches long, and 2 feet 9 inches in diameter at the base.

The simplicity of the style of this building, its perfect symmetry, and its beautiful situation, in the centre of a square, 550 feet wide, and at the intersection of the two broadest streets in the city, render it a most striking object, to every one who visits the city.

The estimated expense of these works, exclusively of the basin, was 150,000 dollars. From the expenditures hitherto made, it is evident that the whole expense of the works, when completed, will not materially exceed that sum. Seventy thousand of the 150,000 dollars, were borrowed from subscribers, who receive 6 per cent per annum, and 3 years freedom from water rent, for each share of 100 dollars of subscription; 50,000 were raised by a tax; 20,000 by the sale of High street ferry over Schuylkill, to the bridge company, and the remainder from other accidental sources of city revenue. The first stone of the works was laid on the 2d of May, 1799.

When Rome, in the reign of Nerva, was most wealthy and magnificent; and her population at that time was computed at more than 1,500,000 inhabitants, the quantity of water conveyed each day to the city by its aqueducts, was 900,000 hogsheads, or about 5,400,000 gallons. A contract is formed to supply the city of Philadelphia with 3,000,000 gallons per day, if required, and the engine has power to increase the supply to 4,500,000, a quantity, infinitely greater in proportion to the population than was furnished by the Roman aqueducts. The annual sums paid by the city to the contractor, for maintaining the engines in fuel, repairs, and attendance, is 6,000, dol. for 1,000,000 gallons per day; and for any quantity up to 2,000,000 more, a sum daily, being at half the rate of the first million.—The contractor is at liberty to use, for other purposes,

the power which the lower engine may possess, beyond that required to raise water. On this account an engine has been erected having a cylinder of 3 feet 3 inches diameter, and large works are proposed to be therewith connected. The annual expense of the present pumps, exceed 7,000 dollars.

The water works of Philadelphia, differ from those of London, Paris, New York, and many other cities, in as much as they are not the property of a private company, for private emolument. Every street will be supplied by public fountains, or hydrants, to which every citizen has admittance, and which are so constructed as to water the streets as often as necessary; at the same time, private houses, on paying an annual rent to the corporate treasury, in proportion to their consumption, may be supplied to their highest stories.

The bank of Pennsylvania, as well as the water works, are the design, and have been executed under the direction of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, and all the materials used are, with very few exceptions, of American growth and manufacture.

The legislature, in 1798, incorporated a company for erecting, at the W. end of Market street, a permanent bridge over the Schuylkill. The first stone was laid in October 1800. The bridge is to consist of three arches, the middle one must be 250 feet wide, and those at the ends, each 150. The width of the bridge is to be 50 feet, with foot ways on each side.

The marble used in Philadelphia, is found about 13 miles to

the N. W. of the city. It lies in strata, precipitately dipping to the S. W. the strata are alternately blue veined with white, and white slightly veined with blue. Below, and often upon the marble, are strata of limestone. The grain of the Pennsylvanian is coarser than that of the Italian marble, but the stone is tougher and harder. The situation of the quarries is generally low, and though the stratification of the marble assist the quarrier in some measure, the vertical position of the masses, and the difficulty of keeping the pits dry, is much against him, so that, until the population of the country shall render labour cheaper, and the use of machinery shall be more generally understood, the marble quarries are not likely to contribute in future as much to the beauty of the city as they have hitherto done, while the stone lay nearer the surface. The price of rough marble is now 1 dollar 25 cents per cubic foot in Philadelphia.

The city received its present Charter in 1789, and is governed by a mayor, and recorder, 15 aldermen, 12 select, and 20 common council. The mayor is elected annually by the corporation, from among the aldermen; the recorder is chosen every seventh year, by the mayor and aldermen, from among the citizens. The aldermen are appointed by the governor; one third of the select council, with the whole of the common council, are elected the 2d Tuesday in October, by the freemen, or those who have the privilege of voting for members of the assembly. They have full power to constitute and ordain

laws, and ordinances for the governing of the city. The mayor, recorder, and aldermen, are justices of the peace, and justices of oyer and terminer. They hold a court four times a year, to take cognizance of all crimes, and misdemeanors, committed within the city. By the first charter of this city two fairs were established in it every year, and to continue for three days, at each time; one commenced on the 27th of May, and the other on the 27th of November. Under the old charter those days were much celebrated, for mirth and jollity, but at the commencement of the late revolution, the assembly of the state entered into a resolution, at their first session, disannulling the powers and authorities of that charter; notwithstanding the fairs are still continued on the same days, but with less expression of mirth and frolic. It is 146 miles from Washington City.

It has often been customary with the most enlightened geographers, in their descriptions of cities, towns, and countries, to take notice of men of genius, who have contributed to the improvement of useful knowledge, or the refinement of the arts. On the present occasion, it affords the author additional pleasure to mention, under this article, the name of Mr. Oliver Evans, who has, in various instances, discovered an inventive genius in mechanics that few men have equalled, either in ancient or modern times. In justice to his merit, as a mechanical philosopher, and a man of original genius, I shall give with pleasure an account of

some of his useful discoveries and inventions. Homer, Milton, and Shakspeare, have not exhibited, to the world, more striking proofs of their genius, in poetry, than he has done in mechanics.

In the year 1778, during our Revolutionary war, when the manufacture of cloth could not be carried on, without a supply of wool and cotton cards, and foreign trade being obstructed, he applied himself to the manufacture of wire from American bar iron, which he made of excellent quality, on the most improved plan, carried on in this country; also wrought it into wire for cards in the way described by those who had seen them made in Europe. But thinking the process too tedious, he invented a machine by which he could work the wire into card teeth, at the rate of nearly 3000 per minute, by the simple motion of turning a winch or wrench by hand; also a machine for punching the holes in the leather for the teeth, by which he could prick by the motion of his hand 150 pair of cards per day. He also planned a wire mill, with machinery to make the wire into card teeth as fast as drawn. This he has often declared was one of the greatest productions of his mind. He applied to the legislature of Pennsylvania for aid, to carry it into effect, but it was not granted, and this was lost. When peace was established he declined this business, and in the year 1783 commenced the building of a merchant flour mill, which led him to the study of the improvement of the art of manufacturing flour, and inventing

the machines which he has denominated the elevator, the hopper boy, the conveyor, and drill, by means of which, when properly applied, the greatest parts of the manufacture and labour which was before necessary is now saved. See the article *Wilmington*.

Having obtained a patent for his improvements, he removed to Philadelphia, where, in order to increase his dealings and correspondence with the millers, he kept for sale bolting cloths, and established a manufacture of burr mill stones, which art he also improved, by simple contrivances, by means of which he could, with less labour and time make the mill stones perfectly true in form, and balance them so as to run more truly than had heretofore been done; for which improvement he has also taken out a patent. The manufacture of mill stones requiring ground plaster of Paris, led him to put in practice his ideas of an improvement to be made on steam engines.

He had in the year 1784, when he was building his flour mill, conceived principles, by the application of which the power of steam engines could be increased to a tenfold degree, so as to render them applicable to every purpose, for which power may be wanted to turn mills, pump water, propel boats against currents, and carriages on turnpike roads. He petitioned the legislature of Pennsylvania in the year 1786, for the exclusive right of propelling land carriages in that state, by the power of steam; but the committee, to whom his petition was referred, not conceiving that there could

possibly be such a principle in nature, considered him to be deranged, but reported favourably respecting his improvements on mills, which they understood better. He next applied to the legislature of Maryland, informing the committee, which was appointed, how the legislature of Pennsylvania had rejected this part of his petition, declaring to them that without some encouragement it would never be his interest to put his principles into practice; but with the encouragement offered he would as soon as he could make it convenient try the experiment. This he conceived would be very expensive. Mr. Jesse Hollingsworth of Baltimore, a gentleman disposed to encourage improvements, was a member of the legislature, at that time, and being appointed on that committee, observed that they should grant him a patent because it could injure no man, no such thing having ever been proposed before, and that it might cause him to produce something useful; and on those principles the state of Maryland granted him a patent, for 14 years, which had the effect to bind him, on principles of honour, to endeavour to have the experiment made, and considering the expense, which he had estimated at about 1000 dollars, to try the experiment, to be more than he could conveniently spare, for that purpose, he began to explain his principles to every person, with whom he conversed, on the subject, as well foreigners as citizens, in order to convince them of the practicability of the project. This was done to induce them to engage in the enterprise, but with-

out effect. He sent drawings and explanations to England, in order to be shown to engineers there, but no one would believe the thing probable or worthy of the expense of the experiment; thus, while 17 years passed, he was obliged to suppress his strong propensity for making new improvements. But being forcibly struck in the year 1801 that he was bound in honour to the legislature of Maryland to attempt to make the experiment, and that although he was yet in perfect health, he might be suddenly taken off by the yellow fever, and that by his patent, for his improvements on the manufacture of flour, he had received money sufficient to carry him through the expense, he determined he would risque it on this further improvement, and did set immediately about to execute the plan; and at the expense of about 3000 dollars, including his own time, trying the various experiments, he has produced an engine far exceeding all steam engines ever made, producing from 7 to 10 times as much power, according to their size and weight, and there now remains little doubt but that all his ideas, and hopes will be realised, and that they will answer all the purposes for which a powerful agent may be wanted. Engines can be made for half the expense, to use one-third part of the fuel, commencing a new era in the history of steam engines.

On the 21st of December 1804, he presented a petition to congress, stating to them, that his patent term for his improvements on flour mills was about to expire, before he had received a suf-

ficient compensation; that he had already expended all the nett profit arising from which, in making an improvement, on steam engines then in use; that in the course of his study, in making this improvements he had been led to conceive still greater improvements to be made, but which would be very expensive in the experiments. 1 A steam engine in which all the heat of the fire could be poured immediately into the water, to generate steam, instead of the greatest part passing up the chimney, as is now the case in every instance. 2 A steam engine once filled with water, that will not be exhausted by boiling, by which means to avoid the sediment, which causes the boiler to come out, and the air which interrupts the vacuum. 3 A perpetual still in which the beer is to enter at one end, and the dregs pass out at the other, in a continual stream, and the spirit to be extracted during its passage, a rapid process in which principles are to be adopted to suppress the watery vapour and empyreumatic oil, (which gives a bad flavour) and bring off the spirits pure at the first operation. He stated further, that to defray the expense of the experiment to put those principles in operation, and to publish a new work to be entitled, the young steam engineer's guide, to explain the principles of his engines, and direct how to construct, and put them in operation, would require about 9000 dollars, which he now wished to expend in this way, and that the extension of his patent for a term of 7 years would enable him to do it; and congress appeared disposed to grant the

prayer of his petition, but the attention of congress was engrossed by other objects so that it was not done.

He is now just finishing a machine, called the *Orukter Amphibolis*, or Amphibious Digger, for the purpose of digging either by land or water, and deepening the docks of the city of Philadelphia. It consists of a steam engine, on board of a flat bottomed boat, to work a chain of hooks to break up the ground with buckets to raise it above the water, and deposit it in another boat to be carried off. This principle he can no doubt apply to dig canals to make great despatch. *Orukter Amphibolis* is built a mile from the water; and although very heavy, he means to move it to the water by the power of the engine. Its first state will then be a land carriage moved by steam.

He deposited his specifications and drawings of the said inventions in the patent office, in order that what had cost him much laborious study might not be wholly lost, and has given over all further pursuits of new improvements. And thus is lost, perhaps forever, inventions which we had reason to hope would have succeeded under the hand of the inventor himself. If we are to judge from what he has already done, where will another be found so likely to succeed in putting them into operation, as he who conceived them.

Certainly it is bad policy, in a nation, that it should be the interest of persons capable of conceiving valuable improvements, thus to suppress their genius, and let their inventions be lost.

A valuable press has also been invented by Mr. Evan Evans, his

brother. This press consists of a simple lever that is hung between two iron posts with a hinge. It is so constructed that a weight being hung to the end of the lever, and put in operation, it continues to gain power without any attendance, when the lever is bent down within half an inch of the centre of posts or plumb-line, the power is as one is to 288 men, that is to say, one man will press as hard with this machine, as the 288 could do with their natural strength, without the aid of such a machine, and with the aid of a simple wheel and axes: Say the difference is between the wheel and axes, as 3 is to 15, the power may be increased from 288 to 8640 men by applying in a proper manner a rope to the end of the lever and axes. This machine is extremely well calculated to press cotton, tobacco, or, in short, any thing that requires a powerful press. It can be worked by one man. Also a valuable machine for cutting straw, a man can work this machine with one hand, and cut 100 square inches at one cut, the straw is moved forward by machinery.

PHILADELPHIA, a populous and well cultivated county of Pennsylvania; bounded N. E. by Poquessin creek, which divides it from Bucks county, S. and S. E. by the river Delaware, which separates it from the state of New Jersey, W. by Delaware county, and N. W. by Montgomery. Its greatest length is 22 miles, its breadth is 12. It contains 89 600 acres, and is divided into 13 townships, viz. Byberry, Moreland, Lower Dublin, Oxford, Bristol, Germantown, Rox-

borough, Northern Liberties, Blockley, Philadelphia, Moyamensing, Passyunk, and Kingsessing. It contained in 1790, besides the city of Philadelphia, 11,667 free persons, and 114 slaves, and in 1800, 39,759, free inhabitants, and 30 slaves. In this county, on the banks of the Schuylkill, is a quarry of marble, from which the stone cutters of Philadelphia city are supplied. It sends five members to the general assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, a township in the S. E. end of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 39 inhabitants, and in 1800, 123.

PHILIP, an island in the S. side of Lake Superior, S. E. of Isle Royal. It belongs to the United States.

PHILIP, St. a parish of Charlestown district, S. Carolina, containing in 1800, 1,213 free inhabitants and 4922 slaves.

PHILIPSBURG, in Sussex county, New Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware, 41 miles above Trenton, opposite Easton.

PHILIPSBURG, a township of York county, in the district of Maine, containing in 1800, 1,097 inhabitants.

PHILIPS GORE, in Cumberland county, in the district of Maine, containing in 1800, 145 inhabitants.

PHILIPSTOWN, or **PHILIPSBURG**, a mountainous township of New York, in Dutchess county, on the E. side of the Hudson, S. of Fishkill, and 50 miles N. of New York. It contained in 1790, 2,079 inhabitants, of whom 25 were slaves, and an Episcopal church. In 1796 it had 347 electors, and in 1800, 2,744 free

persons, and 10 slaves. Philipstown is opposite to West Point, between which is Constitution island, on which the garrison of West Point keep part of their powder magazines. In the mountains are large quantities of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which several forges have been erected.

PHILLIP'S ACADEMY, see EXETER and ANDOVER.

PHILLS CREEK, in South Carolina, after a course of 10 miles, falls into the Pee Dee, 7 miles below Husbands creek. It has 1 saw, and 1 grist mill, and receives Long branch, on which is one saw mill.

PHILOPOLIS, a settlement of Luzerne county, near the head of Tunkhanock creek, 45 miles S. E. of Tioga point.

PIANKISHAS, **VERMILLIONS**, and **MASCOUTINS**, are tribes of Indians residing between the Illinois river and the Wabash, in the Indiana territory. They are supposed to contain about 600 fighting men.

PIANKITANK, a small river of Virginia, which rises in Essex county, and running an E. course, thence S. E. empties into the Chesapeake in an E. direction, opposite Gwin's island. It is navigable in small craft about 8 miles.

PICAWEE, Indian towns on the Great Miami river, in the state of Ohio.

PICKENSVILLE, a post town of South Carolina, and the capital of Washington district. It is seated in Pendleton county, on the S. side of Saluda river, 14 miles from Greenville, 110 from Columbia, 250 from Charleston, 771 from Philadelphia, and 591

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from Washington city. It contains a court-house, jail, 8 or 10 houses, and a distillery.

PIERCES ISLAND, in the river Piscataqua, New Hampshire. Between this and Seavey's island is the principal channel of the river.

PIERE, an island of the Illinois river, in the Indiana Territory.

PIERMONT, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on Connecticut river. It was incorporated in 1764, and contained in 1790, 426 inhabitants and in 1800, 670.

PIERRE, St. a river of Louisiana, which, in a W. course, falls into the Mississippi, about 12 miles below St. Anthony's falls.

PIKE RUN, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,434 free inhabitants, and 17 slaves.

PICKERING, a county of the Mississippi Territory; it contained in 1800 2,202 free inhabitants, and 738 slaves.

PIGEON, BIG, a river of Tennessee. It rises in the Great Iron Mountain, runs northerly, and falls into French Broad. Little Pigeon falls into the same river, 9 miles below Big Pigeon.

PIKELAND, a long narrow township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the S. W. side of Schuylkill river. In 1800 it contained 925 free persons, and 1 slave.

PILESGROVE, a township of New Jersey, in Salem county.

PILGRIMS ISLAND, on the E. side of the St. Lawrence, below Coudres island.

PILOT MOUNTAIN, in North Carolina, see ARARAT.

PILOT TOWN, on the coast of Delaware state, 6 miles N. W. of

Cape Henlopen, near the mouth of Cool Spring creek.

PINCKNEY, a district of South Carolina; bounded E. by the Wateree, which divides it from Camden district and part of the state of North Carolina; W. by Washington district, N. by the state of North Carolina, and S. by Ninety-six and Camden districts. It is 61 miles from E. to W. and 53 from N. to S. and is divided into 4 counties, viz. York, Spartanburg, Chester and Union. It contains 26,021 free persons, and 3,942 slaves. The lands in this district are diversified with hills, and the soil in general rich, producing all kinds of grain common to the middle states, besides cotton and tobacco. Chief town, Pinckneyville.

PINCKNEYVILLE, a post town of South Carolina, and the capital of Pinckney district. It is situated in Union county, on the S. W. side of Broad river, at the mouth of Pacolet; it contains only about 10 dwellings, a jail and elegant court-house. It is 75 miles N. N. W. of Columbia, and 741 of Philadelphia. Lat. 34. 51. N. lon. 6. 13. W.

PINE, a large creek of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, it runs S. and falls into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, about 8 miles, in a direct line, below the mouth of Bald Eagle creek.

PINE, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania; containing in 1800, 986 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

PINE CREEK, a township of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, it contained 706 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves.

PINEGROVE, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, S.

of Broad mountain, it contained in 1800, 959 inhabitants.

PIN HOOK, a village of Lincoln county, in the district of Maine, containing in 1800, 50 inhabitants.

PINE RIDGE, in Adams county, Mississippi Territory, containing in 1800, 99 free inhabitants, and 26 slaves.

PINTCHLUCO, a river of Georgia. It falls into the Chattooga. It falls into the Chattooga Uche.

PIORIAS FORT and VILLAGE, OLD, in the Indiana Territory, on the Illinois river, at the S. end of Lake Illinois, 210 miles from the Mississippi. The Indians ceded, by the treaty of Greenville, to the United States, 12 miles square, at this place. The country around is fruitful and pleasant.

PIORIAS WINTERING-GROUND, in the Indiana Territory, on the S. E. side of Illinois river, 40 miles N. E. of the mouth of the Missouri.

PISCATAQUA, see PASCATAQUA.
PISCATAWAY, a small post town of Prince George's county, Maryland, situated on a creek of its own name, which empties into the Potomac river, 8 miles below Alexandria. It is 16 miles S. W. of Upper Marlborough; 16 N. of Port Tobacco, 370 S. W. of Annapolis, 165 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 18 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 46. N. lon. 1. 58. W.

PISCATAWAY, a township of Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the river Raritan, 14 miles S. W. of Elizabethtown. It contains 2,261 inhabitants, of whom 218 are slaves.

PITCH LANDING, a post office of N. Carolina in Hartford county, 260 miles from Washington city.

PITT, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,444 free inhabitants, and 21 slaves.

PITT, a county of Newbern district, North Carolina, bounded N. by Edgecombe, N. E. by Beaufort, S. by Craven, and S. W. by Glasgow. It contained in 1790, 5,908 free inhabitants, and 2,367 slaves, and in 1800, 6,118 free persons, and 2,792 slaves. Chief town Greenville.

PITTSBURG, the chief town of Chatham county, North Carolina, situated on a gentle eminence, and contained in 1790, about 40 or 50 houses, a jail and courthouse, and in 1800, 58 free inhabitants and 77 slaves. It is surrounded with a rich, well cultivated country, and is becoming the retreat of the citizens of the maritime parts of the state, in the sickly months; whence it, and the Hickory mountain, in its neighbourhood, have been called by some, the Montpellier of North Carolina, as they afford as pure air and water as any in the world. It is 54 miles N. W. of Fayetteville, 26 S. W. of Hillsborough, 36 W. of Raleigh, 16 from Chapel-hill, and 505 from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Allegany county, situated upon a beautiful plain, at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegany rivers. It consists of several streets, crossing each other at

right angles; the number of dwellings, by a late enumeration, is 260, containing 1555 free persons, and 10 slaves, besides a jail and court-house, a Presbyterian and German Lutheran church, an academy, 1 brewery, a large distillery, and glass-house. The adjacent country is hilly, and the soil in general rich. Great abundance of coal is found in the neighbourhood of this town, particularly on the opposite side of the Monongahela. It is advantageously situated for carrying on an extensive inland trade with the western country, by means of the Ohio; and it has therefore become the thoroughfare to Kentucky, &c. It has lately been fortified, and a party of troops stationed here. It is 303 miles W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 252 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 26'. N. lon. 4° 51'. W.

PITTSFIELD, a post town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, 140 miles W. of Boston, 299 from Philadelphia, and 388 from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1761. It contained in 1790, 1,992 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2261.

PITTSFIELD, a township of Otsego county, New York, containing in 1800, 1,205 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

PITTSFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county, S. E. of Philadelphia township. It contained in 1790, 49 inhabitants, and in 1800, 164.

PITTSFIELD, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1782. It contained in 1790, 888 inhabitants, and in 1800, 987.

PITTSFORD, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, watered by Onion river. It has a furnace and forge, and contained in 1800, 1,413 inhabitants.

PITTS-GROVE, in Salem county, New Jersey. Here is a post office 171 miles from Washington city.

PITTRQUOTTING, a settlement of Indians, on the S. W. side of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Huron river.

PITTS ISLAND, on the N. W. coast of America, between Port banks and Cross sound.

PITTS TOWN, a township of Renssalaer county, New York. It contained in 1790, 2,447 inhabitants, of whom 33 were slaves. In 1796 it had 419 electors, and in 1800, 3,408 free persons and 75 slaves.

PITTSTOWN, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, it contained in 1800, 555 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

PITTSTOWN, a township of Ontario county, New York, in 1800, it contained 635 inhabitants.

PITTS TOWN, a post town of Kennebeck county, Maine, situated on both sides of Kennebeck river, adjoining Hallowell. It is 187 miles N. E. of Boston, 547 from Philadelphia, and 673 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, 685 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,408.

PITTS TOWN, a post town of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 58 miles N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 199 from W. city.

PITTSVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded E. by Halifax, W. by Patrick. N. W. by Franklin, N. by Cambell, and S. by the state of North Carolina.

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It is 40 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, and contained in 1790 8,600 free persons, and 2,979 slaves, and in 1800, 8,568 free inhabitants, and 4,133 slaves. At the new court-house is a post office which is 300 miles from Washington city, and one at the old court-house which is 305.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1,157 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1761. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, and contained in 1790, 1,024 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,435.

PLAINFIELD, a post town of Windham county, Connecticut, with an academy, and two Presbyterian churches. It is 265 miles from Philadelphia, and 414 from Washington City. In 1800 it contained 1,619 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 120 miles W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1785, and contained in 1790, 458, and in 1800, 796 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont. It contained in 1800, 256 inhabitants.

PLAINFIELD, a township of Otsego county, New-York. In 1800 it contained 1,005 inhabitants.

PLASTOW, a township of New-Hampshire, in Rockingham county, bordering on Haverhill, in Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1749. It contained in 1790, 521, and in 1800, 459 inhabitants, and is 28 miles S. W. of Portsmouth.

PLATKILL, a township of Ulster county, New-York. It con-

tained in 1800, 1,596 free inhabitants, and 28 slaves.

PLATE, a little river of Vermont in Chittenden county. It falls into Lake Champlain.

PLATTSBURGH, a post town of New-York, and the capital of Clinton county, on the W. side of Lake Champlain. The township contained in 1790, 175 dwellings, a court house, jail, and church. In 1796 it contained 142 electors, and in 1800, 1,355 free persons, and 45 slaves. It is 435 miles from Philadelphia, and 566 from Washington City.

PLEASANT POINT, in Merry-Meeting bay, in Lincoln county, Maine.

PLEASANT RIVER, in Washington county, Maine, falls into the sea between Naraguages and Chandler river, at the town of Addison. It is navigable about ten miles, and affords great plenty of salmon, shad, sunfish, &c. They pass up the river nearly 50 miles, enter a pretty large lake, and there spawn, in the proper season.

PLEIN, a river of the Indiana territory. It rises S. W. of Lake Michigan, runs S. then S. W. passes Hid island, flows through lake Dupage, and joins Theakiki river, a branch of the Illinois.

PLIMPTON, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing in 1800, 861 inhabitants.

PLUCKEMIN, a village of New-Jersey, in Somerset county, 18 miles S. W. of Brunswick.

PLUMB, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. In 1800 it contained 754 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

PLUMB ISLAND, on the coast of Long Island, in the state of New-York, containing about 800 acres, and 7 families. It is annexed to

the township of Southold, in Suffolk county, at the N. E. end of the island, at the entrance of Gardner's bay.

PLUMB ISLAND, on the coast of Massachusetts, in Essex county, extends from the entrance of Ipswich harbour, to the mouth of the Merrimack, about 9 miles. It is about half a mile broad; and is separated from the main land by Plumb island river, a narrow sound, fordable in many places. The greatest part of the island consists of heaps of sand, covered with bushes, which bear the beach plum. It is bordered in some places with salt marsh. On the N. end are light-houses.

PLUMSTEAD, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Delaware. In 1800 it contained 1,227 inhabitants. Here is a post office 178 miles from Washington city.

PLYMOUTH, a maritime county of Massachusetts, bounded E. by Cape Cod bay and the ocean, W. and S. W. by Bristol, S. by the Buzzards bay, S. E. by Barnstable county, and N. by Norfolk. It is 37 miles in length, and 21 in breadth, is divided into 15 townships, and contained in 1790, 29,535 inhabitants, and in 1800, 30,073. In several parts of this county are found mines of iron ore; for manufacturing of which works have been erected. At these, pig, bar, sheet iron, and nails, are manufactured, to a considerable amount. Chief town, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, a port of entry, and post town of Massachusetts, the capital of the above county, seated on a bay of the same name, 42 miles S. E. of Boston, and 393 N. E. of Philadelphia. It contains 2,995 inhabitants, a

court-house, jail, and congregational church. The compact part of the town, contains about 200 houses, is situated on Town brook, which flows from a pond, called Billington sea, about 2 miles from the town. It consists of 5 streets, one extending across the creek, intersected by three others; and the 5th extends W. on the N. side of the brook. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in the cod-fisheries, in which, previous to the late revolution, they employed between 90 and 100 sail of small vessels constantly in that business. Several of these were destroyed by the British, and a number of the inhabitants were reduced to indigence. However, by their persevering industry, they have recovered their losses. The exports in 1794 amounted to 35,461 dollars. In 1796, it had 7,662 tons of shipping; in 1797, 9,126 tons, in 1798, 9,797 tons. In 1796, the exports increased in proportion to the tonnage. The harbour is large but not deep. On the N. side is a light house, with two lights. The township of Plymouth, which is about 16 miles long, and 5 broad, contains upwards of 100 ponds. The land generally is poor and barren. Lat. 40. o. N. lon. 4. 16. E.

PLYMOUTH, a post town of New-Hampshire, situated in Grafton county, on the W. side of Pemigewasset river, a little below the mouth of Baker's river. It contained in 1790, 625 inhabitants, and in 1800, 743, and a congregational church. This town was incorporated in 1763. It is 71 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, 463 from Philadelphia, and 597 from Washington city. Lat. 43. 46. N. lon. 2. 28. E.

PLYMOUTH, a small post town of Washington county, North-Carolina, situated on the S. side of the Roanoke, about 5 miles above its entrance into Albemarle sound. In 1800 it contained 141 free inhabitants, and 116 slaves. It is 23 miles S. W. by S. of Edenton, 463 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 314 from Washington city. Lat. 35° 51' N. lon. 1° 58' W.

PLYMOUTH, a township on the S. W. side of Seneca lake, in the state of New-York. It contains upwards of 30 houses, and is 12 miles S. E. of Geneva.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna, between Kingston and Salem, and partly opposite to Wilksborough. In 1800 it contained, 745 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county, on the N. side of Schuylkill, and E. of Norristown. It contained in 1800, 572 inhabitants.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 497 inhabitants.

PLYMOUTH, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county. It contained in 1800, 1,786 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves.

PLYMOUTH GORE, in Kennebec county, Maine, situated on Sandy river. In 1800, it contained 338 inhabitants.

PLIMPTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, incorporated in 1707. It is 45 miles S. E. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 956 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,524. Here is a post-office 515 miles from Washington city.

PLIMPTON, see PLIMPTON.

POCAHONTAS, a little town of Virginia, in Chesterfield county, in the jurisdiction of Petersburg.

POCOMOKE, a considerable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Cypress swamp, partly situated in the state of Delaware, and running nearly a S. course, for ten miles; thence winding gradually to the W. empties into the Chesapeake in that direction, and nearly opposite to the river Potowmac. It is navigable for several miles.

POCOTALIGO, in Beaufort county, S. Carolina, 15 miles from Cambahee ferry, 67 from Charleston, and 602 from Washington city.

POGE, a cape which forms the N. E. point of Chabaquiddick island, belonging to Massachusetts. It is near Martha's Vineyard. Lat. 41° 25' N. lon. 4° 51' E.

POINT, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, in which is the town of Northumberland.

POINT ALDERTON, the S. W. point of the harbour of Boston. Lat. 42° 20' N. lon. 4° 19' E.

POINT-AU-FER, in the state of New-York, near the N. part of Lake Champlain, in Peru township, Clinton county. The English had here a stockaded fort, which they delivered up to the United States in 1796.

POINT JUDITH, in the state of Rhode-Island, in the township of S. Kingston, on the W. side of Narraganset Bay, 9 miles S. W. of Newport. Lat. 41° 24' N. lon. 3° 45' E.

POINT-LE-PRO, the E. point of Passamaquoddy bay.

POLAND, formerly **BAKER'S-TOWN**, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county, 162 miles N. E. of Boston. It contained

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in 1790, 1,376 inhabitants, and in 1800 2,125. Here is a post-office 636 miles from Washington city. Morse describes Poland and Baker's-town as two distinct places.

POLLIPLES, a little rocky island belonging to New York, in Hudson river, at the entrance of the Highlands. It is about 100 rods in circuit.

POMFRET, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 1,106 inhabitants.

POMFRET, a post town of Windham county, Connecticut, on the W. side of Quinnabogue river, containing, in 1790, about 420 houses, 2 churches for Presbyterians, and 1 for congregationalists, a gin and brandy distillery, and an oil mill. In 1800 it contained, 1,799 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves. The soil in the township is generally fertile; an acre usually produces 15 bushels of wheat, 20 of rye, 30 of oats, and the same quantity of barley, and from 40 to 50 of Indian corn. In 1795, 105 bushels of good corn were raised from one acre. Pomfret is 42 miles E. of Hartford, 264 from Philadelphia, and 406 from Washington city.

POMPTON, a neat pleasant town, partly in Morris and partly in Bergen counties, New-Jersey. It is situated in a beautiful plain, in a fertile country, producing corn and fruits.

POMEY, a military township of New-York, in Onondago county. It was incorporated in 1794, in 1796 it contained 179 electors, and in 1800, 2,331 free inhabitants, and 1 slave. Here is a post-office 482 miles from Washington city.

POOLS, an island of Maryland, in the Chesapeake bay, on the

coast of Harford county, S. E. of the mouth of Gunpowder river. It contains about 1000 acres.

POOSHAU, a lake of Hancock county, Maine, about 9 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad, containing several islands, 4 of which are pretty large. It is situated on the west side of Penobscot river, partly within the lands purchased from the Indians in 1798, by the state of Massachusetts, and is noted for hunting otter, beaver, &c. as well as moose in the season. It communicates with Penobscot river by Pooshau stream, which enters that river in an E. direction, a little below Oronoe's island. It receives the waters of Martin's pond, which contains about 700 acres.

POPLAR, an island in the Chesapeake bay, belonging to Maryland. It contains about 2,000 acres.

POPLAR SPRING, a village in the N. part of Ann Arundel county, Maryland, on the road between Baltimore and Fredericktown.

POPLIN, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, incorporated in 1764. It is 26 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 493 inhabitants, and in 1800, 408.

PORPOISE, CAPE, on the coast of Maine, in York county, 7 leagues N. by E. of Cape Neddock, N. W. is the highlands of Kennebunk.

PORT ELIZABETH, in Cumberland county, New-Jersey. Here is a post-office, which is 206 miles from Washington City.

PORTERFIELD, in York county, Maine, on the N. side of Great Ossipee river, 120 miles from Boston. It is mountainous and rocky. In 1790 it contained, 25

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dwellings, and in 1800, 272 inhabitants.

PORTLAND, a port of entry, and post-town of Massachusetts, the capital of the district of Maine. It is situated in Cumberland county, on a promontory, in Casco bay, and was formerly part of Falmouth, but being situated on the harbour, and more conveniently for commerce, the legislature of Massachusetts passed an act, incorporating it with Falmouth, together with the islands in the harbour, by the name of Portland. It is near the main ocean, and has a convenient, large, and excellent harbour. The town, and as far as its jurisdiction extends by the act of incorporation, contained in 1790, 2,240 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,677, of whom 122 are persons of colour. Here are two congregational churches, one for Episcopalians, and a handsome courthouse. The inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, economy and enterprise. They build ships, have a great number of hands employed in the fisheries, and carry on a brisk foreign trade. The exports from this port in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to \$15,610 dollars. The tonnage in 1796, was 19,412 tons; in 1797, 19,222; and in 1798, 19,134. It is 123 miles N. N. E. of Boston, 469 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 603 from Washington City. Lat. 43° 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. lon. 4° 50. E.

PORT-PENN, a village of New-castle county, Delaware, delightfully seated on the W. side of the Delaware, opposite Reedy Island, and 50 miles below Philadelphia. It is advantageously situated for commerce, but its trade is inconsiderable.

PORTLAND-HEAD, on the coast of Maine, in Casco bay, upon which is a light house, for the direction of ships, entering the harbour of Portland.

PORT-REPUBLICAN, formerly **PORT-ROYAL**, an island on the coast of South Carolina, on which the town of Beaufort is built. The soil is rich, and is chiefly appropriated for raising of cotton.

PORT ROYAL, a post town of Virginia; situated in Caroline county, on the S. bank of Rappahannock river. It is regularly laid out, and contains nearly 200 houses, an Episcopal, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist church. Several of the houses are built of brick, which gives it a handsome appearance. It is 20 miles S. E. of Fredericksburg, 14 S. W. of Leeds, 62 N. E. by N. of Richmond, 230 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 84 from Washington city. Lat. 38° 13' N. lon. 2° 10' W.

PORT ROYAL, an island of South Carolina, now **PORT REPUBLICAN**.

PORT ROYAL, in Montgomery county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, which is 777 miles from Washington city.

PORTSMOUTH, the metropolis of the state of New Hampshire, a large, flourishing, and commercial town, and the only seaport in the state. It is situated in Rockingham county, on the S. side of Piscataqua river, two miles from the sea. It consists of several regular streets, on which were erected in 1790, about 700 dwellings, and as many other houses; among these are a state-house, a market-house, a work-house, four school-houses, and a bank, which was incorporated by an act of the legislature, in June, 1791, by the

name of "the Bank of New Hampshire," and is to continue 50 years, under the management of a president and seven directors. The capital stock at present is 80,000 dollars, and the stockholders have liberty to increase it to 200,000 in specie, and 100,000 in any other estate. The houses for public worship are, three Congregational churches, one for Episcopalians, and one for Universalists. The population in 1800, was 5,339 inhabitants. Portsmouth is supplied with water by an aqueduct, from the distance of about 2½ miles. The water is conveyed through a wooden pipe, of 5 inches bore, sunk under ground 4 feet; from which a number of small pipes convey the water to different parts of the town. The aqueduct was completed about the 1st of December, 1798. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent, having sufficient depth of water to admit ships of the largest burthen. In the middle of the harbour, at its mouth, is Great Island, on the N. E. point of which a light-house was erected in 1771, at the expense of the province; but it has been ceded to the United States. Between the N. side of the island, and Kittery shore, is the main entrance, about a mile wide, with 9 or 10 fathoms water. On the S. side of Great Island is Little Harbour; the water here is shoal, and the bottom sandy. The tides generally rise in the harbour from 10 to 14 feet; the anchorage is good, and the shore lined with rocks. Between the upper end of Great Island, and the town of Portsmouth, on the S. side of the river, is a broad, deep, still water, called the pool:

where the largest ships may ride with safety. There are several small islands in the river; between these and the shores are channels for vessels and boats. The main channel lies between Pierce's and Seavey's island, on each of which, batteries of cannon were planted, and entrenchments formed in 1771. Here the stream is contracted to a very narrow passage, and the tide extremely rapid, but the water is deep, with a bold rocky shore on each side. Several ships of war have been built here, and from its vicinity to the sea, few places are better calculated for fitting out a naval armament. It carries on a brisk trade with the different states in the Union, the West India islands, and a small trade with Europe. The exports in the year, ending September 30, 1764, amounted to 153,865 dollars. From this port there cleared out in the year 1791, 43 ships and snows, 107 brigantines, 105 schooners, and 22 sloops, amounting in the whole to 31,077 tons of shipping, of which 26,560 were American. This town was incorporated in 1633, and contained in 1800, 5,339 inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. N. E. of Boston, 411 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 545 from Washington city. Lat. 43° 5' N. lon. 4. 32. E.

PORTSMOUTH, a post town and port of entry of Virginia; situated in Norfolk county, on the W. side of Elizabeth river, partly opposite to the borough of Norfolk. It contains about 300 dwellings, and 1702 inhabitants, of whom 616 are slaves. It carries on a brisk trade. The exports will be mentioned under the article Norfolk, as they both constitute but

one port of entry. It is 115 miles S. E. of Richmond, 390 from Philadelphia, and 233 from Washington city.

PORTSMOUTH, a small maritime town of North Carolina; situated on the N. end of Core bank, at Ocracoke inlet. It is chiefly inhabited by pilots and fishermen.

PORTSMOUTH, a township of Newport county, Rhode Island, between Newport and Bristol. It contained in 1748, 992 inhabitants, in 1790, 1560, increase, in 42 years, 568, and in 1800, 1,412 free persons and 12 slaves.

PORT TOBACCO, a post town of Maryland, the capital of Charles' county. It is situated on a creek of its own name, contiguous to the Potowmac, and contains about 89 houses, a large elegant Episcopal church, partly out of repair, and a ware-house for the inspection of tobacco. Near this town is the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 53 miles S. W. of Annapolis, 81 S. S. W. of Baltimore, 180 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 34 from Washington city. Lat. 38° 35'. N. lon 2° 2. W.

POTOWMAC, a large navigable river, which flows from a spring on the N. W. side of the Allegany mountain, and immediately becomes the divisional line of Virginia and Maryland, in its whole course. From its source to fort Cumberland, it runs in a N. E. direction; thence meandering in an E. course to Caneococheque, a large creek, which it receives from Pennsylvania. Presently turning to the S. E. it receives the Shanandoah; thence passing through the Blue Mountain,

which has been beautifully described by Mr. Jefferson; whence it flows by Georgetown, Washington city, Alexandria, New Marlborough, Charlestown, and empties into the Chesapeak between Point-Lockout on the N. and Smith's point on the S. In its course it receives several considerable streams, besides these we have mentioned. At its confluence with the Chesapeak, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide; about 30 miles higher, at Namony bay, it is 4; at Aquia it is $3\frac{1}{2}$; at Hallowing Point $1\frac{1}{2}$; and at Alexandria $1\frac{1}{4}$. At its mouth it has 7 fathoms water; at St. George's island 5, and from Swan's point to Alexandria 4; thence to Georgetown, which is 8 miles higher, it has 3 fathoms. The further navigation is obstructed by four considerable falls, viz. the little falls in the vicinity of Georgetown, which descend about 36 feet in 3 miles. The Great falls, 6 miles higher, are 76 feet in a mile and a quarter. The Seneca falls, 6 miles above the latter, are only short, regular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet; the Shanandoah falls, 60 miles higher, descend about 30 feet in three miles.

In 1785 the legislature of Maryland and Virginia passed acts, incorporating a company for removing these obstructions, and opening the navigation of this river; the work has been carried into execution with great spirit, and the falls above Georgetown are now passable in boats.

POTTERS, a township of Centre county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Northumberland county on the E. in 1800, it contained 1,170 inhabitants.

POTTERSTOWN, a village of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. It is 5 miles E. of Lebanon.

POTSGROVE, a post town of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the N. side of Schuylkill river, at the mouth of Manatawny creek. It is regularly laid out, and contains about 96 dwellings, and a Quaker meeting house; several of these are neat and commodious. It is 20 miles W. N. W. of Norristown, 37 N. W. of Philadelphia, and 165 from Washington city.

POUGHKEEPSIE, a post town of the state of New York, the chief of Dutchess county. It is pleasantly situated about a mile E. of Hudson river, and contained in 1790, about 250 dwellings, and a court-house; a church for Presbyterians, one for Episcopalians, and an academy, and in 1800, 3,069 inhabitants, and 177 slaves. The legislature often held their sessions here. It is 84 miles N. of New York city, 81 S. of Albany, 180 from Philadelphia, and 327 from Washington city. Lat. 41° 42'. N. lon. 1° 18'. E.

POULTNEY, a small river which rises in Vermont, and running westwardly through Middleton and Poultney townships, becomes the divisional line between the state of Vermont and New York, about 20 miles, and enters East bay. About a mile below the seat which was formerly Col. Lyon's it receives Castleton river. Previous to the year 1783, it ran about three miles below Castleton river, through low land, with a current hardly perceptible, and poured over an almost perpendicular rock, more

than 100 feet in height. Along the side of the river, a valley extended, which led many to suppose that the river frequently changed its course, always inclining towards the S. as the valley lay in that, and a westerly direction. In June 1783, an extraordinary fresh happened in the river, during which it is strongly suspected, that some persons, who bore an enmity to Gen. Isaac Clark, the proprietor of the falls, cut through the bank, which was but a few rods, and let the water into the valley, about half a mile above the falls. The water immediately left the falls, and the bed of the river below entirely dry. The soil which the water now flowed through, being mostly composed of sand, mixed with the water; carrying with it every tree into the valley, it met in its course. Although the river was overflowing its banks at the time of this strange revolution, it became dry for some distance, below the falls. The water mixing with the earth, sand and trees, soon filled the channel, spreading on each side. People who saw it, calculated that the front of the current was from 6 to 10 feet in height. It continued flowing for months with the same force and rapidity. The breach in the bank continually widened, whole acres being undermined, fell into the flood, and the country below was filled with sand and trees. The lands which formerly were overflowed, by every fresh, are now 100 feet above the water, in the highest flood, and new banks are formed. It is worthy of notice, that many old logs are seen sticking out of those new banks,

nearly 60 feet below the surface of the ground. In the spring of 1800, the river was by no means settled in its banks; large pieces of ground were frequently falling in, and carried away by the current.

POULTNEY, a post town of Vermont, in Rutland county; containing in 1790, 1,121 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,694. It adjoins New York on the W., is 333 miles from Philadelphia, and 468 from Washington city.

POUND RIDGE, a township of New York, in West-Chester county, containing in 1790, 1,002 free inhabitants including 141 electors; and in 1800, 1,296 free persons, and one slave. It adjoins Connecticut on the E.

POWELS, a navigable river, which rises in Powell's mountain, and passing in a S. W. course through a large fertile valley of its own name, empties into Clinch river. This river is navigable in boats about 80 miles.

POWEL'S VALLEY, extends through Lee county, Virginia, into Tennessee, between Powell's mountain on the E. and Cumberland, or Stone mountain on the W. It is 80 miles long and 15 wide. The soil is fruitful, producing Indian corn, &c. It is watered by Powell's river. Vast quantities of salt petre are made here. About the middle of the valley is a natural bridge, over a small creek, about 50 feet in length, and 40 in height, formed of three regular arches, of blue limestone. It is about 20 feet wide, and on each side are several small trees. Mr. John Hatfield has erected a grist mill under one of the arches, the arch

serving as a roof. The road through the valley passes over the bridge, and one, unless told of the bridge, might pass over without supposing it to be a work of nature.

POWEL'S VALLEY, in Anderson county, Tennessee. Here is a post office, which is 550 miles from Washington city.

POWHATON, a county of Virginia, bounded S. E. by Chesterfield, W. by Cumberland, N. by James' river, which separates it from Goochland, and S. by Amelia. It is 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 6,822 inhabitants, of whom 4,325 were slaves; and in 1800, 2,735 free persons, and 5,031 slaves. This is one of the most healthy, and agreeable counties in the state. The soil is fertile and the inhabitants wealthy. It produces plentiful crops of maize, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. Chief town, Scottsville. At the court house is a post office 164 miles from Washington city.

POWNAL, a township of Bennington county, Vermont. It contained in 1790, 1,746 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,692. It adjoins the town of Bennington on the N.

POWNALBOROUGH, the shire-town of Lincoln county, Maine, on Sheepscot river, and the W. side of Wiscasset bay, 180 miles from Bolton, and 525 from Philadelphia. It was incorporated in 1760, and contained in 1790, 220 dwellings, a congregational church, 5 school-houses, a custom-house, a court-house, a brewery, a rope-walk, saw-mills, and grist-mills. In 1800, it contained

1,678 inhabitants. In this township is the post town, and port of entry of Wiscasset, which see.

Powow, a small river which rises in Kingston, New Hampshire, runs S. E. enters Massachusetts, and falls into the Merrimack, between Salisbury, and Amesbury, 7 miles from the sea. It has several falls, at which mills are erected. It is navigable a mile above the Merrimack. A bridge, with a draw, opens an easy communication between Amesbury, and Salisbury.

PRAIRIE DE ROCHER, LA., a settlement of the Indiana Territory, in Randolph county, on the E. side of the Mississippi, 12 miles above Kaskaskas village. In 1800, it contained 152 free inhabitants, and 60 slaves. Here is a post office, 933 miles from Washington city.

PRESQUE ISLE, a peninsula on the S. side of Lake Erie, in Erie county, Pennsylvania, partly opposite to Long Point, on the N. side of the lake. A town was laid out here, by the state of Pennsylvania, in 1796, called Erie. It extends about 3 miles along the lake, and 1 mile back. The United States maintain a fort and garrison here. It is 60 miles N. by W. of Franklin, at the mouth of French Creek, and is 386 miles from Washington city. Here is a post office.

PRESTON, a township of Connecticut, in New London county, incorporated in 1687, and contained in 1790, 3,455 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,453 free persons and 5 slaves, 2 Congregational churches, and a society of Separatists.

PRESUMSCUT, a little river of Maine, in Cumberland county. It

flows from Sebacock lake, and falls into Casco bay.

PRIDESVILLE, a post town of Virginia, in Amelia county, 187 miles from Washington city.

PRINCE EDWARD, a county of Virginia, bounded N. W. by Appamattox river, which separates it from Cumberland and Buckingham counties, S. E. by Amelia, Nottaway, and Lunenburg, S. by Charlotte, and S. W. by Campbell. It is 36 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; it contained in 1790, 4,114 free persons, and 3,986 slaves, and in 1800, 5,041 free inhabitants, and 5,921 slaves. The principal rivers are Buffaloe, Briery, Bush, which run N. E. nearly through the middle of the county, and fall into the Appamattox. The soil, in the middle, and on the N. side, bordering on the Appamattox, is of a good quality, producing maize, wheat, and tobacco, in great abundance. In the W. and S. sides of the county, the soil is of an inferior quality. About two miles from the court-house, is Hampden Sidney College. It is built of brick, three stories high, and large enough to accommodate about 60 students. Some years ago it was on the decline, but is now reviving, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Alexander. In Prince Edward county are three Episcopal, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Baptist, and 2 Methodist church. A post office is kept at the court-house, which is 358 miles from Philadelphia, and 212 from Washington city.

PRINCE FREDERICK, a parish of Georgetown district, South Carolina, W. of Prince George's parish. It contains 8,135 inhabitants, including 4,685 slaves.

PRINCE FREDERICK, a town of Calvert county, Maryland, 3 miles S. of Huntingtown, and 40 S. by W. of Annapolis.

PRINCE GEORGE, a rich, populous, and well cultivated county of the Western shore of Maryland, it is bounded N. by Montgomery, E. and S. E. by Patuxent river, which separates it from Anne Arundel, and Calvert counties, W. by the Potomac, which divides it from Virginia, and S. by Charles county, it contained in 1790, 10,168 free persons, 11,176 slaves, and in 1800, 8,994 free inhabitants, and 12,191 slaves, and 346,880 acres. This county is beautifully diversified with hills, the soil rich and fertile, yielding excellent crops of the best tobacco and corn. Chief town, Upper Marlborough.

PRINCE GEORGE, a county of Virginia; 38 miles long, and 18 broad. It is bounded N. by James' and Appamattox river, which separates it from Charles' city, and Chesterfield counties, E. and S. E. by Surry, S. by Sussex, and W. and N. W. by Dinwiddie, it contained in 1790, 8,173 inhabitants, of whom 4,519 were slaves, and in 1800, 3,045 free persons and 4,380 slaves. It produces tobacco, corn, wheat, flax, and cotton, in great abundance, and variety of fruit.

PRINCE GEORGE, a maritime parish of Georgetown district, South Carolina, E. of Prince Frederick. It contains 5,031 white inhabitants, and 6,651 slaves.

PRINCE'S BAY, in the state of New York, on the S. side of Staten Island.

PRINCESS ANNE, a maritime county of Virginia; bounded E.

by the Atlantic ocean, N. by the Chesapeake bay, S. by the state of North Carolina, and W. by Norfolk county. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It contained in 1790, 4,591 free inhabitants, and 3,202 slaves, and in 1800, 5,285 free persons, and 3,574 slaves.

PRINCESS ANNE, a post and the chief town of Somerset county, Maryland, situated at the head of Manokin river, about 25 miles from its entrance into the Chesapeake. It contains about 40 houses, and an elegant Episcopal church. A bridge is built across the river, near the W. end of which is a Presbyterian church. About two miles below the town the river becomes navigable. It is 153 miles from Washington city.

PRINCETON, a post town of New Jersey, situated partly in Middlesex, and partly in Somerset counties. It contains about 80 dwellings, a brick Presbyterian church, and a college. The college edifice, which stands upon an elevated situation, is a handsome stone building, 180 feet by 44, and 4 stories high. It is divided into 42 chambers, convenient for the students, beside a chapel, refectory, and room for the library. Before the war, it was furnished with a philosophical apparatus, and a library worth 500/; which, except the curious and beautiful orrery, constructed by Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, were mostly destroyed by the British. The library now consists of upwards of 2,000 volumes. The situation of the college is remarkably healthy: only five or six students having died in it,

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since its first institution. It was incorporated in 1738, by Mr. John Hamilton, President of the council; and enlarged by governor Belcher, in 1747. Its funds, at present, are about 900^l per annum. The number of students is from 70 to 100 yearly, in the different classes, besides a grammar school of about 20 scholars, connected with it. The college is governed by 23 trustees. It is 42 miles N. E. of Philadelphia, 53 S. W. of New York, and 188 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 22'. N. lon. 0° 35'. E.

PRINCETON, a small post town of North Carolina; situated in Northampton county, 35 miles from Halifax, 418 from Philadelphia, and 246 from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 19 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

PRINCETON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1759, it is 52 miles from Boston; it contained in 1790, 1,016 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,021, a Congregational church, and a social library. It this township is Wiscasset, the most noted mountain in the state.

PRINCETON, a township of Albany county, New York, contained in 1800, 805 free inhabitants, and 7 slaves.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a populous county of Virginia; containing in 1790, 11,615 inhabitants, of whom 4,704 were slaves, and in 1800, 7,317 free persons, and 5,416 slaves. It is bounded N. E. by Fairfax, N. by London, W. by Faquair, S. by Stafford, and E. by Potomac river, which separates it from Maryland. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth.

PRINCE WILLIAM, a parish comprehending the N. part of Beaufort district, in South Carolina, in 1800 it contained 1,373 free inhabitants, and 4,397 slaves.

PROSPECT, formerly FRANKFORT, a post town of Maine, in Hancock county, adjoining Bucksport, on Penobscot river. It is 16 miles below Orrington, 602 from Philadelphia, and 736 from Washington city. In 1800 it contained 770 inhabitants.

PROTECTWORTH, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire, containing 210 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1769.

PROSPECT HILL, or WILEYSBURG, a post town of Fairfax county, Virginia, 15 miles from Washington city.

PROVIDENCE, a maritime county of the state of Rhode Island, 21½ miles in length, and 18½ in breadth. It is bounded N. and E. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by Connecticut, and S. by Kent county; it is divided into 9 townships, viz. Providence, Smithfield, Scituate, Gloucester, Cumberland, Cranston, Johnston, North Providence, and Foster. It contained in 1790, 24,309 free inhabitants, and 82 slaves, and in 1800, 25,799 free persons, and 5 slaves. In this county, in the township of Scituate, is an excellent cannon foundry. Cannon for the American navy have been cast here; the metal is of the best kind. Those made here during the late war, were much approved, and in great repute. Chief town, Providence.

PROVIDENCE, a large flourishing, and commercial town of the

state of Rhode-Island, and nearly equal in size and population to Newport. It is situated in a county of its own name, and is divided into two parts by Providence river, over which a bridge has been lately erected, at the public expense. It was formerly called Weybosset, from a high hill of that name, which stood at its W. end, but has been removed. The former bridge was taken down, and another built in its place; it connects the E. and W. divisions of the town, and is a place of much resort in the summer, as it affords a full view of the vessels in passing in and out of the harbour. There are also two other bridges, lately built, over Seekhong river, within the jurisdiction of this town, about a mile apart; one of which was built by Mr. John Brown, a gentleman of much enterprise and public spirit. It is a handsome structure, and elegantly finished. The other was built by several proprietors; and is equally as strong and substantial as the former. They are both toll bridges. Mr. Brown, besides building the above bridge, in one season, filled up about 4 acres of the river with earth adjoining the bridge, which he has covered with buildings, and named it Indian point. The water here is very bold, and of sufficient depth to admit ships of the greatest burthen.

The town, on the E. side of the river, consists principally of two long streets, which extend parallel to the river; one of the handsomest streets in town, is Westminster street, extending in a straight line from the W. end of the bridge, above half a mile; both sides of this street are co-

vered with neat, handsome dwellings. Weybosset street, on the same side of the river, is also compactly built, with neat commodious dwellings, and is as extensive as the other, but from its being irregularly laid out, is not so agreeable, nor does it appear to so much advantage. On both sides of the river, the houses, which are chiefly of wood, were in 1790, 970 in number, not spacious, but neat and well built, and in 1800 it contained 7,614 inhabitants. There are, however, a few houses, which are large and elegant. The public buildings are, a college, court-house, exchange, and coffee-house; which last was erected in 1794. It is a neat, handsome building, and stands at the E. end of the great bridge. A work-house, a market-house, 80 feet long and 40 wide, a brick school house, in which 4 schools are kept, and an hospital, at a convenient distance from the town, for the small-pox, and other endemic diseases. The court-house is a handsome structure, 70 feet in length, and 40 in breadth. In it is kept a library, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town, and county. The college, which stands upon a hill, on the E. side of the town, commands an extensive prospect of the harbour and mountains to the N. and N. W. It is a large, handsome building, instituted in 1770, and is built of brick, 150 feet by 46, four stories high, and covered with slate. It has a projection of ten feet on each side, and an entry lengthwise, on each side of which are rooms: in the college are 48 for the reception of the students, and 8 larger ones for the public uses. It is furnish-

ed with a library, which contains upwards of 2,000 volumes, and a philosophical apparatus. It flourished considerably previous to the war, but the buildings during a greater part of that period, were occupied by the French and American troops, as an hospital and barracks. The edifice sustained considerable damage by the military. They have, however, been since repaired, out of the college funds; the corporation have applied and received indemnification from congress, in 1800.—During the above period, the course of education was wholly interrupted, until the year 1782 —when the institution was re-organized, and is now in a flourishing condition, having generally about sixty resident students. The houses for public worship are, a large beautiful church for Baptists, eighty feet square, with an elegant and lofty steeple, and a large bell, which was cast at Hope furnace, in Providence county; an Episcopalian church, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers. A large, elegant building has been lately erected by the Congregationalists. It is said to be one of the handsomest churches in America, and is nearly the same size of the Baptist church, being about 75 by 85 feet. A bank has been also established here. The Providence Society, for promoting the abolition of slavery, was instituted in 1789. This town carries on an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont, and with the West India Islands, and with different parts of Europe; they have lately established a trade with the East Indies and China. Messrs. Brown

and Co. have often six sail of vessels employed at once in this trade. The largest merchant ship ever built in the United States, was built by this house in 1791. A cotton manufactory has been erected here, and carried on with a great deal of spirit, employing constantly about 100 hands.—With the manufactory is connected a mill for spinning cotton, situated at Patucket falls. It is on the model of Mr. Arkwright's mill, and was the first of the kind erected in America. There are several gin distilleries, erected in the town, on a very extensive scale; the liquor is not inferior to the best Holland gin, and is exported, in large quantities, to the East Indies.

The number of vessels belonging to this port, in 1791, was 129, of these 11 were ships, 35 brigs, 1 snow, 1 polacre, 25 schooners, and 56 sloops, containing in all, 11,942 tons. The navigation and commerce of this town have flourished considerably, under the auspices of the general government. The exports in the year, ending September 30, 1794, amounted to 643,373 dollars.

The tonnage in 1796 was 13,948 tons; in 1797, 13,013, and in 1798, 11,460.

Providence was first settled by Mr Roger Williams, in 1636, who was banished from Salem, in Massachusetts, on a charge of holding a variety of religious errors; in consequence of which, he was compelled to quit his wife, his house, and children, in the dead of winter, and seek for an asylum amongst the untutored savages of the wilderness. By the advice of gen. Winthrop, he settled at Seekhong, now Reho-

both, but that place being within the boundary of Plymouth colony, gen. Winslow advised him to remove beyond the river, as the lands were not covered by any patent. Agreeably to the governor's advice, Mr. Williams, in that year, with four of his followers, crossed the river, and arrived amongst the Indians, who received them with brotherly affection, and kindness. Here he settled, after undergoing a variety of hardships; and the place, from a just sense of God's providential care, he named Providence. It is 30 miles N. by W. of Newport, 44 S. W. of Boston, 40 from Worcester, 291 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 439 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 42. N. lon. 4. 23. E.

PROVIDENCE, a township of Saratoga county, New York; incorporated in 1796. In 1800, it contained 1,883 free inhabitants and 5 slaves.

PROVIDENCE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county, on the N. E. side of Schuylkill river, above Norristown. It is watered by Perkiomy creek. In 1800, it contained 1537 free inhabitants, and 9 slaves.

PROVIDENCE, NORTH, a township of Rhode Island, in Providence county, adjoining Massachusetts on the E. It contained in 1790, 1071 inhabitants, including 5 slaves, and in 1800, 1065 free persons and 2 slaves.

PROVIDENCE, UPPER, and LOWER, two townships of Pennsylvania, in Delaware county. They adjoin each other, are situated between Crum and Ridley creeks. In 1800, Upper Providence, contained 451 inhabitants, and Lower Providence 421.

PROVIDENCE, a township of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It contained, including Colrain, in 1800, 2,233 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

PROVIDENCE, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 578 inhabitants and 1 slave.

PROVINCE-TOWN, a town of Massachusetts; situated on the S. E. side of an island, lying at the N. W. end of Barnstable county, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. The island, although nearly 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, has received no particular name, but has been always considered as part of Cape Cod, or Barnstable county; and is generally denominated the Hook of the Cape. It contained in 1790, 500 inhabitants, and in 1800, 812, who depend wholly on the fisheries for their subsistence. They latterly employed 28 vessels in that business, and have been very successful. Their lands produce nothing, and they are wholly dependent on Boston, and elsewhere, for the vegetables which they use. The houses are about 100 in number, and stand in one range on the beach. They are small, but one story high. It lies E. S. E. of Boston, 45 miles by water, 120 by land, and 563 from Washington city.

PRUDENCE, a small island in Narraganset bay, which constitutes part of the township of Portsmouth, in Newport county, Rhode Island. It lies in the form of a triangle, and is about 6 miles in length, and from one to three in breadth, and contains 100 inhabitants. Its productions are the same as the other islands

in the bay. The N. end is about 2 miles from Bristol.

PUAN, see MICHIGAN.

PULASKI, a county of Kentucky, about 50 miles from N. to S. and 41 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Lincoln county, S. by the state of Tennessee, and W. by Cumberland county, it is watered by Cumberland river, its south fork, Rock castle river, Buck and Fishing creeks, and several smaller streams. In 1800, it contained 2,920 free persons, and 232 slaves. At the courthouse is a post office, which is 663 miles, from Washington city.

PURRYSBURG, a neat handsome town of South Carolina; situated in Beaufort district, on the E. side of Savannah river, about 37 miles above its confluence with the ocean, and 20 from the town of Savannah. It contains between 40 and 50 dwellings, and an Episcopalian church. This town was first settled by Monsieur Purry, from whom it has derived its name; he was an inhabitant of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, who being encouraged by the government in England and South Carolina, to settle a company here. He accordingly arrived in

1732, with 172 adventurers, who were soon followed by several others; so that the colony soon amounted to upwards of 300 persons. The first object they had in view was to raise silk, which they attended to for some time; but finding the culture of rice and indigo more advantageous, they relinquished their original views. The mulberry trees are yet standing, and some little attention is still paid to making of silk by the inhabitants. The situation of the town is lofty, and commanding; and is one of the most agreeable places in this part of the country. It is 94 miles S. W. of Charleston, and 916 from Philadelphia. Lat. 32. 16. N. lon. 5. 48. W.

PUTAWATAMES, a nation of Indians, in the Indiana territory, on St. Joseph's river; containing about 500 warriors. There is another tribe of the same name on Huron River.

PUTNEY, a post town of Vermont, in Windsor county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 321 miles from Philadelphia, and 463 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, 1848 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1574.

Q.

Q U A

QUAKER-TOWN, a post town in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 33 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 184 from Washington city.

Q U A

QUAMPEAGAN, falls on the river Newichwanock, in New Hampshire, at the head of the tide. Here are several saw and other mills. Smelts, sunfish, and

tom-cod, are found here in great plenty.

QUANTABACOOK, a township of Hancock county, in the district of Maine, in 1800 it contained, 118 inhabitants.

QUANTICO, a creek of Prince William county, Virginia. It passes Dumfries, and falls into the Potomac, 4 miles below that town. The legislature of Virginia passed a law to raise, by subscription, 30,000, dollars, for the purpose of deepening Quantico creek, which would be of immense service to Dumfries. The subscription was opened in 1797.

QUARLESVILLE, a post office of Brunswick county, Virginia, it is 204 miles from Washington city.

QUEECHY, a little river of Windsor county, Vermont. It falls into Connecticut river, at Hartland.

QUEEN ANNE, a small post town of Maryland; situated in Prince George's county, on the W. side of Patuxent river, over which a wooden bridge has been erected. The town is situated at the foot of a hill. The plan is regular, but the houses are few, and scattered. It contains about 26 dwellings, a few stores, and 2 warehouses for the inspection of tobacco, which is carried down the river in flats to the ships that arrive in the river, in autumn, from Europe. It is 13 miles S. W. of Annapolis, 39 S. by W. of Baltimore, 141 from Philadelphia, and 25 from Washington city. Lat. 38° 55'. N. lon. 1° 40'. W.

QUEEN ANNE, a populous and well cultivated county of the Eastern shore of Maryland. It

is bounded E. by Kent county, in the state of Delaware, W. by the Chesapeake bay, N. and N. W. by Chester river, which divides it from Kent county, S. E. by Caroline, and S. by Talbot county. It is 41 miles in length, from Bridgetown to Kent point, the southern extremity of Kent island, and 21½ in breadth, from Hillsborough to Piney point, on Chester river. It contained in 1790, 8,789 free persons, and 6,674 slaves, and in 1800, 8,340 free inhabitants, and 6,517 slaves, and 229,720 acres. Kent island, which is part of this county, is 14 miles in length, from N. to S. and 6½ in breadth, from E. to W. and is separated from the main land by a narrow channel of water. The lands here are low and fertile; the E. and S. E. side of the Island are bordered with marsh. Chief town, Centreville.

QUEENBURY, a township of New York, in Washington county, containing in 1790, 1,080 inhabitants, of whom 122 were electors, and in 1800, 1433 free persons and 2 slaves. It adjoins Kingsbury, and Westfield, on the S. Mr. Morse says Albany county.

QUEEN'S, a maritime county of the state of New York, situated on Long Island. It is bounded E. by Suffolk, W. by King's county, N. by Long Island sound, and S. by the ocean. It is 30 miles from E. to W. and 12 from N. to S. and is divided into 6 townships, viz. Newton, Jamaica, Flushing, N. Hempstead, Oyster bay, and S. Hempstead. It contained in 1790, 3,705 free inhabitants, and 2,309 slaves, and

in 1800, 15,365 free persons and 1528 slaves. Chief town, Jamaica.

QUEENSTOWN, a small post town of Queen-Anne's county, Maryland; situated near the Chesapeake bay. It contains about 89 inhabitants. It is 24 miles N. by W. of Elizabethtown, 96 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 65 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 59. N. lon. 1. 2. W.

QUEMAHONING, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,375 inhabitants.

QUIBLETOWN, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. It is 6 miles N. of New Brunswick.

QUINABAUG, or **QUINNA-BOUGE**, a small river of Connecticut. It rises in Brimfield township, Massachusetts, and running a S. W. direction, unites with Shetucket, about 4 miles above Norwich. In this river is found the best whet stones for scythes, of any in the United States. They are mostly used in the New England states, and in New York.

QUINCY, a post town of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, 10

miles S. E. of Boston, 360 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 491 from Washington city. It is situated on the S. side of the harbour of Boston, was incorporated in 1792, contained in 1790, about 120 houses, an Episcopal, and a Congregational church, and in 1800 1081, inhabitants. The inhabitants manufacture large quantities of shoes, and boots, which are exported to the Southern States, and the West Indies. The road from Boston to Plymouth, and Cape Cod, passes through Quincy. The lands here produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn to the acre.

QUINEPAUGE, or EAST RIVER, in New Haven county, Connecticut, runs S. and enters the N. E. corner of New Haven harbour.

QUINSIGAMUND, a pond of Massachusetts, partly in Worcester, and partly in Shrewsbury. It is 4 miles long, and from 60 to 100 perches broad, interspersed with several islands.

QUITAPAHILLA, a creek of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin. It is a branch of the Swatara.

R.

R A B

RABY, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1760, and contains 338 inhabitants. It is 66 miles from Portsmouth.

RACE, POINT, the N. W. ex-

tremity of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, 15 leagues S. E. by E. of Boston.

RADNOR, a town of S. Carolina, in Beaufort district, 32 miles N. E. of Puryburg.

R A D

RADNOR, the most northerly township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Chester county. It is watered by several branches of Derby creek. In 1800, it contained 874 inhabitants.

RAINY ISLAND RIVER, a little river, in the Indiana Territory. It runs N. W. and falls into Illinois river.

RAINY, or LONG LAKE, one of that extensive chain of lakes which constitute the boundary between the United States and Canada. It communicates with the Lake of the Woods, on the W. and Lake Superior on the E. and is said to be nearly 100 miles in length, and scarcely 20 in breadth. On the S. side of this lake stood Fort St. Pierre, which was built by the French, when Canada was in their possession. It has long since fallen to decay.

RALEIGH, a post and the capital of N. Carolina, situated in Wake county, about the centre of the state. It was established by an act of the legislature, passed in 1791. By the same act £.10,000 were appropriated for erecting public buildings. The plan is regular, the streets intersect each other at right angles, and in the centre is a large square, in which is the state house, which is built of brick, and cost 15,000 dol. The legislature held their first session in it in 1794. The court house is a wooden building. Raleigh contained in 1790, upwards of 100 houses, and in 1800, 334 free persons and 335 slaves. An Endemic fever prevailed here, in 1797, from which it is found, that the situation is not so healthy as was at first expected. It is 27

miles W. of Smithfield, which is the nearest post, 441 from Philadelphia, and 295 from Washington city. Lat. 35. 56. N. lon. 3. 40. W.

RANCOCUS, improperly called ANCOCUS, a small river of New Jersey, which rises in Monmouth county; and after running a W. course empties into the Delaware, about 12 miles above Philadelphia. It is navigable in boats upwards of 20 miles.

RANDOLPH, a county, of N. Carolina, in Hillsborough district, bounded E. by the counties of Orange and Chatham, S. by Moore and Montgomery, N. by Guilford, and W. by Rowan. It contained in 1790, 6,842 free inhabitants, and 452 slaves, and in 1800, 8,627 free persons and 607 slaves. The greatest number of the inhabitants are Quakers; the other denominations are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Dunkards, and Universalists. A great portion of the lands are broken; the soil is grey and red. Maize, wheat, rye, barley, hemp, flax, cotton, pork, &c. are the chief productions of this county. Good land produces from 40 to 50 bushels of Indian corn, and 20 of wheat, to the acre. Chief town, Ashborough. At the courthouse is a post office 429 miles from Washington city.

RANDOLPH, a county of Virginia; bounded N. by Monongalia, W. by Harrison, S. E. by Hardy, S. by Pendleton, and S. W. by Green-brier. It is 80 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 951 inhabitants, of whom 19 were slaves, and in 1800, 1,741 free persons and 85 slaves.

RANDOLPH, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, W. of Tunbridge. It had in 1790, about 300 families, and a large meeting house, with a steeple, and in 1800, 1,841 inhabitants. The E. and W. sides of the township are watered by two small streams, called the Second and Third branches of White river. It has a large bed of iron ore; two forges, and a flitting mill, have been lately erected. Here is a post office 57 miles from Washington city, and 45 from Rutland.

RANDOLPH, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, incorporated in 1793, and contained in 1800, 1021, inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 487 miles from Washington city, and 15 S. by E. of Boston.

RANDOM, a township of Vermont, in Essex county, N. of Newark.

RANDOLPH, a county of the Indiana Territory, containing in 1800, 996 free inhabitants, and 107 slaves.

RAPHOE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, E. of Mount Joy and Donegal. It is watered by Chikisalungo creek. In 1800, it contained 2325 free inhabitants, and 11 slaves.

RAPID-ANNE, a small river of Virginia, which rises in the Blue ridge, and running a S. E. course to Orange court-house, thence winding to the E. N. E. unites with the Rappahannock, about 10 miles above Fredericksburg.

RAPID RIVER, falls into Hudson's bay.

RAPPAHANNOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia, which is formed by several branches that rise in the Blue ridge; after uni-

ting, they assume the name of Rappahannock. Thence pursuing a S. E. course, by Falmouth, Fredericksbury, Port Royal, Leeds, Tappahannock, and Urbano, it empties into the Chesapeake bay, in an E. direction, between Windmill and Stingray point. It affords 4 fathoms, to Tappahannock, or Hobbshole; and thence to Fredericksburg, 2 fathoms.

RARITON, a river of New Jersey, which rises in Hunterdon and Morris counties, runs E. through Somerset and Middlesex, and falls into Rariton bay, between Sandy Hook and the Narrows. In passing through the Rariton hills, it has a fall of about 18 feet. Several villages and towns are built on its banks; the Principal are New Brunswick, and Amboy.

RARITON, a town of New Jersey, 12 miles W. by N. of New Brunswick, on the N. side of Rariton river, in Somerset county.

RATTLESNAKE ISLAND, at the W. end of lake Erie.

RAWAY, or BRIDGETOWN, a post town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, 5 miles S. W. of Elizabeth town, 74 from Philadelphia, and 220 from Washington city. It has about 60 houses, and a Presbyterian church.

RAYMOND, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, 27 miles from Portland, and 142 from Boston. It had in 1790 about 50 families, and a Congregational church, and in 1800, it contained 438 inhabitants. Here is a post office 630 miles from Washington city.

RAYMOND, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire,

R E A

R E C

incorporated in 1764. It is 32 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 727 inhabitants, and in 1800, 808.

RAYNHAM, a township of Bristol county Massachusetts, contained in 1790, 1094 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1181. It is situated on Taunton river, and is watered by several streams, on which are a forge, a furnace, a fulling mill, 3 grist, and 6 saw mills. It has several ponds in which are vast numbers of sunfish.

READFIELD, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the W. side of Kennebeck river, 8 miles from H. Lowell, 212 from Boston, 556 from Philadelphia, and 671 from Washington city. It contained in 1790, 130 families, a church for Baptists and one for Methodists, and in 1800, 671 inhabitants. The soil in the township is of good quality. An acre usually produces 30 bushels of corn, 15 of wheat, 25 of oats, 20 of barley, and 15 of rye.

READING, a post town of Pennsylvania, the capital of Berks county, situated on the N. E. side of Schuylkill river. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1800, 2385 free inhabitants, and 1 slave. A stone jail, court house, a church for German Lutherans, one for Calvinists, one for Quakers, one for Roman Catholics, and a large building for the public offices. It is chiefly inhabited by Germans. This town is remarkable for the manufacture of wool hats, which is carried on largely by individuals. Contiguous to the town, is a remarkable spring. It is 100 feet square, and 140 feet deep, with a stream of water issuing from it,

large enough to turn a mill. Abundance of fish is caught in it—The water is clear and transparent. Reading is 54 miles N. W. of Philadelphia, and 148 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 21. N. lon. 0. 46. W.

READING, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of Canewago creek, adjoining York county on the E. in 1800, it contained 682 free inhabitants and 5 slaves.

READING, a township of Fairfield county, Connecticut, containing in 1800, 1610 free persons, and 12 slaves.

READING, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 47 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1120.

READING, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1644. It is 14 miles N. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 1,802 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,025.

READSTOWN, in Kennebeck county, Maine, containing in 1800, 145 inhabitants.

READINGTOWN, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, 11 miles from Lebanon.

REAMSTOWN, a town of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, situated on a small stream, which empties into Calico creek, unites with Conestogo creek, and falls into the Susquehanna. It contains about 40 dwellings, is .16 miles N. E. of Lancaster, and 62 N. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 13. N. lon. 0. 58. W.

REAMS TOWN, a small post town of Berks county, Pennsylvania. It is 132 miles from Washington city.

RECOVERY, FORT, in the N. Western Territory, 23 miles

R E D

R E M

from Greenville, and 98 N. by W. of Cincinnati. It consists of 2 block houses, and barracks, with curtains, large enough to contain 60 men.

R E D, a small navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which rises in Kentucky, near the waters of the East branch of Great Barren river. Pursuing a N. W. by W. course for several miles, thence winding to the S. W. it falls into Cumberland river, a little below Nashville.

R E D, a small river of Kentucky, rising in the mountainous parts of Clarke county, and thence running a W. direction, falls into Kentucky river, about 9 miles above Boonsborough. It is about 60 yards wide at its mouth.

R E D, an auxiliary stream of the Mississippi. It flows from the W. and enters that river in lat. 31° N.

R E D B A N K, in New-Jersey, on the E. side of the Delaware, in Gloucester county, about nine miles below Philadelphia. A fort was erected here during the revolutionary war. It was taken in 1777, by the English, who lost 400 men in killed and wounded, with their commander Colonel Donop.

R E D F I E L D, a township of Oneida county, New-York, it contained, in 1800, 107 inhabitants.

R E D H O O K, a post town of New-York, in Dutchess county, 206 miles from Philadelphia, and 353 from Washington city. It is on the E. side of the Hudson, 116 miles N. of New-York.

R E D L I O N, a hundred of New-Castle county, Delaware. In 1800, it contained 730 free inhabitants, and 142 slaves.

R E D S T O N E, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1037 free inhabitants, and 12 slaves.

R E D S T O N E, see BROWNSVILLE.

R E E D S B O R G', a township of Vermont, in Bennington county, containing in 1790, 64, and in 1800, 234 inhabitants. Here is a post office 435 miles from Washington city.

R E E D Y I S L A N D, in the river Delaware, 20 miles from Bombay hook, and 50 below Philadelphia. It is about 3 miles long, and about a quarter of a mile broad. Outward bound vessels from Philadelphia usually take shelter here for a fair wind to carry them out to sea.

R E E L F O O T, a small navigable river of the Tennessee government, which rises on the confines of Kentucky; thence running a W. by S. course, falls into the Mississippi, about 34 miles S. of the Ohio.

R E E D Y R I V E R S H O A L, a post office of Greenfield county, South Carolina, 557 miles from Washington city.

R E H O B O T H, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1645. It is 44 miles from Boston, containing in 1790, 4,710, and in 1800, 4,743 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 453 miles from Washington city. This township is watered by a branch of Providence river.

R E I S T E R ' S - T O W N, a post town on the western shore of Maryland, in Baltimore county, about 16 miles N. W. of Baltimore, and 63 from Washington city.

R E M S E N, a township of Oneida county, New York, containing in 1800, 254 inhabitants.

RENSELLAER, a county of the state of New York, 33 miles in length from N. to S. and 22 in breadth from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Washington county, E. by part of the states of Massachusetts and Vermont, S. by Columbia county, and W. by the Hudson, which separates it from Albany and Saratoga counties. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Rensselaerwyck, Hofick, Pittstown, Schalkoke, Troy, Stephentown, Petersborough, &c. In the township of Rensselaerwyck, are springs much celebrated for their medicinal quality. The number of inhabitants in this county, according to the census of 1790, was 22,428, of whom 998 were slaves, and in 1800, 29,552 free persons, and 890 slaves. Chief town, Lansinburg.

RENSELLAERWICK, a township of New York, in Albany county, partly opposite to the city of Albany. It contained in 1790, 2771 inhabitants, in 1796, 548 elec-

tors, and in 1800, 4520 free persons, and 30 slaves.

RESOLUTION CAPE, near the E. entrance of Hudson's straits. Lat. 41. 29. N. lon. 9. 57. E.

RESOLUTION ISLAND, at the E. end of Hudson's straits, near Resolution cape.

REVELS, a little island of Virginia, on the E. coast of Northampton county.

RHINESTOWN, in Shearman's valley, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, about 20 miles westerly of Petersburg, and 130 from Philadelphia. It is surrounded by a fertile country.

RHODE-ISLAND, STATE OF, is situated between 41. and 42. N. lat. 2. 56. and 3. 35. E. lon. Its length from N. to S. is 49 miles, and breadth from E. to W. 40. It is bounded E. N. E. and N. by Massachusetts; W. by Connecticut, and S. by the Ocean. These boundaries comprehend the islands and main land. It is divided into five counties, and 30 townships.

A comparative view of the Population of the several townships of Rhode Island, in the years 1748, 1790, and 1800.

Counties,	Towns.	In 1748.			In 1790.			In 1800.		
		White inhabitants.	Negroes.	Indians.	Total.	Free Inhabitants.	Slaves.	Total inhabitants.	Perc. in inhabitants.	Slaves.
Newport,	Newport,	5335	1105	68	6508	6493	223	6716	6636	103
	Portsmouth,	807	134	51	992	1543	17	1560	1672	12
	* New Shoreham,	260	20	20	300	635	47	682	696	18
	James.town,	284	110	26	420	491	16	507	495	6
	Middletown,	586*	76	18	680	825	15	840	909	4
	Tiverton,	842	99	99	1040	2428	25	2453	2697	20
	Little Compton,	1004	62	96.	1152	1519	23	1542	1555	22.
	* Smithfield,	400	30	20	450	3166	5	3171	3119	1
	Scituate,	1210	16	6	1232	2309	6	2315	2523	—
	† Foster,	—	—	—	—	2264	4	2268	2456	1
Providence,	Gloucester,	1194	8	—	1202	4024	1	4025	4009	—
	Cumberland,	802	4	—	806	1964	—	1964	2056	—
	Providence,	3177	225	50	3452	6332	48	6380	7614	—
	† Cranston,	—	—	—	—	1867	10	1877	1643	1
	† Johnston,	—	—	—	—	1317	3	1320	1364	—
	† N. Providence,	—	—	—	—	1066	5	1071	1065	2
	Weesterly,	1701	59	49	1809	2288	10	2298	2328	1
	North King-ton,	1665	86	1935	2811	96	2907	2755	39	2794
	South King-ton,	1405	380	193	1978	3956	175	4131	3394	44
	Charlestown,	641	58	303	1002	2010	12	2022	1448	6
Washington,	Exeter,	1103	63	8	1174	2458	37	2495	2450	26.
	* Richmond,	500	5	3	508	1758	2	1760	1364	4
	H. pinkton,	—	—	—	—	2455	7	2462	2272	4

(Continued.)

Bristol,	{ * Warren,	928	128	13	1069	1342	64	1406	29	1678
		600	50	30	680	1100	22	1122	10	1673
		--	--	--	--	671	12	683	7	650
Burrington,		1513	176	93	1782	2458	35	2493	17	2532
Warwick,	{ East Greenwich,	956	61	27	1044	1811	13	1824	2	1775
Kent,	{ West Greenwich,	757	8	1	766	2044	10	2054	1	1757
	Coventry,	769	16	7	792	2472	5	2477	—	2423
	Total.	28,439	3,077	1,257	32,773	67,877	948	68,825	68,742	380 69,122

* Are estimates.—† These were taken from Providence, since 1748 — ‡ It was taken from Scituate, since 1748.

The chief rivers are Providence, Patucket or Blackstone, Patuxet, Warren, and Mashafuck. The chief bay is Narraganset, which comprehends several small bays, as Newport, Warwick, Wickford, Patuxet, Bristol, and Mount Hope bay. The bays and rivers are stored with a variety of fish, as sheepshead, black-fish, herrings, shad, lobsters, clams, and oysters; and along the shores of Rhode Island are found, besides those already mentioned, cod, halibut, bass, mackerel, haddock, &c. to the number of 70 different kinds. The principal islands are Rhode Island, Block Island, Canonicut, Prudence, Hope, and Patience; beside several small islands. The greater part of this state, except the islands, is hilly and rocky, and better adapted for grazing than raising grain. It produces, notwithstanding, corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some places wheat, in sufficient quantity for home consumption. Besides a great variety of fruit, edible roots, and vegetables, in great abundance and perfection. Of their apples, are made large quantities of cider for exportation.

A considerable portion of the land adjoining Connecticut, is rocky and barren; but even here it is interspersed with some excellent tracts of arable land.

In the Western part of Kent county, contiguous to Connecticut, are several farms, affording the best pasturage. Here is made some of the best American cheese. Mr. Joseph Mathewson, who, some years ago, obtained, from the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, the gold medal, as a premium for the best

R H O

cheese made in America, resides here. He makes annually 7 or 8,000 weight of the first quality. There are several other farmers in his neighbourhood, whose dairies are in high repute; and several of the wealthiest in the state reside here, who raise some of the largest cattle in New England, weighing from 1,600 to 2,000 pounds.

The soil of the islands is excellent. It is not uncommon for one acre to produce 40 or 50 bushels of barley, and often upwards of 60 of Indian corn, particularly Rhode Island, which Brissot Warville, in his travels through the United States, calls a heap of sand. Iron ore is found in great quantities, in several parts of the state. A copper mine has been also discovered, which is mixed with iron ore, strongly impregnated with load stone. Some large pieces have been found in the vicinity of this mine, but no method has yet been discovered to work it to advantage. Limestone is found in great abundance in Providence county, of which large quantities of lime are made and exported. This limestone is the genuine marble, and is of various colours, as white, plain, and clouded. It receives a fine polish, and is greatly admired for its beauty. The principal manufactures are, bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods, and nails; cannon, stoves, pots, and other household utensils; the iron work of ships, beside the various implements of husbandry. Linen, and tow cloth are made in several parts of the state for exportation. Spermaceti candles, rum, corn,

R H O

spirits, chocolate, paper, wool, and cotton cards, are also manufactured to some extent. A duck and two cotton manufactories have been established, and are carried on with much spirit. The trade of this state is carried on with the West Indies, Europe, and the several states of the Union. Of late they have sent several ships to the East Indies and China, and are likely to open an extensive commerce with those countries. The exports consist chiefly of flax-seed, beef, pork, butter, cheese, fish, poultry, onions, horses, cattle, lumber, barley, corn, spirits, gin, sail duck, cotton, and linen. The imports consist of European and West India goods, and logwood from the bay of Honduras.

The following table exhibits the amount of tonnage from Rhode Island for 3 years, viz.
tons.

1796	—	27,021
1797	—	26,808
1798	—	26,255

A table exhibiting the amount of duty on salt imported into the state of Rhode Island; with bounties on fish, and salted provisions, also the allowances made to vessels employed in the fisheries, viz.

	duty.	boun.	all.	dol.	ct.	dol.	ct.	dol.	ct.
1793	10974	84	2093	53	1163	08			
1794	16517	43	2131	56	1231	32			
1795	13688	34	2480	79	580	92			
1796	12567	18	2193	67	257	37			
1797	13526	00	1951	60	487	48			
1798	26871	00	3406	04	824	35			

The following table, contains the amount of the exports for 9 years successively, viz.

	dolls.	cts.
1791	470,101	27
1792	698,108	92
1793	616,432	03
1794	954,599	32
1795	1,222,916	85
1796	1,589,872	00
1797	975,530	00
1798	947,827	00
1799	1,055,273	00
1801	1,832,773	00

Such is the growing prosperity of this state; notwithstanding the dreary accounts given by some writers. No country in America can boast of a more salubrious climate; the summers are delightful, particularly on the islands; the extreme heats which are common to other parts of the continent, in that season, are here mitigated by cooling breezes from the sea. The winters are proportionably mild in the maritime parts of the state, the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also enriches the soil. The most numerous religious denominations are the Baptists, and Congregationalists; Quakers, Episcopalians, Methodists, Moravians, and Jews.

RHODE ISLAND, a beautiful, fertile island, lying in the mouth of Narraganset bay, from which the state of Rhode Island has derived its name. It is about 16 miles in length, and, on an average, 4 in breadth. It is divided into three townships, viz. Newport, Portsmouth, and Middleton. It contains 8,116 free persons, and 255 slaves. This island, in richness of soil, and agreeable temperature of climate, is exceed-

ed by few in the world. It has long been denominated the Eden of America. In the late contest with Britain, it suffered more, perhaps, than any other part of the United States. Several of its most beautiful country seats were destroyed, with their groves, orchards, and fruit trees; and the greater part of all the trees, commonly used for firewood, were likewise destroyed by the English, who seemed to delight in devastation. The adoption of the federal government, has restored commerce and manufactures, and raised a spirit of industry among the inhabitants; it has therefore, chiefly regained its former splendor. Nearly 40,000 sheep, besides cattle and horses, are fed on this island. A bridge is erected at the N. end of the island, connecting it with the continent, at Tiverton. It is 900 feet in length, and 36 in breadth, supported by 42 piers. There is a draw in the middle, for ships, constructed on a new plan, which one person may move and replace with ease. The greatest depth of water is $8\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. The bridge is finished in the modern style, and, no doubt, adds much to the many inducements strangers already have to visit this delightful spot, as by this means they can travel to Boston without crossing a single ferry.

RHODE RIVER, a branch of Cape Fear river, N. Carolina.

RHYNBECK, a post town of Dutchess county, New York. It is seated on the E. side of the Hudson, 103 miles N. of New York, 198 N E. of Philadelphia, and 345 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 3,662 inhabitants, including 421

slaves. In 1796 it had 542 electors, and in 1800, 3661 free persons, and 361 slaves.

RICEBOROUGH, formerly NEWPORTBRIDGE, a post and the shire town of Liberty county, Georgia, at the head of Newport river, 12 miles from Sunbury, 687 from Washington city, and 34 from Savannah. It contains about 26 houses. The inhabitants carry on some trade. About 7,000 barrels of rice are annually shipped, in small vessels, to Charleston, and Savannah. It is a sickly place, on account of the many swamps which are in its neighbourhood.

RICHARDSON'S TAVERN, in Edgefield county, S. Carolina, here is a post office, 588 miles from Washington city.

RICHARDSONSVILLE, a post office of Hancock county, Georgia, 690 miles from Washington city.

RICHFIELD, a township of Otsego county, New York, incorporated in 1792. It had in 1790, 229 electors, and in 1804, 1404 free inhabitants and 1 slave.

RICHFORD, a township of Vermont, in Franklin county, watered by Missiscoui river. In 1800, it contained 113 inhabitants.

RICH HILL, a township of Green county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 233 inhabitants.

RICHLAND, a county of Camden district, South Carolina, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Fairfield, S. and S. W. by Congaree, and Broad river, E. by Wateree river, which separates it from Kershaw and Clermont counties. It contained in 1790, 2,493 free persons, and 1,437 slaves; and, in 1800, 3,064 free inhabitants, and

3,033 slaves. Chief town, Columbia.

RICHLAND, a small post town of North Carolina, 551 miles from Philadelphia.

RICHLAND, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, watered by the head branches of Tohickon creek. In 1800, it contained 1,165 free inhabitants and 1 slave.

RICHMAN'S ISLAND, on the coast of Maine, in Cumberland county, one league W. of Portland.

RICHMOND, the metropolis of Virginia. It is situated in Henrico county, on the N. side of James' river, immediately at the foot of the falls, and is composed of two parts; the hill called Shokoe, upon which is the capitol, with many handsome houses. The capitol is the largest and most elegant building in Virginia. On the ground floor are apartments for the public offices; the second contains the hall for the sittings of the legislature, one for the courts of justices, and in the centre a large hall which rises the height of the third story, covered with a dome; in this is placed a white marble statue of General Washington, as large as life, surrounded with an iron railing. In one of the niches is a bust of General Fayette. The third story contains a senate and council chamber, with offices. The capitol is built of brick; at the S. end is a large portico, supported with 6 stuccoed columns. From the capitol, the hill is descended along a well built street, in which are the largest stores, and inns. At the lower end of this street, is a strong, well built, stone bridge; near this is a large

market house, part of which serves for a public theatre. This bridge connects the E. part of the town with the upper. In the E. division are the court house, prison, an Episcopal church, a methodist meeting house, Freemasons hall, and 3 tobacco warehouses. Another bridge over James' river at the foot of the falls, unites Richmond, and Manchester. It is nearly 400 yards long ; that part leading from Manchester to the island, is built on piers, from the island to the city, in the same manner. Contiguous to the town are an armory, and penitentiary house ; the latter is a large brick building 100 feet long, and 3 stories high. Richmond has a delightful situation, exhibiting on all sides, many picturesque views. The falls in James' river, extend above the bridge, to Manchester, nearly 6 miles. In this distance the river descends about 80 feet. A canal was completed at these falls in 1797. It extends from a basin in the city about 4 miles, and enters James' river; thence up the river a mile and a half, to the lock gates, which lead into a canal, about 300 yards long, which unites with James' river. In this short canal, are 3 locks, 2 of which are 9, and one 7 feet. The basin in the town is of an irregular figure, containing about 2 acres. On the N. side is a huge bank of earth, about a quarter of a mile long, and 50 feet high. The S. W. side is of small extent, crosses a narrow valley, between two hills, and is upwards of 60 feet high. The E. side is defended partly by a hill ; the bank is here only about 4 feet in height ; on the S. and W. sides is a hill, which serves as a natural

embankment. At the W. end of the city are several mills, one of which is not inferior to any in the United States. The house is 77 feet in length, 47 in breadth, 4 stories high, above the cog wheels, and water pits, with two garret floors. The lower part of the mill is built of stone, the upper of brick ; and is so constructed as to admit the passage of water through it, to work a corn, and paper mill. The mills already erected manufacture wheat on an extensive scale, having a supply of water from James' river canal, which affords not only a sufficient fall for the mills now at work ; but the water after turning the present mills, runs about 60 yards, whence it has an immediate descent, affording another beautiful mill seat, without any expense. On this situation, a rolling, slitting, &c. mills are now erecting. The mills are perfectly secure from the highest freshes of the river, and are so elevated above the locks, as not to be disturbed in their operation, by the flux, and reflux of water, occasioned by the opening and shutting the gates. Besides being conveniently situated to remove grain from the granaries in the city, whether by land, or by water, they possess the benefit of a navigation extending 200 miles above Richmond, through as fertile counties as any in Virginia. On this navigation are several flourishing towns, which afford large quantities of grain, collected from the surrounding country, and which are easily transported in boats to the mill door. The profits derived from these mills, may readily be estimated, by those already established in the neigh-

bourhood, one of which, though not more advantageously situated than those we have here mentioned, makes annually, since it has been erected, not less than between \$ and 9000*l.* clear profit, except in 1796. A distillery and brewery have been erected adjacent to the mills, consisting of 3 large stone houses, contiguous to each other, and built on the declivity of a hill, in regular descent, so that the grain, or fermented liquor, whether for brewing or distillation, may run from the upper, into the middle building, and after going through the necessary process, runs into the lower house, for distillation. The stills are of large dimensions, and of the patent kind. On the lands in the neighbourhood, canals may be cut from James' river canal, for every species of water works. And as grain, iron, coal, timber, freestone, marble, hemp, flax, wool, cotton, copper, tobacco, flaxseed, peltry, &c. are furnished by those counties, bordering on James' river, and its numerous branches, enjoying the advantages of water communication; we may contemplate the day, and that, perhaps, not far distant, when all kinds of water works will be established here, for manufacturing these articles for various uses, and shipped to all parts of the world. Richmond is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. The mayor is chosen annually by the aldermen. It contained, in 1790—3,761 inhabitants, of whom 1,479 were slaves, and in 1800, 3,444 free persons and 2,293 slaves. It is 278 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, 412 from Columbia, 626 from

Savannah, 176 from Baltimore, 373 from New York, 626 from Boston, and 132 from Washington city. Lat. 37. 32. N. lon. 2. 29. W.

RICHMOND, a county of Fayette district, N. Carolina, containing in 1790, 4,472 free persons, and 582 slaves, and in 1800, 4,748 free inhabitants, and 875 slaves. It is about 50 miles long, and 25 broad; is bounded W. by the Great Pedee river, which separates it from Anson, N. by Montgomery, E. by Drowning creek, which divides it from Moore, Cumberland, and Robeson counties, S. by another part of Robeson, and S. Carolina. The S. E part of the county is one continued plain, covered in many places with pines, mostly inhabited by Scotchmen. It produces Indian corn, rice, cotton, potatoes, pulse, &c. and is well watered by a great number of small streams. The banks of many of these being boggy, are covered with reeds, which afford excellent food for cattle in the winter season. In this part of the county, a fair is held twice a year, by an act of the legislature, and another about the centre. The upper part of the county is diversified with hills, and low grounds on the rivers and creeks. The soil is here various; it consists of clay, sand, slate, &c. producing good tobacco, maize, wheat, barley, cotton, indigo, &c. The last article is not much cultivated, as the climate, in the spring, is subject to frosts, which also injure the fruit. Several large creeks fall into the Great Pedee, and some into the Little Pedee, which might, at no considerable

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expense, be made navigable. Richmond has 27 grist, and 6 saw mills. Large quantities of land remain, in the middle and E. side of the county, in a state of nature. Many individuals hold thousands of acres; besides upwards of 200,000 acres, which were entered, in one day, by the speculators, and afterwards sold, by the state, for the taxes.—This land is covered with abundance of excellent pine timber. The soil is poor, and, except on the banks of creeks, would hardly produce any other kind of grain than maize, with pulse. The inhabitants are composed of Quakers, Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. They live in log houses, covered on the outside with slabs. In 1797, there was not one finished brick or stone house in the county, and very few framed, with stone or brick chimneys. Each house has a loom, for the women, who weave their own clothing, and a trough, for the men, who tan their own leather. Some years ago, a great number of distilleries were established, more with the view of assisting in raising cattle, and hogs, than with the expectation of profiting by the sale of the liquor; but the duty on stills has been of much injury to them; many were compelled to lay by their stills. At the court house is a post office 563 miles from Philadelphia, and 407 from Washington city.

RICHMOND, a county of Virginia, bounded N. and N. E. by Westmoreland, E. by Northumberland, S. E. by Lancaster, S. and S. W. by Rappahannock river, which divides it from Essex county. It is 33 miles long, and 12 broad, and contained in 1790,

6,985 inhabitants, of whom 3,984 were slaves, and in 1800, 5,918 free persons and 7,826 slaves, including Westmoreland. A post office is kept at the court house, which is 273 miles from Philadelphia, and 126 from Washington city.

RICHMOND, a county of the state of New York, comprehending Staten Island; which see. In 1800, it contained 3,888 free inhabitants and 675 slaves.

RICHMOND, a county of the middle district of Georgia, in which is situated the town of Augusta. In 1800, it contained 2782 free persons and 2691 slaves.

RICHMOND, a township of Washington county, Rhode Island, containing in 1790, 1700 inhabitants, of whom 2 were slaves, and in 1800, 1364 free persons and 4 slaves. It was incorporated in 1747.

RICHMOND, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, adjoining New York. It was incorporated in 1775, contained in 1790, 1255 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1044, 3 grist mills, 2 saw, and a fulling mill.

RICHMOND, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, containing in 1790, 1380 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1390. It was incorporated in 1752, and is 97 miles W. by S. of Portsmouth.

RICHMOND, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, S. of Maiden creek. It contained in 1800, 731 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

RICHMOND, a post town of Kentucky, in Madison county, containing in 1800, 72 free inhabitants, and 38 slaves.

RICHMOND, in Chittenden coun-

ty, Vermont. Here is a post office 536 miles from Washington city.

RIDGE, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Here is a post office, 93 miles from Washington city.

RIDGEFIELD, a post town of Fairfield county, Connecticut, settled in 1709. It is 78 miles S. W. of Hartford, 161 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 305 from Washington city. In 1800 it contained 2,019 free inhabitants and 6 slaves.

RIDLEY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Delaware county, on the N. side of the river Delaware, between Crum and Derby creeks. In 1800, it contained 742 inhabitants.

RIDGE, or RINGE, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire, adjoining Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1768, and contained in 1790, 1,143 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,196. It is 80 miles from Portsmouth.

RINGO'S TOWN, a post town in Hunterdon, New Jersey, 186 miles from Washington city.

RIPPACANAC, a tributary stream of the Wabash, in the Indiana territory.

RIPTON, a township of Vermont, in Addison county.

RISING SUN, in Cecil county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 112 miles from Washington city.

RIVANNA, a small river of Virginia, which is formed by several small streams that unite a few miles N. of Charlottesville; thence passing through the South-West mountains, empties into James' river, in a S. E. direction. It is navigable in batteaux to the mountains, which is about 22 miles, and might, at a small expence, be

rendered navigable to its forks, above Charlottesville.

RIVERHEAD, a township of New York, in Suffolk county, Long-Island. It was incorporated in 1792, and in 1796, contained 244 electors, and in 1800, 1,472 free inhabitants, and 26 slaves.

ROADSTOWN, a post office of Cumberland county, New Jersey, 190 miles from Washington city.

ROANOKE, one of the most considerable rivers in North Carolina. Its source is in the Appalachian mountains, about lat. 36. 30. N. Here it is called the Dan; and running E. passes the Upper Suara town, and receives Mayo and Smith's river on the N. about 12 miles from each other; thence passing the Lower Suara town, meanders 5 miles to the N. and S. of the above line of lat. and receives the Banister on the N. and Hycotee on the S. 3 miles below which, it unites with the Staunton, and there assumes the name of Roanoke. Continuing its former course nearly 40 miles, it enters the state of North Carolina, in Warren county, in a S. E. direction, eight miles below which, the falls commence and continue nearly 11 miles, terminating 8 miles above Halifax. Thence meandering S. of E. and S. E. passes Halifax. Williams-town, the old Tuscarora town, and Daileys, receiving Cashie, on the N. 7 miles further down, it enters Albemarle sound by four channels, in confluence with Chowan, and about 70 miles below the falls. At its mouth, and for several miles above, it was formerly called Mozattoe. It is navigable for nearly 30 miles, for sea vessels of considerable bur-

then, and for boats of from 20, to 40 tons, to the falls. Above the falls the navigation is now used with boats of five tons; constructed long, narrow, and flat bottomed, 200 miles up the Dan and Staunton. The produce boated above the falls, has hitherto been brought to St. Tammany's, six miles above the line, in Warren county, or to Mosley's, 3 miles below, or to Eaton's, 3 miles lower, and waggoned to Petersburg, Virginia; which is about 68 miles. The flat lands on this river are extremely fertile; below the falls, towards the mouth, there is more Indian corn raised, and pork than on any river in the United States. The corn is so abundant in the neighbourhood of this river, that it is often sent on board of boats, and coasting vessels, at 20 cents the Winchester bushel. The planters are many of them the wealthiest in the state. Living on their plantations from the source, to the mouth of the river; and having a fondness for society, they are kind and hospitable to travellers. The flat lands are subject to inundations, about once in seven years, mostly in the spring season. Formerly the inundations were more frequent.

ROANOKE, an inlet on the coast of North Carolina, opening into Albemarle Sound, in lat. 35° 56'. N. lon. 1. 1. W.

ROANOKE, an island on the coast of North Carolina, in Albemarle Sound, 7 miles W. of Roanoke inlet.

ROANOKE, LITTLE, a small river of Charlotte county, Virginia. It falls into Staunton river, about 16 miles above the Roanoke.

ROARING RIVER, in the state of Tennessee, falls into Cumberland, about 12 miles below Obas. It is navigable in boats some miles.

ROBERTSON, a county of Tennessee, on the N. side of Cumberland river, in the district of Metro. It is of a triangular form, and adjoins Kentucky on the N. In 1800, it contained 3,417 free inhabitants, and 863 slaves. Chief town Springfield.

ROBESON, a township of Fayette District, North Carolina. It contained in 1800, 5,706 free inhabitants, and 960 slaves.

ROBESON, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,230 free persons and 2 slaves.

ROBESON, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 644 free inhabitants, and 6 slaves.

ROBINSON, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 601 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

ROBINSON'S MILLS, a post office of Hawkins' county, Tennessee, 528 miles from Washington city.

ROCK, RIVIERE A LA, a river of the Indiana Territory. It runs S. W. and falls into the Mississippi.

ROCHE-LA-PRAIRE, **Du**, or **ROCK MEADOWS**, on the river Mississippi, above Kaskiaskas village.

ROCHFORD, a post town of North Carolina, 573 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCHESTER, a township of New York, in Ulster county, 12 miles S. W. of Esopus. It contained in 1790, 1,621 inhabitants, of

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whom 228 were electors, and 281 slaves, and in 1800, 2,136 free persons, and 287 slaves.

ROCHESTER, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing in 1790, 225 inhabitants, and in 1803, 524.

ROCHESTER, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1722. It is 22 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 2,857 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,646.

ROCHESTER, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 2,644 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,546. It was incorporated in 1686. Here is a post office 477 miles from Washington city.

ROCKAWAY, a post town of the state of New Jersey, in Morris county. It has a Presbyterian church, 2 forges, and a grist mill. It is seated on the river Rockaway, 7 miles from Morristown, and 253 from Washington city.

ROCKBRIDGE, a mountainous county of Virginia, 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Amherst, N. by Augusta, N. W. by Bath, and S. by James' river, which separates it from Botetourt county. It contained in 1790, 5,920 free persons, 628 slaves, and 10 Presbyterian churches, and in 1800, 7,875 free persons, and 1,070 slaves. The country is diversified with hills. The soil in many places is fertile, producing from 15 to 20 bushels of wheat, and 30 of maize. The natural bridge in this county, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the world. It is formed by a small stream which passes through a hill; presenting to our view, one

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of the most stupendous and magnificent arches that is found in any country; it is upwards of 70 feet from the crown of the arch to the creek below, and approaches more to an ellipsis than a circle. Chief town, Lexington.

ROCKBRIDGE, a post town of North Carolina; 594 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKCASTLE, a small river of Kentucky, which rises in Madison county, and running a S. course, falls into Cumberland river, a few miles below the Long Shoals.

ROCK-FISH, a river of Virginia. It runs S. by E. and falls into James' river.

ROCK-FORD, a post town of North Carolina, in Surry county, containing in 1800, 24 free inhabitants, and 23 slaves. It is 573 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCK-HILL, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, adjoining Montgomery county, on the S. W. It is watered by Tohickon and Perkyomy creeks. In 1800, it contained 1,160 inhabitants.

ROCKINGHAM, a mountainous county of Virginia, 40 miles long, and 25 broad. It is bounded N. by Shanandoah, N. E. by Culpepper, S. E. by Orange, S. by Augusta, and W. by Pendleton. It contained in 1790, 6,677 free persons, and 772 slaves, and in 1800, 9,322 free inhabitants, and 1,052 slaves. Chief town, Rockingham. A post office is established at the court-house; which is 263 miles from Philadelphia, and 152 from Washington city.

ROCKINGHAM, a county of Salisbury district, North Carolina,

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containing in 1790, 5,087 free persons, and 1,100 slaves, and in 1800, 6,644 free persons, and 1,633 slaves. At the court-house is a post office 352 miles from Washington city. It is bounded E. by Caswell, S. by Guilford, N. by the state of Virginia, and W. by Stokes; the Dan river flows through this county, on which are several large bodies of fertile low land as any in the state; also Mayo and Smith rivers, which fall into the Dan. Mines of iron ore are found in different parts; for the manufacturing of which, a furnace and forge have been erected on Troublesome creek. A post office is established at the court-house, which is 536 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Rockingham county, Virginia, situated on a branch of Shandoah river. It contains, besides the jail and court-house, about 36 dwellings.

ROCKINGHAM, a populous and maritime county of New Hampshire; bounded E. by the ocean, S. by the state of Massachusetts, W. by Hillsborough county, N. by Strafford, and N. E. by Piscataqua river, which separates it from the district of Maine. It is 55 miles in length, and 36 in breadth, and is divided into 45 townships. It contained in 1790, 43,071 free persons, and 98 slaves, and in 1800, 45,427, and 684, 800 acres. It is well watered by Merrimack river, and its tributary streams. Chief towns, Portsmouth, and Exeter.

ROCKINGHAM, the chief town of Richmond county, North Carolina. It stands on a handsome eminence, about 6 miles E. of Great PeeDee river; and contains,

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beside the court-house, and jail, about 26 dwellings. It is 56 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, and 70 S. E. of Salisbury.

ROCKINGHAM, a township of Vermont, in Windham county, on Connecticut river, containing in 1790, 1,235 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,684. Here is a post office, 482 miles from Washington city.

ROCKLAND, a county of New York, on the river Delaware. It has Orange county on the E. In 1800, it contained 5,502 free inhabitants, and 551 slaves.

ROCKLAND, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, N. of Oley. It contained in 1800, 848 inhabitants.

ROCKONCAMA, a pond about a mile in circuit, near the middle of Long Island; always ebbing and flowing.

ROCKY HILL, WEST, in Hartford county, Connecticut. Here is a post office, 363 miles from Washington city.

ROCKY, a small river of North Carolina, which rises in Roan county, and running a S. E. course, to Hind's creek. Thence turning to the E. it receives Coldwater river, a considerable stream; when gradually winding to the N. E. falls into Yadkin river.

ROCKY LANDING, a small post town of Georgia, 880 miles from Philadelphia.

ROCKY MOUNT, in the lower end of Chester county, South Carolina, on the Catawba river, one of the largest fishing places in the southern states. In a good fishing season the fishermen, who stand on the shores, and on the rocks in the river, and dip with hand nets, will catch from 10,000 to 12,000 shad in a day. The

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fishing season commences about the latter end of February, and continues till the first of April.

ROCKY MOUNT, a post town of Virginia, and the capital of Franklin county. It is 25 miles from Martinsville, 433 from Philadelphia, and 305 from Washington city. Callaway's iron works are near this town.

ROCKY RIVER, in the Indiana Territory, falls into the Mississippi. A lead mine extends from the mouth of this river, a great distance up the Mississippi.

ROCKY RIVER, in Pendleton county, South Carolina. Here is a post office, 625 miles from Washington city.

ROGERS' ROAD, in New York state, extends from Clinton county to Canada.

ROGERSVILLE, the chief town of Hawkins county, Tennessee. It contains about 20 houses, a jail, and court-house.

ROLLING FORK, one of the principal branches of Salt river, Kentucky.

ROME, a post town of New York, in Oneida county, containing, in 1797, 193 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1477 free persons, and 2 slaves. It is 8 miles W. of Whitesboro, 376 from Philadelphia, and 507 from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1796.

ROMNEY, a post and chief town of Hampshire county, Virginia, situated near the E. bank of the S. branch of the Potomac. It contained in 1790, about 70 dwellings, a brick court-house and stone jail, and in 1800, 179 free persons and 26 slaves. It is 195 miles from Richmond, 242 from Philadelphia, and 132 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 30. N.

ROMOPACK, a small river of New Jersey. See PASAICK.

ROMULUS, a military township of Cayuga county, New York, incorporated in 1794, in 1796, it contained 123 electors, and in 1800, 1,020 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves. Here is a post office 417 miles from Washington city.

ROPE FERRY, on the New-Thames river, Connecticut, 4 miles S. W. by W. of New London. A bridge was built here, in 1796, 500 feet long, and 24 wide, with a draw in the middle.

ROSALIE, a fort on the Mississippi, in Georgia, 243 miles above New Orleans.

ROSIA, CAPE, on the coast of Maine, Penobscot bay.

ROSIERS, CAPE, the S. point of the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The river is here 90 miles wide, to the opposite point. Lat. 48. 56. N. lon. 11. 33. E.

Ross, a county north of the Ohio, containing in 1800, 8,540 inhabitants.

Rossville, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, here is a post office, 449 miles from Washington city.

ROSTREVER, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,294 free inhabitants, and 43 slaves.

ROTTERDAM, a post town of New York, 8 miles E. of Fort Brewinton, 306 from New York, and 418 from Philadelphia. It is situated on Fisher's Bay, on the N. side of Oneida lake, at the mouth of a good mill stream. Lat. 43. 18. 50. N. Rotterdam was settled in 1793.

ROWAN, a county of Salisbury district, and the most populous in North Carolina. It is bounded E. by Guilford, N. by Iredell,

S. by Cabarras, and S. W. by Lincoln. It contained in 1790, 14,086 free persons, and 1,742 slaves, and in 1800, 16,883 free inhabitants and 2,532 slaves. Chief town Salisbury.

ROWE, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, watered by Deerfield river. It is 130 miles N. W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 443 inhabitants, and in 1800, 571.

ROWLEY, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 26 miles N. by E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1639, and contained in 1790, 1,772 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,557.

ROXBOROUGH, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, on the N. E. side of Schuylkill, adjoining Montgomery county on the W. and Germantown on the N. In 1800 it contained 1,048 inhabitants.

ROXBURY, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 7 miles S. E. of New Milford, and 45 W. of Hartford. It has a Presbyterian church with a steeple, and one for Congregationalists. In 1800 it contained 1,120 inhabitants, and 1 slave.

ROXBURY, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, containing in 1790, 14 inhabitants, and in 1800, 113.

ROXBURY, a township of New Jersey, in Morris county, watered by Musconecunk river. It is 45 miles N. of Trenton.

ROXBURY, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 1 mile S. W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 2,226 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,765.

ROYAL ISLE, a little island in the river St. Lawrence, 60 miles below lake Ontario.

ROYAL RIVER, empties into Casco Bay, in Cumberland county, Maine.

ROYALSTON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1665. It is 70 miles N. W. of Boston, and contained in 1790, 1,130 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,243.

ROYALTON, a post town of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing in 1790, 748 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,501. It is 390 miles from Philadelphia, and 554 from Washington city.

RUGELEY'S MILLS, are about 12 miles N. of Camden, in South Carolina.

RUISSEAU GRANDE, a settlement of the Indiana Territory, on the E. side of the Mississippi.

RUMFORD, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, containing in 1800, 262 inhabitants.

RUMNEY a post, and the chief town of Hampshire county, Virginia, situated near the E. bank of the S. branch of the Potomac. It contains about 70 dwellings, a brick court-house, and stone jail. It is 18 miles from Cumberland, Maryland, 195 from Richmond, and 242 from Philadelphia. Lat. 39. 30. N.

RUMNEY, or ROMNEY, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1767. It contained in 1790, 411 inhabitants, and in 1800, 624.

RUPERT, a township of Vermont, in Bennington county, containing in 1790, 1,033 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,648.

RUSCOMB, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, S. of Richmond. It contained in 1800, 375 inhabitants.

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RUSSEL, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, incorporated in 1792. It is 108 miles W. of Boston, and contained in 1800, 431 inhabitants.

RUSSEL, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Kentucky, W. by Lee county, S. by Washington, and E. by Wythe. It is about 70 miles long, and 30 broad; watered by Clinch river, which runs through it, from N. E. to S. W. It is surrounded by lofty mountains. The face of the country is an assemblage of hills, and mountains. The soil on the hills is of a good quality, producing large crops of maize oats, rye and flax; also great plenty of fruit, cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses. In 1800, it contained 4456 free inhabitants, and 352 slaves. At the court house is a post office which is 410 miles from Washington city.

RUSSELVILLE, a post town of Logan county, Kentucky, containing in 1800, 72 free persons, and 45 slaves. It is 766 miles from Washington city.

RUTHERFORD, a county of North Carolina, bounded N. by Burke, E. by Lincoln, W. by Buncomb, and S. by South Carolina. It is about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. In 1800, it contained 9649 free inhabitants, and 1047 slaves. The principal rivers are Broad river, Green river, a branch of the former, and Pacolet. It is diversified by a range of small mountains, called the S. mountains, and Tryon or White-oak mountains. The lands are more level than those in Buncomb, but, except the mountains in that county, are not more fertile. Its chief produce is wheat, corn, rye, and

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tobacco. The lands generally yield from 10 to 15 bushels of wheat, from 15 to 20 of rye, and from 30 to 50 of corn. Chief town, Rutherfordton.

RUTHERFORDTON, a post town of N. Carolina, the capital of Rutherford, situated near the centre of the county, and near a small stream, which falls into Broad river. It contained in 1790, about 20 or 30 houses, a court house, and jail, and in 1800, 32 free persons and 25 slaves. It is 45 miles from Morganton, 220 W. of Raleigh, 691 from Philadelphia, and 511 from Washington city.

RUTHSBOROUGH, a village on Tuckahoe creek, in Queen Anne's county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, 6 miles S. E. of Centreville.

RUTLAND, a county of Vermont, bounded N. by Addison, E. by Windsor, S. by Bennington, and W. by the state of New York. It is 37 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; and is divided into 25 townships. It contains 706,440 acres, and in 1790, 15,565 free persons, and in 1800, 23,813. It is considerably hilly and mountainous. In several of the mountains are found iron ore; for manufacturing of which 3 furnaces, 14 forges, and a slitting-mill have been erected. In this county, a remarkable cave was discovered in 1782. It is in a mountain, a few miles from Otter creek, in the township of Clarendon. The entrance into the cave, which is about the size of a hogshead, is through a solid rock of marble. As you advance, it descends gradually 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet, making an angle of about 20 deg. with the horizon; when it opens

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into a spacious room, $29\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$, and about 18 feet in height. Near the furthermost end, is a narrow passage, through which you descend into another room of the form of an ellipsis, whose greatest diameter is 20 feet, and least 14. On the first discovery of this cave, there was found in the largest room, a great number of stalactites, hanging from the roof; a few of them reached to the floor, and were about 13 inches in circumference; but they have all been broken down by visitors.

RUTLAND, a post town of Vermont, and the capital of Rutland county. It is situated on Otter creek, nearly 55 miles above its confluence with lake Champlain. It contained in 1790, 1,407 inhabitants, a court house, and a Congregational church, and in 1800, 2,125. It is 57 miles N. of Bennington, 355 N. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 478 from Washington city. Lat. 43° 33'. N. lon. 2. 12. E.

RUTLAND, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1722. It is 56 miles W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 1072 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1202. Here is a post office 461 miles from Washington city.

RUTLEDGE, a post and the chief town of Grainger county, Tennessee, 30 miles from Knoxville, and 513 from Washington city. It contains about 16 dwellings, a jail, and court house.

RYE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on the W. side of the Susquehanna, between Juniatta river and Sherman's creek. In 1800, it contained 1027 free persons, and 3 slaves.

RYE, a township of West-chester county, New York, on Long Island sound, containing in 1790, 986 inhabitants, including 154 slaves. It has 123 electors, and in 1800, 967 free persons, and 97 slaves. Here is a post office 272 miles from Washington city, and is 36 miles N. E. of New York.

RYE, a maritime township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1719. It is 8 miles S. of Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 865 inhabitants, and in 1800, 890.

RYE-GATE, a township of Vermont, in Caledonia county, adjoining Connecticut river on the E. It had in 1790, 187 inhabitants, and in 1800, 406. Here is a post office 588 miles from Washington city.

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SABLE, a river of the state of New York, which rises in Herkimer county, near a

branch of Sagendago river, and running a W. S. W. course, for several miles, turns gradually to

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the N. W. and empties into the E. end of Lake Ontario.

SACCARAPPEE, a post office of Cumberland county, Maine, 609 miles from Washington city.

SACO, a considerable river of the district of Maine, which is formed of several small rivers that take their rise in the White mountains, in New Hampshire. After uniting they wind into a N. E. course, and receive Cold river from the N. thence turning S. S. E. it enters the sea, and forms a bay of its own name; this river in its course receives Great and Little Ossipee, besides several other streams. It is navigable but about 6 miles; the further navigation is impeded by Saco falls, where the stream is broken by an island, from which, to the opposite bank, two bridges have been erected; at the falls a great number of saw mills have been erected, and rafts have frequently been brought down the river 50 miles; vessels come up to the mills to take in the lumber. It is said that, previous to the war, not less than 4,000,000 of feet of pine boards were sawed yearly, at these mills.

SADDLE RIVER, a township of Bergen county, New Jersey; also a river which rises in New York, running S. through Bergen county, and falls into the Passaic.

SADSBURY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, adjoining Lancaster county on the W. It contained in 1800, 940 inhabitants.

SADSBURY, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Octorara creek, at its source. It contained in 1800,

660 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

SADBURY, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 521 inhabitants.

SAGAMOND, a river of the Indiana Territory, which rises near the tributary waters of Riviere a la Roche, and, running a S. by W. course, thence S. S. E. falls into the Illinois.

SAGATUCK, a small river of Connecticut, which rises in Ridgefield township, Fairfield county; thence running a S. S. E. direction, forms a harbour of its own name, as it enters Long Island Sound.

SAGANAUM, a large bay, on the S. W. side of Lake Huron, extending about 80 miles in length, and about 20 in breadth.

SAGENDAGO, a river of New York. See Hudson river.

SAGG-HARBOUR, a port of entry and post town of the state of New York; situated in Suffolk county, on the E. end of Long Island. It contains about 56 dwellings and a Presbyterian church. The chief trade of the island is carried on from this port; the exports in the year ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 6,762 dollars. It is 107 miles E. of New York, 202 from Philadelphia, and 347 miles from Washington city.

SALAMANIE, a head branch of the Wabash, in the Indiana Territory.

SALEM, a county of New Jersey, 21 miles in length, and 19 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Cumberland, W. by Delaware river, S. W. and S. by Delaware bay, and N. by Gloucester county. It is divided into 9 townships,

viz.—Salem, Manington, Elsingborough, Pittsgrove, Pilegrové, Upper Penns Neck, Lower Penns Neck, Upper Alloways Creek and Lower Alloways creek. It contained in 1790, 10,265 free persons, and 172 slaves, and in 1800, 11,286 free inhabitants, and 83 slaves. Chief town, Salem.

SALEM, a county of Camden district, South Carolina, bounded N. by Linch's creek, which separates it from Darlington county, in Cheraws district, E. by Williamsburgh county, in Georgetown district, S. by Clarendon, and W. by Clermont. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In 1800, it contained 2,186 free inhabitants, and 1,385 slaves.

SALEM, a post town of New Jersey, and capital of Salem county. It is situated on a branch of Salem creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its confluence with Delaware bay. A wooden bridge has been erected over the creek; to which place it is navigable in vessels of 40 or 50 tons burthen. It contains nearly 200 dwellings, a church for Baptists, one for Quakers, one for Methodists, one for Presbyterians, and one for Episcopalian; besides a court house, and jail. It is 37 miles S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 183 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 34'. N. lon. 0° 19'. W.

SALEM, a port of entry and post town of Massachusetts; a large, flourishing, and commercial town. It is situated in Essex county, upon a peninsula formed by North and South rivers, which are but two small inlets of the sea; the former of these enters Beverly harbour, and has a drawbridge over it, which was built at private expense. Here a

small part of the shipping of the town is fitted out; but the best harbour and principal place of business, is in South river, on the other side of the town. Even here there are not more than 10 feet water; and vessels drawing a greater depth are obliged to load and unload at a distance from the wharves, by the assistance of lighters. Notwithstanding this inconvenience, such is the enterprising spirit of the inhabitants, that more shipping is owned, and a brisker trade carried on from this port, than any other in the state, except Boston. It contained in 1790, about 900 houses; among these are five churches for Congregationalists, one for Episcopalian, one for Quakers; and a court house, which was built in 1786, at the joint expense of the county and town, and in 1800, 9,457 inhabitants. It is greatly admired by travellers, for the elegance and neatness of its architecture.

A bank was incorporated in 1792. The inhabitants are 7921 in number. It has a manufactory of sail duck, carried on with much spirit. Salem carries on a considerable trade with the different states, and foreign countries. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 1,452,412 dollars. Salem had, in 1796—26,494 tons of shipping; in 1797—24,691; and in 1798—25,645. This town was first settled in 1628, by George Endicott, and is the oldest town in the state except Plymouth; the inhabitants are remarkable for their plainness, industry, and economy. It was here where the persecution for witchcraft originated, in the family of Mr. Paris, the then minister of the gospel. In 1692, two

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of his daughters were seized with a kind of epilepsy, he imagined they were bewitched,—the delusion soon spread, and the graves, on Gallows-hill, at the upper end of the town, bear testimony of the bloody business. It is 19 miles N. E. of Boston, 365 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 499 from Washington city. Lat. 42° 35'. N. lon. 4° 8'. E.

SALEM, a post town of North Carolina; situated in Stokes county, on the W. side of Wack creek, which uniting with several others, forms the Gargalis, and falls into the Yadkin. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1790, about 120 houses, chiefly occupied by tradesmen, and in 1800, 225 free persons and 3 slaves. A paper mill has been erected here, and is worked to considerable advantage. This town was first settled in 1766, by the Moravians. It is 176 miles W. by S. of Halifax, 35 N. E. by N. of Salisbury, 527 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 381 from Washington city. Lat. 36° 8'. N. lon. 5° 0'. E.

SALEM, a post office of Salem county, S. Carolina, 504 miles from Washington city.

SALEM, a small river of New Jersey, which rises in a county of its own name, passes a little to the N. of the town of Salem, and loses itself in Delaware bay, a few miles above Reedy Island. It is navigable in boats for several miles.

SALEM, a post town of New York, in Washington county, 56 miles above Albany, 311 from Philadelphia, and 446 from Washington city. It has a Presbyterian church. The township contained in 1790, 2,186 inhabitants, in-

cluding 22 slaves, and in 1800, 2,820 free persons and 41 slaves. It has 368 electors.

SALEM, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, bordering on the S. end of Lake Memphremagog, in 1800, it contained 16 inhabitants.

SALEM, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna, and E. of Northumberland county. In 1800, it contained 376 inhabitants.

SALEM, a township of Pennsylvania, Westmoreland county, S. E. of Washington township, and W. of Loyalhanon creek. In 1800, it contained 1105 free persons, and 5 slaves.

SALEM, a township of New York, in Westchester county, containing in 1790, 1453 inhabitants, including 19 slaves, and in 1800, 1680 free inhabitants and 16 slaves. It borders on Connecticut, and has 202 electors.

SALEM, NEW, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, bordering on Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1750, and contained in 1790, 1,218 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1077.

SALEM, NEW, a settlement of Indians, on Huron river, at the S. W. end of Lake Erie. They were converted to christianity by the Moravian Missionaries, and had a church built in 1786.

SALFORD, UPPER, and LOWER, two townships of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Perkiomony creek. Upper Salford contained, in 1800, 676 inhabitants, including 1 slave; and Lower Salford 524.

SALINES, a village of Louisiana, on the W. side of the Mis-

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issippi, 4 miles below St. Genevieve, and about 9 miles from Kaskaskia village. This place supplies the Illinois country with salt.

SALISBURY, the most populous and fertile district, in North Carolina. It comprehends the following counties, viz. Rowan, Mecklenberg, Iredell, Montgomery, Guilford, Rockingham, Surry, and Stokes. It is bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. by the state of South Carolina, E. by Hillsborough district, and W. by Morgan district. It contained in 1790, 66,480 inhabitants, of whom 8,138 are slaves, and in 1800, 76,987 free persons, and 13,389 slaves. In several parts of this district are found mines of iron ore, and works have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar iron, &c. to a considerable amount. Chief town, Salisbury.

SALISBURY, a post town of North Carolina, the capital of the above district. It is situated in Rowan county, on the N.-W. side of Cane creek, about 5 miles above its confluence with the Yadkin. It contained in 1790, nearly 100 houses, a court house, and jail; some of them neat and commodious, and in 1800, 338 free inhabitants, and 307 slaves. It is 211 miles W. S. W. of Halifax, 110 W. S. W. of Hillsborough, 130 N. W. by W. of Fayetteville, 562 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 416 from Washington city. Lat. 35° 47'. N. lon. 5° 9'. W.

SALISBURY, a post town of Somerset county, Maryland, situated between the head branches of Wicomico river, adjoining Worcester county. It contains about 45 houses, and an Episcopal church. The inhabitants carry

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on a considerable trade with Baltimore, &c. in lumber, which is conveyed down the river, 3 or 4 miles, in flat-bottomed boats, where it is received by large vessels. Salisbury is 15 miles W. of Vienne, 164 S. by W. of Philadelphia, and 138 from Washington city. Lat. 38° 22'. N. lon. 0° 30'. W.

SALISBURY, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the S. side of Lehigh river. In 1800, it contained 638 inhabitants.

SALISBURY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, adjoining Chester county on the E. It is watered by 2 of the head branches of Pequea creek. In 1800, it contained 1685 free inhabitants, and 10 slaves.

SALISBURY, a township of Addison county, Vermont, on Otter river. It contained in 1790, 446 inhabitants, and in 1800, 644. In this township is Trout Pond, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad, also a post office 503 miles from Washington city.

SALISBURY, a township of Massachusetts, in Essex county, 46 miles N. E. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1640, and contained in 1790, 1780 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1855. Here is a post office 527 miles from Washington city.

SALISBURY, a township of New Hampshire in Hillsborough county, incorporated in 1768. It is on the W. side of the Merrimack, and contained in 1790, 1372 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1767. Here is a post office, 570 miles from Washington city.

SALISEBURY, see DUCK CREEK.

SALISBURY, a township of Litchfield county Connecticut, containing a paper mill, several

forges, &c. in 1800, it contained 2252 free inhabitants and 3 slaves. It borders on the states of New York and Massachusetts. Here is a post office 351 miles from Washington city.

SALISBURY POINT, at the N. entrance of Merrimack river, in Massachusetts.

SALMONFALLS, see PASCATAQUA.

SALSBURY, a township of Montgomery county, New York, containing in 1800, 716 inhabitants.

SALT, a navigable river of Kentucky, which is formed by three principal branches that rise in different parts of Mercer county, and by winding into a W. course, unite about 15 miles before they approach the Ohio, which they enter in a N. W. direction, about 723 miles below Pittsburg, and 20 below the rapids. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and is navigable in boats about 60 miles.

SALTASH, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing 106 inhabitants.

SALT CATCHERS, a river of South Carolina. It rises in Orangeburg district, runs about 80 miles S. S. E. flowing between Charleston and Beaufort districts, enters St. Helena sound. It communicates with Savannah river, by very small streams.

SALT LAKE, see ONONDAGO.

SALTICK, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained, 1,333 inhabitants.

SALT-LICK TOWN, in the state of Ohio, 34 miles above Mahoning town, on a branch of Big Beaver creek.

SALT PETRE, a creek of Baltimore county, Maryland. It

runs S. E. and falls into Gunpowder river, about 2 miles above the S. point of Gunpowder Neck.

SALTSpring RIVER, in the Indiana Territory, runs S. E. and falls into the Ohio, 10 miles below the Wabash. About 10 miles above its mouth is a salt spring.

SALUDA, a river of South Carolina, which rises on the N. E. side of the Nune mountains, on the confines of North Carolina; thence pursuing a S. E. course, unites with Broad river, opposite the upper line of the town of Columbia, and forms the Congaree.

SALVAGE, a rock on the coast of Massachusetts, near Cape Ann..

SAMPSON, a county of Fayette district, North Carolina, bounded E. by Dauphin county, W. by Cumberland, S. by Bladen and New Hanover counties, and N. by Johnson. It contained in 1790, 4,882 free persons, and 1,183 slaves, and in 1800, 5,007 free inhabitants, and 1,712 slaves. A post office is established at the court-house, which is 543 miles from Philadelphia, and 387 from Washington city.

SAMPTOWN, a village of New-Jersey, in Middlesex county, 13 miles from Elizabethtown.

SANBORNTOWN, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire; containing in 1790, 1,587 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,695. It is situated at the junction of Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers, and was incorporated in 1770.

SANCOTY HEAD, the E. point of Nantucket, on the coast of

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Massachusetts. Lat. 41° 15'. N.
lon 5° 15'. E.

SANDERSFIELD, in Washington county, Georgia. Here is a post office 682 miles from Washington city.

SANDFORD, a post town of Maine, in York county, 447 miles from Philadelphia, and 571 from Washington city. In 1800 it contained 1,374 inhabitants.

SANDGATE, a township of Vermont, in Bennington county, containing in 1790, 773 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,010. It is very mountainous.

SANDESFIELD, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, 135 miles W. by S. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1762, adjoins Connecticut on the S. and contained in 1790, 1,581 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,637.

SANDOWN, a township of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, containing in 1790, 561 inhabitants, and in 1800, 501. It was incorporated in 1756.

SANDTOWN, a village of Gloucester county, New Jersey, containing 12 dwellings, and an Episcopal church. It is situated near Mantua creek, on the post road from Philadelphia to Bridgetown, 43 miles S. of Trenton, and 13 S. S. E. of Philadelphia.

SANDUSKY, a navigable river of the Indiana Territory, which rises near a branch of the Great Miami, with which it communicates by a portage of 9 miles. After running a N. E. course it empties into Sandusky lake, a bay of Lake Erie.

SANDWICH, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1763. It is N. of Winnipiseogee lake, containing

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in 1790, 905 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,413. It is 553 miles from Philadelphia.

SANDWICH, a post town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, 18 miles S. E. of Plymouth, 411 from Philadelphia, and 497 from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1639, and contained in 1790, 1,991 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,024.

SANDWICH, a little river of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, at the bottom of Barnstable bay.

SANDY COVE, on the coast of Massachusetts, near Cape Ann.

SANDY HILL, a handsome post town of New York, in Washington county, 319 miles from Philadelphia, and 454 from Washington city.

SANDY HOOK, on the coast of New Jersey, in Middleton township, Monmouth county, about 25 miles S. by W. of New York. It forms a large and secure harbour. On the N. point of the Hook, is a lighthouse.

SANDY CREEK, a township of Adams county, Mississippi Territory, containing in 1800, 500 free inhabitants, and 140 slaves.

SANDY POINT, on the coast of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county.

SANDY POINT, the N. E. point of Nantucket, on the S. coast of Massachusetts.

SANDY RIVER, in Maine, rises in Cumberland county, enters Kennebeck county, and falls into Kennebeck river, at Norridgwock. It is about 60 miles in length, has a rapid course, and is subject to frequent freshes.

SANDYSTON, a township of

Sussex county, New Jersey, containing 519 inhabitants. It borders on the Delaware, and is about 11 miles N. W. of Newton.

SANFORD, a township of Dutchess county, New York, containing 239 electors.

SANFORD, a post town of Maine, in York county, 15 miles from Berwick, and 447 from Philadelphia. It contains 1,802 inhabitants.

SANGERFIELD, a township of Chenango county, New York. It had, in 1797, 138 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,144. There is a post office 479 miles from Washington city.

SANTEE, a large navigable river, of South Carolina, which is formed by the junction of Congaree and Wateree rivers; thence pursuing a S. E. course, 20 miles, turning to the E. 10 miles, presently winding to the N. about 2 miles, thence E. 5, when turning suddenly to the S. E. it enters the ocean by 2 channels, called North and South Santee. A canal has been completed, in 1800, between this and Cooper river. It is an easy and safe communication between the uppers of the state, part of North Carolina, and Charleston.

SAPONIES, a small tribe of Indians, on a branch of the Susquehanna,

SARANAC, a river of New York, in Clinton county. It runs E. and enters Lake Champlain, at Plattsburg. It has plenty of salmon, pike, bass, &c.

SARATOGA, a county of the state of New York, bounded E. and N. by the Hudson, which

separates it from Rensselaer, and Washington county, S. by the Mohawk, and a small creek which empties into that river; these separate it from Albany county, W. by Montgomery, and N. W. by Herkimer county. It is 23 miles from E. to W. and 43 from N. to S. and is divided into 8 townships, viz. Saratoga, Stillwater, Greenfield, Halfmoon, Ballstown, Milton, Galaway, and Charlton. In 1800, it contained 24,125 free inhabitants, and 358 slaves.

SARATOGA, a post town of New York, in the above county, on the W. side of the Hudson, 36 miles N. of Albany, 302 from Philadelphia, and 442 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 3,071 inhabitants, and in 1796, 542 electors, and in 1800, 2,453 free persons, and 38 slaves. It is famous for its mineral springs, which are 10 miles from Ballstown. Here Gen. Burgoyne, commanding a division of the British army, was compelled to surrender, in 1777, to Gen. Gates, who commanded the Americans.

SARUM, NEW, see SALISBURY,

SASSAFRAS, a small navigable river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in New Castle county, state of Delaware, thence running a W. by S. course, about 16 miles, falls into the Chesapeake Bay.

SASSAFRAS, a village of Kent county, Maryland, near the head of the above river.

SATILLA, GREAT and LITTLE, rivers of Georgia. They enter the sea between Alatamaha, and St. Mary's river.

SATUCKET, a post office of Suf-

folk county, New York, 308 miles from Washington city.

SAUCON, LOWER, and UPPER, two townships of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county. Lower Saucon contained, in 1800, 1,410 inhabitants, including 1 slave; and Upper Saucon 1,024.

SAUKIES, a tribe of Indians, residing on Puan bay, in the Indiana Territory.

SAVAGE, a small river which falls into the Potomac, in Allegany county, Maryland.

SAVANNAH, a post and the principal sea port of Georgia, situated on the S. W. side of the river Savannah, about 15 miles from the sea. Opposite the town is Hutcheson's Island, about 4 miles long and 2 broad. It is cultivated in rice, &c. &c. There is not in Savannah river, a sufficient depth of water to admit ships of large burden to come immediately up to the town; they stop about 4 miles below, and unload part of their cargoes; as the river has only 14 feet water at the town. The city is regular; the situation is level, pleasant, and handsome; the streets are very straight, with beautiful avenues of trees, called the pride of India. None of the streets are paved; and in dry weather, one can scarcely walk through them without sinking nearly to the shoe tops in sand. They have, however, one advantage; the sand absorbs the rain, and the streets are never muddy. The houses in Savannah are generally neat in their appearance, and some of them are very elegant; they are principally built of wood, and not very

compact: the number of houses, according to the census taken in 1798, was dwelling-houses and kitchens 1,052, store-houses 120, and out-houses 288; nearly 100 have since been built; exclusive of public buildings, which are, a court-house, jail, Catholic church, Presbyterian church, market-house, &c. so that Savannah now contains about 1550 buildings, the number of inhabitants at the same time was 6,464; of whom 3,454 were slaves. On the 26th of November, 1796, upwards of 300 houses were consumed by fire, and property destroyed to the amount of one million of dollars. The exports in 1794, amounted to 263,830 dollars. The tonnage, in 1796, amounted to 4,401 tons, in 1797 to 4,993; and in 1798, to 5,341. In the latter year 2,500,000 lbs. of cotton were exported from Savannah. It is 120 miles S. by E. of Augusta, 878 S. W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 653 from Washington city. Lat. 32. 3. N. lon. 4. 48. W.

SAVANNAH, a large navigable river of Georgia, which is formed by the union of Tugelo and Keowee rivers, that rise in the Appalachian mountains. These confluent rivers assume the name of Savannah, which pursuing a S. E. course, passes Petersburg, and receives from the N. W. Broad river, a considerable stream. Thence continuing a S. E. course, it enters the Atlantic, in lat. 32. after passing by Augusta, Ebenezer, and Savannah. To the latter it is navigable in ships, having generally 14 feet water; and in boats of 100 feet keel, carrying 80 or 90 hogsheads of

tobacco, to Augusta, where it is about 250 yards wide. The navigation from Augusta to Petersburg is carried on in batteaux, about 50 feet long, and of sufficient width to admit a hogshead of tobacco to lay across. There are no shoals in the river for 25 miles below Petersburg, to hinder a boat from passing, at any time. The first shoal is that called the long shoals, which is one continued rapid for 5 miles; from thence the river is interspersed with small shoals, to within a few miles of Augusta, where there are falls, very often fatal to loaded boats. The boats which navigate the river, between Augusta and Petersburg, often carry 10 hogheads of tobacco; when the river is low there is a difficulty in taken 6 hogsheads through the shoals. The navigation above Petersburg is in small canoes. On the 16th January, 1796 the river overflowed its banks, 9 feet 4 inches higher than was ever known, in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. From some plantations it carried away the soil, others were covered with manure, and some were covered with sand, which entirely ruined them. In those places where the earth was carried off, to any considerable depth, were found immense quantities of spears made of white stone and flint, stone hatchets; broken pots made of clay; and others cut out entirely from soap stone. They must have lain there for ages, as the whole country is covered with large trees, and a thick cane brake.

SAVoy, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1800, 430 inhabitants.

SAWYER'S FERRY, a post town of North Carolina, 14 miles from

Nixonton, and 482 from Philadelphia.

SAXAPAHAW, a considerable river of North Carolina, which rises near a branch of Dan river, and running a S. E. course, unites with Deep river, and forms the N. W. branch of Cape-Fear river. This river may be made navigable in boats about 50 miles.

SAYBROOK, a post town of Connecticut, situated in Middlesex county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, across which there is a ferry leading to New London. In 1800, it contained 3,350 free inhabitants, and 12 slaves. It is 219 miles from Philadelphia, and 367 from Washington city.

SCARBOROUGH, a post town of Maine, in Cumberland county, 113 miles from Boston, 461 from from Philadelphia, and 600 from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1685, and contained in 1790, 2,235 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,105.

SCARSDALE, a township of Westchester county, New York, containing in 1800, 234 free inhabitants, and 24 slaves.

SCARUNE LAKE, in Washington county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 491 miles from Washington city.

SCHAGHTIKOKE, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, in 1800 it contained 2,229 free inhabitants, and 123 slaves.

SCHODACK, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, containing in 1800, 3,434 free inhabitants, and 254 slaves.

SCHOHARIE, a county of the state of New York; bounded N. by Montgomery, E. by Albany, W. by Otsego, and S. by Ulster. It is 29 miles from E. to

W. and 34 from N. to S. It is well watered by Schoharie, Ca-bus-kill, and several small creeks. The country is diversified with hills, and the soil in general fertile. About half a mile S. E. of the court-house, is a very large hill of considerable elevation, and more than half a mile in extent. It is a solid mass of petrified shells, of the river kind. The rock is partly covered with a thin soil; in some places it is bare, and projects to the height of 10 or 12 feet above the common surface. In those places where it is exposed to the sun it has the appearance of brimstone, but underneath the surface it is rough, and has a dark appearance. Petrified moss has been found on its surface. In 1800, it contained 9,454 free inhabitants, and 354 slaves.

SCHOHARIE, a river of New York, it rises in the Kaatskill mountains, runs N. about 80 miles, and joins the Mohawk at Fort Hunter.

SCHOHARIE, the principal town in the county of the same name. It is situated on Schoharie river, about 40 miles westerly of Albany. In 1800, it contained 1,567 free inhabitants, and 129 slaves.

SCHUYLER, a township of Herkimer county, New York, incorporated in 1792. It contained, in 1797, 265 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 958 free persons, and 5 slaves. It is 20 miles from German Flats.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, in the state of New York, about 9 miles long, and 4 broad. It is 10 miles W. of Lake Otsego.

SCHUYLER, NEW FORT, in the township of Rome, New York, on Mohawk river, 7 miles above Whitestown.

SCHUYLER, OLD FORT, on the S. side of Mohawk river, 4

miles above Whitestown. It contains about 40 houses.

SCHUYLKILL, a beautiful river of Pennsylvania, which rises in Luzerne county, within less than two miles of a branch of Nescopeck creek, which empties into the Susquehanna, at the falls of its own name. Thence passing into Northampton county, and through the Broad Mountain, in a southerly direction, under the title of Little Schuylkill, and thence into Berks, and through the Blue mountain; where it receives the westernmost branch, which rises at the foot of Mahantango mountain; turning a little to the E. of the S. passes Hamburg, and through a rich champaign country, to Reading; about a mile and a half above which, it receives the Tulpehocken, a navigable stream; thence winding to the S. E. passes by Pottsgrove. Continuing that course nearly, it passes Norristown, and over the Swedes falls, a little below that town; thence into Philadelphia county, when winding suddenly to the S. passes over falls 5 miles above Philadelphia, and gliding smoothly by the limits of that city, loses itself in the Delaware, 6 miles below Philadelphia, opposite, Mud Island. Its whole course is about 140 miles; 90 of which it is navigable in boats. Two floating bridges have been thrown over it; one within the limits of the city, the other in its vicinity. A permanent bridge is now building over it, opposite the W. end of Market street.

SCIOTA, a large navigable river of the state of Ohio, which runs a S. S. W. course, and empties into the Ohio, 390 miles below Pittsburg, and 48 below Sandy

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river. It is said to be navigable, in batteaux, near 200 miles, and all the way a gentle current. It opens a communication with Sandusky river, by a portage of 4 miles. At some places, in the spring of the year, it overflows its banks. Salt springs, coal mines, white and blue clay, and freestone, are found in the neighbourhood of this river.

SCIPIO, a post town of Cayuga county, New York, incorporated in 1794. In 1800, it contained 3,137 free inhabitants and 10 slaves. It is situated on the E. side of Cayuga Lake, 39 miles S. W. by W. of Onondago, 461 N. W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 448 from Washington city. See AURORA.

SCITUATE, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, 11 miles S. W. by W. of Providence. It contained in 1790, 2,315 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,523.

SCITUATE, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 2,856 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,728. It is situated on a bay of the same name, 28 miles S. E. of Boston, and was incorporated in 1637. Here is a post office 509 miles from Washington city.

Scoodick, or **Schoodick**, a river of Maine, in Washington county. It falls into Passamaquoddy bay.

Scoodick, a post office, near the mouth of the above river, in plantation No. 4, 2 miles from St Andrew's, in New Brunswick, 50 from Machias, 398 from Boston, 745 from Philadelphia, and 890 from Washington city. The settlements here contained, in 1797, about 160 families. SEE BREWER'S.

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Scoodick Lakes, in the district of Maine, are partly in Washington, and partly in Hancock county. They communicate with Scoodick river, on the E. thence with Passamaquoddy bay. Sunkhaeze river, which falls into the Penobscot, rises near these lakes.

Scotch Plains, a village of New Jersey, in Essex county, 11 miles W. by S. of Elizabeth town. It is seated on Green Brook, a branch of Raritan river.

Scotland Neck, a post office of Halifax county, North Carolina. It is 250 miles from Washington city.

Scott, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Harrison, S. by Fayette, S. E. by Bourbon, W. by Franklin, and S. W. by Woodford. It is watered by N. Elkhorn, and the S. fork of Licking river. In 1800, it contained, 5872 free inhabitants and 1,787 slaves. Capital Georgetown.

Scottsburg, in Halifax county, Virginia. Here is a post office which is 256 miles from Washington city.

Scott's Ville, a town of Virginia, the capital of Powhatan county, 32 miles from Richmond, and 310 from Philadelphia. It contains about 12 dwellings, a large brick court house, 2 brick jails, one for debtors, the other for criminals; and a brick building, in which the public offices are held.

Scowhegan Falls, in Kennebeck river, near the town of Canaan, in the district of Maine.

Scranton, a lake in the state of New York, which is an expansion of the water of the E. branch of Hudson river.

Scull Camp, a post office of Surry county, N. Carolina, 410 miles from Washington city.

SCUPPERNONG, in Tyrrel county, N. Carolina. Here is a post office 349 miles from Washington city.

SEABROOK, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1768. It is 16 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 715 inhabitants, and in 1800, 629.

SEAKONNET POINT, a cape which forms the S. extremity of the E. entrance of Narraganset bay.

SEAL ISLAND, on the coast of Maine, in Washington county, 2 leagues from Grand Manan Island.

SEARSBURGH, a township of Bennington county, Vermont.

SEBACOOK, a small lake of Maine, 18 miles N. W. of Portland.

SEBASTACOOK, a river of Maine. It flows from lakes in the interior, runs S. about 150 miles, and unites with Kennebeck, at Taconnet falls.

SECOND CREEK, a township of Adams county, Mississippi Territory, in 1800, it contained 299 free inhabitants, and 481 slaves.

SECOND MOON, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1053 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

SEDWICK, a township of Hancock county, Maine, 315 miles from Boston. In 1800, it contained 760 inhabitants.

SEEKHONK, see PAWTUCKET.

SEEWEE BAY, on the coast of S. Carolina, S. W. of Cape R. man.

SELBY PORT, a town of Allegany county, Maryland, on the waters of Big Crossings creek, 38 miles W. of Cumberland.

SEMINOLES, one of the Indian nations which compose the Muscogulge confederacy.

SEMPRONIUS, a township of Cayuga county, New York, 20 miles from Cayuga lake. In 1800, it contained 871 free inhabitants and 1 slave. Here is a post office 457 miles from Washington city.

SENECA, a town of Ontario county, New York, on the N. side of Seneca falls. The plan is regular, consisting of a number of straight streets, intersected by others. In 1800, it contained 1502 free inhabitants and 20 slaves. Several mills have been erected here.

SENECA, a creek of Maryland, in Montgomery county. It falls into the Potomac, 19 miles above Georgetown.

SENECA, a river of New York, in Onondago county, formed by the junction of Canandarque creek, and Scayace river. It runs N. E. by N. and joins Oswego river, between the townships of Cicero and Lysander. It is navigable in boats.

SENECAS, one of the six confederate tribes of Indians, residing in Ontario county, New York. They have two towns, on Chenee river, containing about 70 inhabitants each; two small towns on French creek, Allegany county, Pennsylvania; two others on Allegany river, and one on Buffaloe creek, which empties into the E. end of Lake Erie. This last is attached to the British. Their whole number is reckoned at 550.

SENTER HARBOUR, in New Hampshire, on the N. W. side of Winnipiseogee lake.

SESEME, QUIAN, a river of the Indiana Territory, a branch of the Illinois, 40 yards wide at its mouth.

SEVEN MILE BROOK, a township of Kennebeck county, Maine.

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It contained in 1800, 373 inhabitants.

SEVERN, a small river of the Western shore of Maryland, which rises near Elkridge landing; thence pursuing a S. E. course, passes Annapolis, on the N. and enters the Chesapeake, about 2 miles below that city.

SEVIER, a county of Tennessee, in Hamilton district, watered by Big Pigeon river. In 1800, it contained 3,257 free inhabitants and 162 slaves. At the court house is a post office 555 miles, from Washington city.

SEWICKLY, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 275 inhabitants.

SEWICKLY, a township of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, it contained 853 inhabitants.

SEWICKLY, a considerable creek of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It rises near the foot of Chesnut-hill, and meandering westerly, falls into the Youghiogany, about 9 miles in a direct line above the mouth of that river.

SHACKLEFORD, in King William county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 143 miles from Washington city.

SHAFTSBURY, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 1,999 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,895. It joins New York on the W. and is N. of Bennington. Here is a post office 423 miles from Washington city.

SHALLOW FORD, in the river Tennessee, 12 miles above the whirl. The river is here 1200 yards broad.

SHAMBURG, a township of Washington county, Mississippi

Territory, containing in 1800, 199 free inhabitants, and 194 slaves.

SHAMOKIN, a creek of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. It rises on the N. side of Mahantango mountain, runs W. and falls into the Susquehanna, a little below Sunbury.

SHAMOKIN, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Susquehanna. It contained in 1800, 1,469 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

SHANANDOAH, a county of Virginia, 35 miles in length, and the same in breadth. It is bounded N. by Frederick, S. by Rockingham, S. E. by Culpepper, and W. by Hardy. It contained in 1790, 10,510 inhabitants, of whom 512 were slaves, and in 1800, 11,809 free persons, and 738 slaves. Chief town, Woodstock.

SHANANDOAH, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta county, thence running a N. E. course as far as Chelten, where it receives the north branch, a considerable stream, which has its source in the North mountain. These confluent rivers running N. E. by E. approach the Blue ridge, and unite with the Potomac, immediately before it passes through that mountain. It is navigable about 100 miles, and it is supposed, at no considerable expense, might be made navigable in its whole course.

SHAPLEIGH, a post town of Maine, in York county, adjoining New Hampshire, incorporated in 1785. It is seated at the head of Mouson river, 108 miles N. of Boston, 454 from Philadelphia, and 579 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790,

1329 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1778.

SHARON, a township of Windfor county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 569 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,158. It is on White river.

SHARON, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, between Housetonic river on the E. and New York state on the W. in 1800 it contained 2,340 inhabitants. It is 13 miles from Litchfield, 200 from Philadelphia, and 344 from Washington city.

SHARON, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1765. It is 10 miles from Boston, and contained in 1790, 1,994 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1081.

SHARON, a township of New York, in Schoharie county. It was incorporated in 1797. In 1800, it contained 2617 free inhabitants and 38 slaves.

SHARON, a village, five miles from Savannah, in Georgia.

SHARON, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 428 inhabitants.

SHARPS, an island in the Chesapeake bay, on the coast of Dorchester county, Maryland. It contains 2,200 acres.

SHARPSBURG, a post town of Maryland, in Washington county, 3 miles from the Potomac, 14 S. E. by E. of Elizabeth town, 189 W. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 75 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 27. N. lon. 2. 42. W.

SHAWANESE, an Indian nation, on the Tallapoosie, in Georgia, and on Sciota river, in the Indiana Territory. Those in Georgia have joined the Muscogulge confederacy.

SHAWANGUNK, a township of

New York, in Ulster county, 20 miles from Goshen. It contained in 1790, 2,128 inhabitants, including 323 electors, and 350 slaves, and in 1800, 2,469 free inhabitants, and 340 slaves. Here is a post office 303 miles from Washington city.

SHAWSHEEN, a little river of Middlesex county, Massachusetts. It rises in Bedford township, and falls into the Merrimack.

SHEEPS COT, a river of Lincoln county, Maine. It enters the Atlantic, E. of Kennebeck river, after passing Wiscasset. It is navigable upwards of 20 miles.

SHEFFIELD, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 170 inhabitants.

SHEFFIELD, a post town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1733. It is 145 miles W. S. W. of Boston, 257 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 362 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 1,899 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2050. It is watered by Housetonick river, and its tributary streams, on which are several mills, and iron works.

SHELBOURNE, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing in 1790, 35 inhabitants, and in 1800, 45. It was incorporated in 1769.

SHELBOURNE, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 723 inhabitants.

SHELBOURNE, a township of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, containing in 1800, 1079 inhabitants.

SHELBY, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. by Henry, W. by Bullet, E. by Franklin, and S. by Nelson. It is watered by sev-

ral creeks, which fall into Salt river. It contained in 1800, 6,590 free inhabitants, and 1,409 slaves.

SHELBYVILLE, a post and the chief town of the above county, is seated on the E. side of Brashears creek, about 12 miles above its junction with Salt river. It contained in 1790, about 36 houses, and in 1800, 184 free persons, and 78 slaves. And is 22 miles W. by S. of Frankfort.

SHELDEN, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 408 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 579 miles from Washington city.

SHELTER ISLAND, at the E. end of Long Island, New York, 3 leagues W. of Gardner's island. It is in Suffolk county, was incorporated in 1788, contained in 1790, about 8,000 acres, and 201 inhabitants, including 34 electors, in 1800, 244 free persons and 16 slaves. It feeds large numbers of cattle and sheep.

SHENANDOAH, see SHANANDOAH.

SHENANDOAH, a valley described by Morie as extending from Virginia through Pennsylvania to the Susquehannah. There is no valley in Pennsylvania, known by that name.

SHEPHERDSFIELD, in Cumberland county, Maine. It contains 330 inhabitants.

SHEPHERDS-TOWN, a post town of Virginia; situated in Jefferson county, on the S. side of the Potomac. It contained in 1790, nearly 200 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1033 free persons and 75 slaves. Mostly Germans or their descendants. The situation of the town is healthy and agreeable,

and the country fertile and well cultivated. It is 10 miles from Martinsburg, 178 from Philadelphia, and 73 from Washington city. Lat. 39. 30. N. lon. 2. 41. W.

SHEPHERDSVILLE, a post town of Bullet county, Kentucky, 640 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 71 free inhabitants and 25 slaves.

SHERBOURNE, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1800, 776 inhabitants.

SHERBOURN, a township of Chenango county, New York. It contained in 1797—114 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1282. Here is a post office 452 miles from Washington city.

SHERBURNE, see NANTUCKET.

SHE-SHEQUIN, a post office of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, 342 miles from Washington city.

SHETUCKET, a river of Connecticut, which is formed by the union of Willimantic and Mount Hope rivers; after pursuing an E course, a few miles, presently winds to the S. and unites with the Quinnabogue, about 4 miles above Norwich.

SHIPPENSBURG, a post town of Pennsylvania; situated in Cumberland county, adjoining the county line of Franklin county, on a branch of Conedogwinet creek, which falls into the Susquehanna. It contained in 1790, about 60 dwellings, the greater part of which are built of stone, 2 market houses, a Presbyterian and a Dutch church, and in 1800, 1028 free persons and 17 slaves. It is 146 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 103 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 4. N. lon. 2. 18. W.

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SHIRLEY, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, it contained 954 free persons, and 4 slaves.

SHIRLEY, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 677 inhabitants, and in 1800, 713. It was incorporated in 1753.

SHOALS, ISLE OF, on the coast of New Hampshire, are 7 in number.

SHOREHAM, a township of Addison county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 721 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1447. It borders on lake Champlain.

SHREWSBURY, a small post town of New Jersey; situated in Monmouth county, near a small stream which empties into Navesink harbour. It is 79 miles E. N. E. of Philadelphia, and 223 from Washington city. Lat. 40° 21'. Lon. 1. 19. E.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county, S. of York township. In 1800, it contained 1,304 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, incorporated in 1727. It contained in 1790, 963 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,048.

SHREWSBURY, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 383 inhabitants, and in 1800, 745.

SHUTESBURY, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 90 miles from Boston. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river. In 1800 it contained 820 inhabitants.

SIDELING HILL, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It extends N. to the Juniatta in Mifflin county.

SILVER BLUFF, in S. Carolina, on the E. side of the Savannah, is about 30 feet high.

SIMON, ST. a fertile island on the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alatamaha.

SIMSBURY, a township of Hartford county, Connecticut, 14 miles N. W. of Hartford. In 1800, it contained 2,956 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 386 miles from Washington city.

SINEMAH-NING, a large navigable creek of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. The N. or Middle branch rises near the head waters of Allegany river; to which there is a portage of 23 miles.

SINEPUXENT, a long, narrow bay on the S. E. of Maryland, and Virginia, extending N. N. E. and S. S. W. parallel to the sea coast. It is separated from the Atlantic by a long narrow island, called Assateague.

SING-SING, a village of New York, in West Chester county, on Haverstraw bay, 35 miles N. of New York city.

SIOUS, a powerful nation of Indians, consisting of 3 different tribes. They dwell on the head waters of the Mississippi, Missouri, and on the islands in Lake Superior.

SIPSEY; a river of Georgia. It falls into the Tombeckbee.

SISTER'S FERRY, in S. Carolina, 25 miles from Coosawatchie.

SIX NATIONS, OR IROQUOIS, a confederacy of Indians, consisting of the following, viz. Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras. See each.

SKANEATETES, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, 18

miles long, and about a mile broad.

SKENECTADY, or SCHENECTADY, a post town of the state of New York; situated in Albany county, on the S. side of Mohawk river, 16 miles N. W. of Albany city. It contains about 500 dwellings, a Presbyterian, a German church, and an academy; which received a charter from the regents of the university of New York, and is styled Union College. The houses are compact, and regularly built of brick, in the old Dutch style, except a few, which have lately been erected in the modern style. The town is situated on a rich plain, surrounded with hills; the meanderings of the river through it, and the rich fields on its banks, afford, in the summer season, one of the most agreeable and luxuriant prospects, that is any where met with. In 1800, it contained 4868 free persons and 1447 slaves. It is 181 miles from New York, 281 from Philadelphia, and 416 from Washington city. Lat. 42°. 43'. N. lon. 1. 12. E.

SKENESBOROUGH, see WHITEHALL.

SKIOPACK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Montgomery county, on both sides of Perkiomy creek.

SKIPTON, see OLD TOWN.

SKUPPERNONG, a small river of N. Carolina, running N. into Albemarle sound.

SKUTOCK HILLS, in Hancock county, Maine, near Goldsborough.

SLABTOWN, a village of New-Jersey, in Burlington county, between Mount Holly and Burlington.

SLAUGHTER CREEK, in Maryland, on the E. side of the Chesapeake, in Dorchester county.

SLIPPERY ROCK, a township of Butler county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 1362 inhabitants.

SLOKUM'S ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth Isles, on the coast of Massachusetts, in Buzzards bay. It is 5 miles in circuit.

SMALL POINT, on the coast of Maine, in Lincoln county, forms the E. extremity of Casco Bay.

SMITH, a county of Mero district, Tennessee. It contained in 1800, 3697 free inhabitants, and 597 slaves.

SMITH, a river of Rockingham county, N. Carolina. It falls into Dan river.

SMITH, a township of Washington county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Virginia on the W. in 1800, it contained 1649 free inhabitants, and 5 slaves.

SMITHFIELD, a post and the county town of Johnson county, N. Carolina, handsomely situated on Neuse river, at the head of boat navigation. The river is here about 80 yards wide. It has a courthouse, jail, 20 houses, and 6 retail stores. Smithfield is built on the site of a considerable Indian village, called Neuse. Nearly in the centre of the town, is an Indian burying place, which was, at the early settlement of the place, about 16 feet high, of conical form, and about 90 feet in circuit round the base. It contained large quantities of human bones; but people have so often dug into it, in search of shells, beads, pipes, &c. that its height is now reduced to about 5 or 6 feet. Smithfield is 27 miles E.

of Raleigh, 473 from Philadelphia, and 322 from Washington city.

SMITHFIELD, a small post town of Virginia, situated in Isle of Wight county, on Pagan creek, which falls into James' river, and is navigable for vessels of 20 tons. In 1800, it contained 134 free inhabitants and 2 slaves. It is 63 miles E. by S. of Petersburg, 85 S. E. of Richmond, 364 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 218 from Washington city.

SMITHFIELD, a township of Providence county, Rhode Island, containing in 1790, 3,171 inhabitants, of whom 5 were slaves, and in 1800, 3,119 free persons and 1 slave. It adjoins Massachusetts, on the N.

SMITHFIELD, LOWER, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, bordering on Wayne county. It contained in 1800, 1,255 inhabitants.

SMITHFIELD, MIDDLE, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Delaware river. It contained in 1800, 499 inhabitants.

SMITHFIELD, UPPER, a township of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of the Delaware. It contained in 1800, 585 inhabitants.

SMITH'S ISLAND, on the coast of N. Carolina, between the Frying Pan Shoals, and the mouth of Cape Fear river.

SMITH'S ISLAND, on the coast of Virginia, in Accomack county.

SMITH'S POINT, at the entrance of the Potomac river, on the S.

SMITHSTOWN, a post town of New York, on Long Island, in Suffolk county, 52 miles from

New York city, 147 from Philadelphia, and 295 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 1,022 inhabitants, including 166 slaves, and 167 electors, and in 1800, 1,225 free persons, and 165 slaves.

SMITHVILLE, the chief town of Brunswick county, North Carolina, situated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, about 30 miles S. by W. of Wilmington. It is chiefly inhabited by pilots.

SNEYDSBOROUGH, a town of Richmond county, N. Carolina, established, by an act of Assembly, in 1795. It is seated on the Great Peechee, at the mouth of Huckleberry Creek, about 120 miles, by land, above Georgetown, in S. Carolina, and upwards of 200, by the course of the river. Thus far the Great Peechee is navigable, in boats carrying 60 or 70 tons. It is 418 miles from Washington city.

SNOWHILL, a port of entry, and post town of Maryland, the capital of Worcester county, on the S. E. side of Pocomoke river. It is built upon a remarkable sand hill, which, at a distance, appears as white as snow. It is about 25 miles from the mouth of the Pocomoke. Opposite the town, the river is about 10 feet deep; the tide rises here about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. A bridge is erected across the river, which is here about 60 yards wide. The town contains about 66 houses, principally old, low, wooden buildings.

It has a court house, and jail, a Presbyterian, and an Episcopalian church. The lands in the neighbourhood, for some miles distant, are sandy and barren. It is 158 miles S. by W. of Philadelphia, and 158 from Washington.

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ton city. Lat. 38. 10. N lon. 0. 20. W.

SOCIETY LAND, in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, contained in 1800, 146 inhabitants.

SOPUS, GREAT, a gulf on the S. side of Lake Ontario. It has a town of the same name, on the W. side, 35 miles from Oswego. In 1800, it contained 402 free inhabitants, and 14 slaves.

SOLEBURY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, on the S. W. side of Delaware river, opposite to Amwell, in New Jersey. It contained in 1800, 1524 inhabitants.

SOLON, a township of Onondago county, New York, 37 miles from Onondago lake. In 1800, it contained 367 free inhabitants and 1 slave.

SOMERS, in Tolland county, Connecticut, 24 miles N. E. of Hartford. In 1800, it contained 1352 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

SOMERSET, a county of the Eastern shore of Maryland; bounded E. by the state of Delaware, and Worcester county, N. by Caroline, S. W. by the Chesapeake, and W. by Dorchester county. It contained in 1790, 15,610 inhabitants, of whom 7,070 were slaves, and in 1800, 9,956 free persons, and 7,432 slaves. Chief town, Princess Anne.

SOMERSET, a populous and well cultivated county of New Jersey, 28 miles in length, and 28 in breadth. It is bounded E. by Middlesex county, W. and S. W. by Hunterdon, N. and N. W. by Morris county. It is divided into six townships. It contained in 1790, 11,468 free persons, and 1,810 slaves, and in 1800, 10,952 free inhabitants and 1,863 slaves. A

rich vein of copper ore was discovered several years ago, at Rocky hill, in this county; it has however been neglected, from the great expense attending the working of it. At the court house is a post office, 218 miles from Washington city. Chief town, Somerset.

SOMERSET, a county of Pennsylvania, 65 miles from N. to S. and 22 from E. to W. It is bounded N. by Huntingdon, N. W. by Westmoreland, E. by Bedford, W. by Fayette, and S. by Allegany county, in Maryland. It is divided into the following townships, viz. Brothersvalley, Milford, Turkeyfoot, Elklick, Quemahoning, &c. This county lies between Allegany mountain and Chestnut hill, and is well watered by the head waters of Conemaugh and Youghiogany rivers. In 1800, it contained 10,188 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, a post town of Massachusetts; situated in Bristol county, near the N. W. side of Taunton river; the township contained in 1790, 1,151 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,232. It was incorporated in 1790, and is 52 miles S. by W. of Bolton, 311 from Philadelphia, and 450 from Washington city.

SOMERSET, the chief town of Somerset county, New Jersey; situated on the W. side of Millstone river, which falls into the Raritan, in a N. course. It contains a court house, jail, and about 36 dwellings. It is 72 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

SOMERSET, a township of Windham county, Vermont; 11 miles N. E. of Bennington. In 1800, it contained 130 inhabitants.

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SOMERSET, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, S. of Nottingham. In 1800, it contained 1320 free persons, and 1 slave.

SOMERSET, a post town of Pennsylvania, and the capital of Somerset county. It is 189 miles from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 280 inhabitants.

SOMERSET, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,431 inhabitants.

SOMERSWORTH, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, incorporated in 1754. It contained in 1790, 943 inhabitants, and in 1800, 932.

SONGO, a river of Cumberland county, Maine, formed by 2 branches, one of which connects Long and Sebacook ponds.

SOUTH, a short river of Anne Arundel county, Maryland, which empties into the Chesapeake, in an E. course. It is about 6 miles S. of Annapolis city, and is navigable in vessels of burthen 10 or 12 miles.

SOUTH AMBOY, a township of Middlesex county, New Jersey. It has 2,626 inhabitants, of whom 183 are slaves.

SOUTHAMPTON, in Genesee county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 486 miles from Washington city.

SOUTHAMPTON, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 768 inhabitants, including 3 slaves.

SOUTHAMPTON, THE COUNTY OF, See HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTH ANNA, a small river of Virginia, which rises in the S. W. mountains, and running S. thence E. unites with the North Anna.

SOUTH BEAVER, a township of

Beaver county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 2,580 free inhabitants and 1 slave.

SOUTH BOROUGH, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 30 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1727, and contained in 1790, 840 inhabitants, and in 1800, 871.

SOUTH BRIMFIELD, a township of Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, incorporated in 1762. It is 80 miles westward of Boston, and contained in 1790, 606 inhabitants, and in 1800, 774.

SOUTH BURY, a town of Litchfield county, Connecticut, 51 miles N. W. of Hartford. In 1800, it contained 1,755 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

SOUTH CAROLINA, STATE OF, is situated between 32°. 0. and 35°. 0. N. lat. 3°. 34' and 9°. 20' W. lon. It lies somewhat in the form of a triangle, whose base extends along Savannah river, about 250 miles. The sea coast, from Little river, which rises in North Carolina, to the mouth of Savannah river, is 173 miles, and the side adjoining North Carolina, from Little river, to the western extremity of the state, is 270 miles direct. It is bounded N. and N. E. by North Carolina, N. W. by the territory south of the Ohio, S. W. by Savannah river, which separates it from Georgia, and S. E. by the ocean. It is divided into 9 districts, viz. Georgetown, Charleston, Beaufort, Cherraws, Camden, Ninety-Six, Pinckney, and Washington; these are divided into 36 counties, which

by a resolve of the assembly, were ordered to be laid out 40 miles square, as near as circumstances would admit; but there is not one county in the state 40 miles

square. In the five northern districts, county court houses have been built in each county, and justice administered at such times as the law directs; but in the maritime districts, the law establishing the divisions of counties throughout the state, so far as it respects these districts, has been repealed, and the old division of parishes renewed. The counties we will notice under their respective names, except those in the maritime districts, which we think unnecessary. Although Mouzon published his map of this state in 1794, and the assembly passed their resolve for dividing the counties, previous to that period; yet he has not laid down a single county, nor has he even mentioned, that there was such a division in the state; which, with other concurring circumstances, lead us to conclude, that this map was published in London, prior to the declaration of independence, notwithstanding its being dated May the 12th, 1794.

The principal rivers are Santee, Edisto or Ponpon, Wateree, Great and Little Pedee, Broad, Wakkamaw, Black, Cambahee, Ashley, Cooper and Ashepoo; besides several others of less importance. What has been said of Georgia, in respect to the face of the country and soil, will apply to this state, with little variation. For about 80 miles from the sea coast, in a N. W. direction, it is entirely level, without a pebble; but rises with a gradual ascent, until it is, at that distance, about 200 feet above the level of the sea; whence another tract of country commences, about 60 miles in extent, diversified with sand hills behind

each other, in regular succession, but not much elevated, except the high hills of Santee, which lie between Black river and the Wateree. The natural productions here are a few pine, and some little herbage. There are but few inhabitants in this part of the state, and these chiefly subsist upon Indian corn, and sweet potatoes. The next tract to the N. W. is a remarkable belt of high land, called the Ridge. It commences about 120 miles from the sea coast, and extends about 30 miles parallel to Savannah river, separating its waters from those of Broad river. Beyond this Ridge commences a country, agreeably diversified with hills, and dales; resembling in most particulars, the middle states. The hills are covered with lofty trees; the valleys replenished with constant streams of water; and in fertility the soil is inferior to no part of the Atlantic states. Advancing N. W. the land rises by a gradual ascent, each succeeding hill rising above that which immediately preceded it. At the distance of 220 miles from the sea, in a N. W. direction, the land is found to be upwards of 800 feet above the level of the Ocean. Here a mountainous country commences, which continues rising, each succeeding mountain, above the preceding one, to the top of the Appalachian mountains, which is nearly the N. W. extremity of the state. The soil is various. The first, and best, is the swamps on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and rich clay. The natural productions are cane in great abundance, cypress, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these

swamps, rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the state. The next best soil, is the oak, and hickory land, which produces oak, hickory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands in the low country, corn is chiefly cultivated; and in the back parts of the state, large quantities of tobacco, wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton, potatoes, and some silk, are raised. The third kind of soil, are the Savannahs, which produce nothing but grass, and that in abundance. The next is the pine barrens, which are only valuable on account of their timber. The swamps on the rivers, in which rice can be raised, extend no farther up than the tide ascends; and its value is estimated in proportion to the height which the tide generally rises; these being the most valuable, where the tide rises highest, so that they can be overflowed.—The best inland swamps, which form another kind of rice land, are such as are furnished with reservoirs of water; these are formed by means of large mounds of earth, raised on the upper side of the swamps; whence the water is conveyed, when necessary, to the fields of rice. The river swamps terminate at the distance of 115 miles from the sea coast, and the high lands extend to the rivers, and form banks, in many places, some hundred feet in height; which often afford extensive and agreeable prospects. The swamps, above the head of the tide, are occasionally planted with corn and indigo. The soil is rich, yielding between 40 and 50 bushels per acre.

The following metals, minerals, earth, &c. have been found in S. Carolina, by Mr. Barrett, viz. silver, copper, lead, green lead, black lead, arsenic, sulphur, sulphurous pyrites, red and grey emery, copperas, iron, rock crystal, vitreous stone, and vitreous sand, gypsum, exquisitely fine moulding sand, black, blue, and grey slates; blue and grey soap stone, stone coal, free stone, load stone, flint stone, lime stone, cretaceous, calcareous, and magnesian earths; china clay, potters clay, aluminous earth, bituminous earth, marble, yellow, brown, and red ochres; fuller's earth, and nitrous earth.

There are few curiosities found in this state; among these, however, the most remarkable, are several bones of an extraordinary size, that have been discovered in cutting the canal, which opens a communication between Santee, and Cooper rivers. They were found in Biggin swamp, in lat. 33° at the depth of between 8 and 9 feet, and within the space of 10 feet square. Among the bones discovered, are four large grinders, two of these resemble, in every respect, those found in Kentucky, at the Big Bone lick, which are generally supposed to belong to the Mamouth, a carnivorous animal; each grinder having double rows of high and conic processes, as if intended to masticate, and not to grind its food. The two others have a different appearance, bearing no resemblance to any hitherto found in America. They are larger than the former, and being flat and ribbed transversely on the surface, resemble, according to

naturalists, the grinders of an elephant, which is a graminivorous animal. At the same time there was found a large tusk, between 3 and 4 feet in length, which Col. Senf, the chief engineer, says, when uncovered, resembled, in every respect, that of an elephant; but, on being exposed to the air, it crumbled immediately to pieces.

Among the remainder, were found the neck and thicker part of the scapula or shoulder blade. The socket of this bone, in which the fore leg must have moved, is ten inches in length, and upwards of six in breadth. A rib, although apparently not the largest belonging to this animal, is nearly six feet in length; a piece of a thigh bone petrified, of large dimensions; one of the cervical vertebræ, or part of the back bone, which belongs to the neck; one of the dorsal vertebræ, partly decayed; a number of teeth, resembling, in some measure, those of a horse, but much larger; several parts of ribs, and other bones, in a state of petrifaction; also a part of a human humerus, or bone of the arm, in a complete state of petrifaction. In addition to these, there were several, so broken and decayed, as to render it impossible to form any just opinion, from their mutilated appearance.

There is not, perhaps, a greater diversity between the manners of the inhabitants in any two states in the Union, and the articles cultivated in them, than there is between the maritime and back parts of this state. On the islands, the sea coast, and nearly 50 miles back, and on the rivers, 20 or 25 miles further, the articles

cultivated for exportation are rice, indigo, cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes; the cultivation of which, is wholly carried on by slaves. It is rarely that any white man ever settles on a plantation within these limits, to cultivate and improve it for himself, without slaves; if he has not wherewith to purchase a few, he hires himself to some rich planter, as overseer, until he earns as much. The lands in these parts, prior to the revolution, were chiefly cultivated by manual labour. But the plough and harrow have since been introduced into the rice swamps, with considerable success. In the upper counties there are few negroes; the farmers in general depend on their own industry for subsistence. The produce of these parts we have already mentioned in the preceding page. The inhabitants here are plain and simple in their manners, dress, and mode of living. They generally manufacture their own clothing, whether of wool or cotton; and the greatest part of the implements of husbandry which they use. Flax, hemp, and cotton, are plenty: of which the women generally do the weaving, and leave the men to cultivate the farms.

S. Carolina produces some of the most necessary materials for ship building, and these of the best kind. The live oak, and the pitch and yellow pine, are of a superior quality; and as far as these articles will go in constructing a ship, they can be built here to greater advantage, than in either the middle or northern states; but the expense of procuring the other necessary materials, which this state cannot furnish so cheap as the other states,

renders the advantage on the whole but trifling.

There is no great variety of fruit here, particularly in the maritime districts. Apples and limes are scarce; pears, peaches, lemons, grapes, and pomegranates, are more plenty, and of a better quality; also figs and oranges in great abundance, but the latter are chiefly sour.

The climate is various. In the lower districts, where the lands are generally marshy, bilious diseases, and intermittent fevers, are frequent, between July and October. It is said that the probability of dying in that space of time is greater than in the other 8 months. In the back parts of the state, it is generally as healthy as in any part of the Union. In these parts, the inhabitants are chiefly Presbyterians, Baptists, and Methodists; in the maritime parts of the state, they are chiefly Episcopalian, with a few Roman Catholics and Methodists.

The foreign trade of S. Carolina is carried on with the different nations of Europe, and the West India islands. To these countries are exported large quantities of rice; beside considerable quantities of indigo, cotton, tobacco, tar, pitch, turpentine, &c. In return are received all kinds of European, East, and West India goods.

The following is the amount of the tonnage of the state of S. Carolina, for 3 years—viz.

Tons.
1796—36,985
1797—39,122
1798—41,876

A table containing the exports from S. Carolina, for the following years—viz.

Dolls.	Cts.
1791—2,693,267	97
1792—2,421,249	79
1793—3,191,897	15
1794—3 867,908	32
1795—5,998,492	49
1796—7,620,049	
1797— 949,622	
1798—6,994,179	
1799—8,729,015	
1801 14,304,045	

S. Carolina contains 19,270, 400 acres. Morse makes it about 12,800,000 acres only. He very sagaciously multiplies a certain length and breadth, and deducts 5,000 square miles, or 3,200,000 acres, to reduce it to a parallelogram. A very expert geometricalian, indeed!

This state contained, in 1790, 293,150 free persons and 100,571 slaves; and in 1800, 199,440 free persons, and 146,151 slaves. Columbia is the seat of government.

SOUTH EAST, a post town of New York, in Dutchess county. In 1800, it contained 1939 free persons and 17 slaves. It is 150 miles from Philadelphia, and 300 from Washington city.

SOUTH FIELD, a township of Richmond county, New York, containing in 1790, 855 inhabitants, and in 1800, 713 free persons and 229 slaves.

SOUTHFIELD, a post office of Orange county, New York, 280 miles from Washington city.

SOUTHFIELD, a township of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, containing in 1800, 220 inhabitants.

SOUTH HADLEY, a township

of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1753. It is 6 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 90 W. of Boston. In this township, on the E. side of Connecticut river, canals and locks were completed, in 1795, at the falls, which are about 3 miles in length. South Hadley contained in 1790, 759 inhabitants, and in 1800, 801. Here is a post office which is 412 miles from Washington city.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a township of Rockingham county, New-Hampshire, bordering on Massachusetts. It was incorporated in 1742, contained in 1790, 448 inhabitants, and in 1800, 387, and is 6 miles N. of Newburyport.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a township of Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island, containing in 1790, 3,408 inhabitants, including 431 electors, and 146 slaves, and in 1800, 3,555 free persons and 115 slaves. Here is a post office, 335 miles from Washington city, and 95 E. of New York.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, S. of Shippensburg. In 1800 it contained 1050 inhabitants.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, adjoining Montgomery county on the S. W. and Philadelphia county on the S. In 1800, it contained, 765 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

SOUTH HAMPTON, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1753. It contained in 1790, 829 inhabitants, and in 1800, 983. It is 109 miles S. W. of Boston.

SOUTH HEMPSTEAD, a township of Queens county, New York, on Long Island. It contained in 1790, 3,826 inhabitants, of whom

575 were electors, and 326 slaves, and in 1800, 3,968 free persons and 173 slaves. In 1796, the legislature named this township Hempstead.

SOUTH HERO, See HERO.

SOUTH HUNTINGDON, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, N. of Jacob's creek, and E. of Youghiogeny river. In 1800, it contained 2,313 free inhabitants and 4 slaves.

SOUTHINGTON, a township of Connecticut, in Hartford county, 22 miles N. of Newhaven. In 1800, it contained 1801 free inhabitants and 3 slaves.

SOUTHOLD, a township of Suffolk county, New York, on Long Island. In 1800, it contained, 2,135 free inhabitants, and 65 slaves. Here is a post office which is 353 miles from Washington city.

SOUTH KINGSTON, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, on the W. side of Narraganset bay, 282 miles from Philadelphia. It contained in 1790, 4,131 inhabitants, including 131 slaves, and in 1800, 3,394 free inhabitants and 44 slaves.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, in Pennsylvania, on the W. and N. W. sides of Adams county.

SOUTH QUAY, a post town of Virginia, in Southampton county, 13 miles from Sussex court house, and 65 from Petersburg.

SOUTH WASHINGTON, a thriving town of North Carolina, on the W. side of the N. E. branch of Cape Fear river, at the head of navigation, 36 miles above Wilmington.

SOUTH WEST POINT, at the junction of Tennessee, and Clinch rivers, in the state of Tennessee. Here is a post office 587 miles from Washington city.

SOUTHWICK, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1770. It is 110 miles from Boston, and contained in 1790, 841 inhabitants, and in 1800, 867.

SOW AND PIGS, several large rocks, near the S. W. end of Catahunk island, on the coast of Massachusetts.

SPARTA, a post and the chief town of Hancock county, Georgia; situated on the dividing ridge, which separates the waters, which fall into the great Ogeechee and Oconee rivers. It contains about 15 or 20 houses, a court house and jail. Contiguous to the town is a Presbyterian meeting house. It is about 60 miles W. of Augusta, 20 from Greensburg, and 721 from Washington city.

SPARTA, a township of Ontario county, New York, containing in 1800, 503 free inhabitants, and 2 slaves.

SPARTA, a post town of New Jersey, in Sussex county. It is 117 miles from Philadelphia, and 253 from Washington city.

SPARTINBURG, a county of Pinckney district, S. Carolina, containing in 1800, 10,654 free persons and 1,467 slaves. A post office is established at the court house, which is 746 miles from Philadelphia, and 542 from Washington city.

SPAULDING TOWN, in Kennebec county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 38 inhabitants.

SPEED and WILSON's STORE, in Halifax county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 260 miles from Washington city.

SPENCER, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing in 1790, 1322 inhab-

bitants, and in 1800, 1,433. It was incorporated in 1753.

SPECUTIE, an island in the Chesapeake bay, on the coast of Harford county, Maryland, containing about 1,560 acres.

SPLIT ROCK, on the W. side of Lake Champlain, in Clinton county, New York, 50 miles N. of Whitehall.

SPOT MILL CREEK, falls into the Great Pee Dee, 6 miles below Neck creek, S. Carolina.

SPOTSWOOD, a village of Middlesex county, New Jersey, 10 miles S. E. of Brunswick. Here is a paper mill, on a small creek, that falls into the Rariton.

SPOTTSYLVANIA, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by Stafford, E. by Caroline, N. W. by Culpepper, W. by Orange, and S. W. by Louisa. It is 33 miles long, 25 broad, and contained in 1790, 11,252 inhabitants, of whom 5,933 were slaves, and in 1800, 6,172 free persons, and 6,830 slaves. At the court house is a post office, 78 miles from Washington city. It is agreeably variegated with hills; and is well watered by the tributary streams of Mattapony and Rappahannock rivers.

SPRINGFIELD, a post and chief town of Washington county, Kentucky, containing in 1800, 123 free inhabitants, and 40 slaves. It is 729 miles from Philadelphia, and 629 from Washington city.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 739 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Northampton on the N. It contained in 1800, 1,154 inhabitants.

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SPRINGFIELD, a post and the chief town of Robeson county, Tennessee, 765 miles from Washington city.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, 18 miles from Trenton, it has 3 Quaker meeting houses.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town of Hampshire county, Virginia, 140 miles from Washington city. In 1800, it contained, 76 free inhabitants and 10 slaves.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Otsego county, New York, 11 miles N. of Otsego. In 1800, it contained, 1,579 free inhabitants and 7 slaves.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Delaware county, between Crum, and Derby creeks. It contained in 1800, 521 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a small township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, N. of Germantown. In 1800, it contained 468 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 2031 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Erie county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 258 free inhabitants, and 1 slave.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, E. of Connecticut river. It contained in 1790, 1,574 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,012; is 97 miles from Boston, 250 from Philadelphia, and 398 from Washington city.

SPRINGFIELD, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 570 inhabitants.

SPRINGFIELD, a post town of Essex county, New Jersey, 243 miles from Washington city.

SPRINGHILL, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, bordering on the state of Virginia. In 1800, it contained 1899 free persons and 7 slaves.

SPRINGVILLE, a town of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, established in 1796. It is on the E. side of Double Spring creek, which falls into Three Spring creek, 19 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 55 from Carlisle.

SPRUCE CREEK, in York county, Maine, is 5 or 6 miles long.

SPURWING, a short river of Cumberland county, Maine, in Scarborough.

SQUAM, a pond of New Hampshire, partly in Grafton county, and partly in Strafford county. It communicates with the Pemigewasset, at New Chester.

SQUEAUGHETA CREEK, a branch of Allegany river, in New York.

STAATESBURG, on the E. side of Hudson's river, in New York, 80 miles N. of New York city.

STAFFORD, a county of Virginia, 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; it is bounded N. by Prince William county, E. by the Potomac, S. by King George, S. by Spottsylvania, W. by Culpepper, and N. W. by Faquier. It contained in 1790, 5,552 free persons, and 4,036 slaves, and in 1800, 5,628 free persons, and 4,343 slaves. At the court house is a post office, 285 miles, from Washington city.

STAFFORD, a township of Tolland county, Connecticut, adjoining Massachusetts on the N. In 1800, it contained 2,345 inhabitants. It has a furnace for casting hollow ware.

STAFFORD, New, a township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, containing 883 inhabitants.

STAFFORD, a township of

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Orange county, Vermont. It contained in 1800, 1,642 inhabitants.

STAGG ISLAND, on the coast of Maine, forms a part of George Town, in Lincoln county. It contains about 7 acres, and is remarkable for being the place on which Popham's colony first landed, when they attempted a settlement in 1707.

St. Albans, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 901 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 567 miles from Washington city.

STAMFORD, a post town of Lincoln county, Kentucky, 719 miles from Philadelphia, and 628 from Washington city.

STAMFORD, a post town of Connecticut, situated in Fairfield county, a few miles N. of Long-Island Sound, on Mill river, a small stream. Here are two churches for public worship, a grist, a fulling, and a flax mill, together with several neat, commodious houses, compactly built. In 1800, it contained 4,325 free inhabitants and 17 slaves. It is 10 miles S. W. by W. of Norwalk, 22 W. S. W. of Fairfield, 44 S. W. of New Haven, 139 from Philadelphia, and 258 from Washington city.

STAMFORD, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 272 inhabitants, and in 1800, 383 inhabitants.

STAMFORD, a township of Delaware county, New York, incorporated in 1792. In 1800, it contained 972 free inhabitants and 2 slaves. Here is a post office, 447 miles from Washington city.

STANDFORD, the chief town of Lincoln county, Kentucky, situated upon a fertile plain, about 10

miles S. S. E. of Danville, and 40 S. by W. of Lexington. It contained in 1790, about 40 dwellings, a stone court house, and jail, and in 1800, 40 free persons and 20 slaves. It is 52 miles S. S. E. of Frankfort, and 628 from Washington city.

STANDFORD, a township of New York, in Dutchess county, incorporated in 1793. In 1800, it contained 2,300 free inhabitants and 44 slaves.

STANDISH, a post town of Maine, in Cumberland county, incorporated in 1785, containing in 1790, 716 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,228. It is 18 miles N. W. of Portland, 493 from Philadelphia, and 616 from Washington city.

STANNARDVILLE, a small town of Orange county, Virginia, about 100 miles N. W. of Richmond. It contains about 32 dwellings, chiefly of logs, 2 stories high.

St. Andrews, a small settlement of Upper Louisiana, on the river Missouri. It consists mostly of emigrants from Kentucky, and contained in 1799, 393 inhabitants. That year the settlement raised 730 bushels of wheat, 16, 950 of Indian corn, 5,465 lb. of tobacco, owned 574 horned cattle, and 122 horses. It exported 36,000 lb. of lead to New Orleans.

STANWIX, OLD FORT, in the state of New York, at the head of navigation on the Mohawk river, in the township of Rome. It was first built in 1759.

STAR ISLAND, on the coast of New Hampshire, is one of the small islands, called the Shoals Isles.

STARKS, a township of Kennebeck, Maine on the W. side of

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Kennebeck river. In 1800, it contained 502 inhabitants. Sand river runs through this township.

STARKSBOROUGH, a township of Vermont, in Addison county, containing in 1790, 40 inhabitants, and in 1800, 359.

STATEN ISLAND, an island of the state of New York, comprehending Richmond county. It lies 9 miles S. W. of New York city, and is 18 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. On the S. side of the island is a large tract of fertile low land, but the other parts are rough and hilly. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of the French and Dutch, of whom there are 3,076 free persons, and 759 slaves.

STATESBURG, in Dutchess county, New York, here is a post office, 342 miles from Washington city.

STATESBURG, a post town of South Carolina, the capital of Clermont county. It is situated a few miles E. of Wateree river, on the E. side of Beech creek, which unites with Shanks creek, and falls into the Wateree. It contains about 12 dwellings, a court house, and jail. It is 20 miles S. by E. of Camden, 100 N. by W. of Charleston, 663 from Philadelphia, and 493 from Washington city.

STATESVILLE, a post town of N. Carolina, in Iredell county, 441 miles from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 68 free inhabitants and 27 slaves.

STAUNTON, a flourishing post town of Augusta county, Virginia, 177 miles from Washington city. It has a pleasant situation, contains several neat stone dwellings, and is the thoroughfare to those who travel, from the eastward, through Winchester to the

state of Tennessee, and the southern parts of Kentucky. The lands in the neighbourhood, are rich and well cultivated.

STAUNTON, a small town of the state of Ohio, 598 miles from Washington city.

ST. BARNARDO, a settlement of Lower Louisiana, about 15 miles below New Orleans. It extends on both sides of a creek, which has its source near the Mississippi, and flowing eastward about 50 miles, separates into two branches, one of which empties into Lake Borgne, the other into the gulf of Mexico. The inhabitants are generally Spaniards from the canaries. They are chiefly engaged in raising fowls, vegetables, and corn with which they supply the market at New Orleans.

ST. CLAIR, a township of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1,935 free inhabitants and 12 slaves.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, in Jefferson county, state of Ohio. Here is a post office, which is 320 miles from Washington city.

ST. CHARLES, a small settlement of emigrants from Kentucky, in Upper Louisiana, on the river Missouri. The settlement contained in 1799, 895 inhabitants, including 55 slaves. There were raised that year 6,645 bushels of wheat, 12,170 of Indian corn, 4,053 lbs. of tobacco, owned 1,202 horned cattle and 241 horses.

STEADMAN'S CREEK, in New York, falls into Niagara river, above fort Schlosser.

STEEP ROCKS, on the W. side of Hudson river, New York, extend about 11 miles from the Tapan sea, toward New York city.

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STEELE, a township of Washington county, Mississippi Territory, containing in 1800, 232 free inhabitants, and 188 slaves.

STEPHENSBURG, a post town of Culpepper county, Virginia, 83 miles, from Washington city.

STEPHEN TOWN, a township of Westchester county, New York, containing in 1800, 1536 free inhabitants and 42 slaves.

STEPHEN TOWN, a township of Rensselaer county, New York. It contained in 1800, 4,949 free inhabitants, and 19 slaves.

STEPHENS, a small river of Vermont. It falls into Connecticut river in Barnet.

STEPHENS, St. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston district. It contained in 1790, 2,733 inhabitants, including 226 whites, and in 1800, 330 free persons and 2156 slaves.

STERLING, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 46 miles W. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1781, and contained in 1790, 1,428 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,614.

STERLING, a township of Windham county, Connecticut, containing in 1800, 923 free inhabitants and 5 slaves.

STERLING, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 9 inhabitants.

STERLINGVILLE, in Granville county, N. Carolina, here is a post office, 267 miles from Washington city.

STEUBEN, a township of Oneida county, New York, incorporated in 1792. In 1796, it contained 417 electors, and in 1797, 69 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 552.

STEUBEN, a county of New York, established the 18th of

March, 1796, and was taken from Ontario county. Its boundaries are thus defined, "by the Pennsylvania line on the S. the N. bounds of the six range of townships on the N. by the pre-emption line on the E. and by the Indian line on the W." In 1800, it contained 1,766 free inhabitants and 22 slaves.

STEUBEN, a township of Washington county, Maine, containing in 1800, 348 inhabitants.

STEUBEN, a fort at the rapids of the Ohio, a little above Clarksville.

STEUBENVILLE, a post and the chief town of Jefferson county, Ohio, seated on the Ohio, about 8 miles above Charleston. It contains about 26 houses, and is 312 miles from Washington city.

STEVENS, a short navigable river of Maine. It communicates with Merrymeeting bay, by a canal about a mile long.

STEVENSBURG, a post town of Virginia, situated in Frederick county, on the road leading to Strasburg. It contained in 1790, about 60 dwellings, and in 1800, 449 free persons and 64 slaves, the inhabitants are mostly of German extraction. It is 8 miles S. by W. of Winchester, 200 from Philadelphia, and 90 from Washington city.

STEVENSBURG, a town of Stafford county, Virginia, upon a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine prospect. It contains about 20 families, and is 7 miles from Fairfax.

STEVENSTOWN, a township of New York, in Dutchess county, containing 1,297 inhabitants, of whom 178 are electors.

STEVENSTOWN, a township of Rensselaer county, New York, 20

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miles E. of Albany. It has 624 electors.

ST. GEORGE, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 65 inhabitants

ST. GEORGES, a small post town of New Castle county, Delaware, 122 miles from Washington city. See GEORGES, ST.

ST. GEORGES, a parish of Colleton county, South Carolina. It contained in 1800, 4,978 slaves, and 923 free persons. Here is a post office, which is 584 miles from Washington city.

STILLWATER, a post town of New York, on the W. side of Hudson's river, in Saratoga county, 25 miles N. of Albany, 286 from Philadelphia, and 421 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 3,071 inhabitants, of whom 61 were slaves, and 459 electors, and in 1800, 2,802 free persons and 70 slaves.

ST. INNIGOES, in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 93 miles from Washington city.

ST. JEAN, a creek of Lower Louisiana, it flows into lake Ponchartrain, and opens a communication with the Lake, the Rigolets, and the settlements on the Mobile, and in West Florida. Its entrance into Lake Ponchartrain, about $\frac{2}{3}$ leagues from New Orleans, is defended by a small fort. It contained in 1785, 678 inhabitants, of whom 573 were slaves.

ST. JOHNSBURG, a post office of Caledonia county, Vermont, 605 miles from Washington city.

ST. JONES, a hundred of Kent county, Delaware, containing in 1800, 1,373 free inhabitants, and 138 slaves.

ST. LEONARD'S, in Calvert

county, Maryland. Here is a post office 58 miles from Washington city.

ST. MICHAELS, in Talbot county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 69 miles from Washington city.

ST. MARY'S, a post office of Camden county, Georgia, 782 miles from Washington city. See MARY'S, ST.

STISSICK MOUNTAIN, in the state of New York, between Connecticut and Hudson's river.

STOCK BRIDGE, a post town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire, containing in 1790, 1,336 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,261. It was incorporated in 1739, is 141 miles W. of Boston, 247 from Philadelphia, and 376 from Washington city.

STOCK BRIDGE, a township of Vermont, in Windsor county, containing in 1790, 100 inhabitants, and in 1800, 432.

STOCKBRIDGE, NEW, in the state of New York, is 6 miles square, and includes the S. E. end of the Oneida reservation. It is inhabited by the Stockbridge Indians, consisting of about 300 persons of both sexes. They are industrious and under the care of a missionary.

STOCKHOLM, a township of Oneida county, New York.

STOCKPORT, a village of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Paptunk branch of the Delaware, 18 miles from Harmony, on the E. branch of Susquehanna.

STODDARD, a township of Cheshire, county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1774. It contained in 1790, 701 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,148.

STOKES, a county of Salisbury district, N. Carolina, bounded E. by Rockingham, S. W. and W.

by Surry, N. by the state of Virginia, and S. E. by Guilford county. It contained in 1790, 7,741 free persons, and 787 slaves, and in 1800, 9,159 free inhabitants, and 1,359 slaves. In this county, are found great quantities of iron ore, and on Iron creek, works have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of iron, with much spirit. Chief town, Germantown.

STOKES, the chief town of Montgomery county, North Carolina, situated near the Yadkin. It contains about 15 or 20 houses, a jail, and court-house.

STONE ARABIA, a small town of Montgomery county, New York; situated on the N. side of the Mohawk, partly opposite to Canojoharie. It contains about 40 dwellings, a Dutch church, and a flourishing academy. The situation of the town is exceedingly pleasant, and the lands in its neighbourhood are better cultivated than any other on the Mohawk. It is 56 miles W. by N. of Albany.

STONE HAM, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, 10 miles N. of Boston. It was incorporated in 1725, and contained in 1790, 381 inhabitants, and in 1800, 380.

STONE MOUNTAIN, between the state of Tennessee, and those of Virginia, and North Carolina.

STONES, a navigable river of Tennessee. It runs N. W. and enters the Cumberland, 6 miles above Nashville.

STONEY CREEK, a township of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. In 1800 it contained 834 inhabitants.

STONEY POINT, a small pen-

insula of Orange county, New York, on the W. side of Hudson's river, about 40 miles above New York city. It projects boldly into Haverstraw bay.. Gen. Wayne and his brave comrades, took it at the point of the bayonet in the late revolution.

STONEY RIVER, falls into the Mississippi, 4 miles from Petit Goufre.

STONINGTON, a post, and maritime town of Connecticut; situated in New London county. It is 9 miles N. E. of New London, 251 from Philadelphia, and 395 from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 6,395 free inhabitants and 42 slaves.

STONO INLET, at the N. E. corner of John's Island, on the coast of South Carolina.

STOENUCK, a township of New Jersey, in Cumberland county.

STOUGHTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, containing in 1790, 1,994 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,020. It was incorporated in 1726, and has a rolling and slitting mill.

STOW, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 316 inhabitants.

STOW, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 881 inhabitants, and in 1800, 890. It was incorporated in 1683.

STORY'S TOWN, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, it contained in 1800, 106 inhabitants.

STRABANE, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, also the name of a township of Washington county. The former contained in 1800, 973 free inhabitants, and 14 slaves. The latter 2,009 free persons, and 3 slaves.

SRAFFORD, a county of New Hampshire, bounded N. by Grafton, W. by Cheshire, S. by Rockingham, and E. by the district of Maine. It is 68 miles from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W. and is divided into twenty-eight townships. It contained in 1790, 23,578 free persons, and 22 slaves, and in 1800, 32,614. The principal mountains in this county are, Mount Major, Ossipee, and Teneriffe. It is well watered by Pascataqua river, and Winipisogee lake. There are besides, a great variety of small ponds. Chief town Dover, and Gilman-town.

SRAFFORD, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, containing in 1790, 845 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,642.

SRAFFORD, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1773. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, and contained in 1790, 146 inhabitants, and in 1800, 281.

SRAFFORD, see Housatonic.

SRAFFORD, a post town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, on Strafford river, at its entrance into Long Island Sound. The township contained, in 1790, 552 dwellings, a town-house, 3 Presbyterian, 3 Episcopalian, and 1 Baptist church, and in 1800, 2,610 free inhabitants, and 40 slaves. It is 15 miles S. W. of Newhaven, 169 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 318 from Washington city.

STRASBURG, a post town of Virginia, in Shanandoah county, seated on a small stream that falls into the North branch Sha-

nadoah river, a quarter of a mile below the town. It had in 1790, about 40 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church, and in 1800, 337 free persons and 15 slaves. It is 12 miles from Woodstock, and 100 from Washington city.

STRASBURG, a town of Pennsylvania, situated in Lancaster county, on an eminence. It contained in 1790, about 60 houses, several of which are of brick. The township contained in 1800, 2,421 inhabitants, including 9 slaves. The lands in the neighbourhood of this town, are perhaps as fertile, and well cultivated as any in the Atlantic states. It is 8 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 58 W. of Philadelphia.

STRASBURG, a small post town of Franklin county, Pennsylvania; situated a little more than a mile E. of the North mountain. It contains 30 or 40 houses, and is 9 miles N. N. W. of Chambersburg, 151 W. of Philadelphia, and 114 from Washington city.

STRATHAM, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, 4 miles E. of Exeter. It was incorporated in 1693, and contained 882 inhabitants, and in 1800, 890.

STRATTON, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 95 inhabitants, and in 1800, 271.

STRAUDSBURG, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, which is 228 miles from Washington city.

ST. TAMMANY'S, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. Here is a post office which is 226 miles from Washington city.

STUART Town, on the E. side of Connecticut river, in Grafton county, New Hampshire, containing in 1800, 99 inhabitants.

STUMPESTOWN, a small town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Little Swatara. It contains about 20 dwellings, a German Lutheran and Calvinist church united. It is 24 miles E. N. E. of Harrisburg, and 89 N. W. by W. of Philadelphia.

STURBRIDGE, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing in 1790, 1,704 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,846. It was incorporated in 1738, and is 22 miles S. W. of Worcester.

STRYX, a small branch of the Potomac. It enters that river opposite to Laurel creek.

SUCCESS, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1773. It adjoins Maine, on the E. in 1800, it had no inhabitants.

SUCK, a creek of Tennessee, which falls into the river Tennessee, at the Whirl.

SADBURY, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing 258 inhabitants.

SUDSBURY, EAST, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1780, is 19 miles from Boston, and contained in 1790, 801 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,303.

SUDSBURY, WEST, a township W. of the above, containing 1,290 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1639.

SUFFIELD, a post town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 17 miles N. of Hartford, 232 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 388 from Washington city. In 1800, it

contained 2,082 free inhabitants, and 4 slaves.

SUFFOLK, a county of Long Island, 100 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is bounded N. by Long Island sound, E. and S. by the ocean, and W. by Queen's county. It is divided into 8 townships, viz. Huntington, Islip, Smithtown, Brookhaven, Shelter-Island, Southold, South Hampton, and East Hampton. It contained in 1790, 15,342 free persons, and 1,098 slaves, and in 1800, 18,572 free inhabitants, and 886 slaves. There are several small islands connected with this county, as Shelter Island, the Isle-of-White, Fishers, Plumb, &c. Chief town, East Hampton. At the court-house is a post office, 335 miles from Washington city.

SUFFOLK, a small maritime county of Massachusetts, containing the town of Boston, Hingham, Chelsea, and Hull. It is bounded N. and N. E. by Boston harbour, S. by Norfolk county, and W. by Middlesex. It contained in 1790, 16,412 inhabitants, and in 1800, 28,015. Chief town, Boston.

SUFFOLK, a post town of Virginia, situated in Nansemond county, on the E. side of Nansemond river. It contains about 40 houses, a court-house and jail. It is 85 miles E. S. E. of Petersburg, 110 S. E. of Richmond, 386 from Philadelphia, and 240 from Washington city. Lat. 36° 53'. N. lon. 1. 35. W.

SUFFRAGE, a township of Otsego county, New York, incorporated in 1796. It is on the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

SUGAR CREEK, a branch of the Little Miami, in the N. W. Territory.

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SUGAR HILL, near Ticonderoga. It was on this hill that Gen. Burgoyne, in 1779 stationed a party of troops, that compelled Gen. St. Clair, to abandon the fort of Ticonderoga.

SUGAR RIVER, flows from Sunapee lake, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and falls into Connecticut river.

SULLIVAN, a county of Tennessee, in Washington district. It contained in 1790, 7,680 free persons, and 777 slaves, and in 1800, 9,727 free inhabitants, and 491 slaves. At the court-house is a post office, 432 miles from Washington city. Chief town, Blountsville.

SULLIVAN, a post office of Chenango county, New York, 499 miles from Washington city.

SULLIVAN, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county. It contained in 1790, 220 inhabitants, and in 1800, 488.

SULLIVAN, a post town of Maine, in Hancock county, on Frenchman's bay. The township contained in 1790, 504 inhabitants, and in 1800, 533. It is 310 miles N. E. of Boston, 645 from Philadelphia, and 796 from Washington city.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, on the coast of South Carolina, at the entrance of Charlestown harbour.

SULPHER CREEK, LITTLE, a S. branch of Green river, in Green county, Kentucky.

SUMANYSTOWN, a village of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania; containing about 15 dwellings. It is situated on the E. side of Great Swamp Creek, which falls into the Schuylkill above Norristown. It is 33 miles N. W. by N. of Philadelphia.

SUMNER, a township of Maine,

in Cumberland county, about 48 miles N. of Falmouth. In 1800, it contained 330 inhabitants.

SUMNER, a county of Merriam district, Tennessee, bounded W. by Davidson, N. by Kentucky, E. and S. by the N. E. Cherokee boundary. It is about 80 miles long, and 50 broad. The lands in this county are exceedingly rich, an acre will produce from 50 to 60 bushels of maize, from 20 to 25 of wheat, from 25 to 30 of rye, and from 40 to 45 of oats, also great abundance of tobacco, hemp, potatoes, &c. It contained, in 1790, 6,370 inhabitants, including 1,076 slaves, and in 1800, 3,332 free persons, and 1,284 slaves. In 1798 it had 4 churches for public worship, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and 2 Methodists; 8 grist and 4 saw mills. Chief town, Caira.

SUMPTER, a district of South Carolina, comprehending the counties of Clarendon, Claremont, and Salem. In 1800, it contained 6,540 free inhabitants, and 6,563 slaves.

SUMPTERVILLE, a post office of Claremont county, South Carolina, 519 miles from Washington city.

SUNAPEE, a lake of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, about 8 miles long, and 3 broad. At the S. end of the Lake, is Sunapee mountain.

SUNBURY, a post town and port of entry of Georgia, with a spacious harbour. It is agreeably situated in Liberty county, at the head of St. Catharine's sound. The harbour is rendered safe and commodious by the N. and S. point of St. Helen's and St. Catharine's island; which intervene, and defend it from the violence of the

sea. The intervention of the islands makes the passage out to sea winding, but not dangerous. It was burnt by the British, in the last war; but has since been partly rebuilt. From its healthy and agreeable situation, it is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country for several miles, in the sickly months. An academy was instituted here in 1788, a useful institution in every country. It was made a port of entry by act of Congress, but has yet established no foreign trade. It is 40 miles S. of Savannah, and 690 from Washington city. Lat. 31. 38. N. lon. 4. 51. W.

SUNBURY, a post and the chief town of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 613 inhabitants, including 2 slaves. It is situated at the place where fort Augusta was erected, on the E. side of the Susquehanna, about a mile below the junction of the E. and W. branches. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1790, about 100 houses, a court-house, brick jail, a Presbyterian and a German Lutheran church. It is 2 miles S. of Northumberland, and 122 N. W. of Philadelphia.

SUNDERLAND, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1718. It is on the E. side of Connecticut river, and contained in 1790, 462 inhabitants, and in 1800, 537.

SUNDERLAND, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 414 inhabitants, and in 1800, 557.

SUNKHAZE, a creek of Hancock county, Maine. It is deep, and flows with a gentle current through several thousand acres of excellent meadow, and inter-

vale land, and falls into the Penobscot. A large quantity of stock hay, is annually cut off the meadows along this creek by the inhabitants living towards the S.

SUNKHAZE, a township of Hancock county, Maine, containing in 1800, 149 inhabitants.

SUPERIOR, LAKE, the largest yet discovered in America, extending from 46. 4. to 48. 45. N. lat. and from 9. 27. to 16. 42. W. lon. It is estimated to be 1500 miles in circumference, has several large valuable islands, and great abundance of fish. The coast is rocky, and uneven; on the S. side, within the Indiana Territory, is a rich copper mine. A motion was made in congress, in the session of 1799, to incorporate a company for working this mine; but after some debating, it was negatived.

SURRY, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by James' river, which separates it from Charles city county, E. by the Isle-of-Wight, S. W. by Sussex, S. by Southampton, and W. by Prince George's. It is 40 miles in length, 15 in breadth, it contained in 1790, 3,130 free inhabitants, and 3,097 slaves, and in 1800, 3,277 free persons, and 3,258 slaves.

SURRY, a county of Salisbury district, North Carolina, bounded E. by Stokes, N. by the state of Virginia, W. by Wilkes, and S. W. by Iredell. It contained in 1790, 4,693 free persons, and 698 slaves, and in 1800, 8,443 free inhabitants, and 962 slaves. There is a forge in this county, near the Yadkin, which manufactures bar iron, &c.

SURRY, a township of Cheshire, New Hampshire, incorpo-

rated in 1769. It contained in 1790, 448 inhabitants, and in 1800, 569.

SUSQUEHANNA, the largest and most considerable river in Pennsylvania; it is formed by the junction of the East and West branches at Northumberland, thence running a S. by W. course, till it arrives at the W. end of Peter's mountain, when winding to the S. E. passes between York and Lancaster counties into the state of Maryland, and enters the Chesapeak bay. It is about a mile and a quarter wide at its mouth, but is only navigable about 5 miles for vessels of 200 tons burthen, and only a little farther for boats, on account of the numerous falls and rocks with which it abounds. The citizens of Maryland are now cutting a canal on the E. side of the river, through that state into Pennsylvania; it is nearly completed, and if the Pennsylvanians could be prevailed on to open the canal, a few miles further, along the river side, and remove a few obstructions between that and Middleton, it would carry the produce of some millions of acres through the Chesapeak, and in that respect, no doubt, injure the metropolis of Pennsylvania. The Eastern branch of this river rises in the lakes Otsego and Otego, in the state of New York, and passes into Pennsylvania in a S. course, but presently winding to the W. thence N. W. passes into the state of New York, and running through a mountainous broken country, alternately in a N. W. and S. W. direction for nearly sixty miles, when turning more southerly,

crosses the divisional line of Pennsylvania a third time, and receives the Tioga from the N. W. thence pursuing a S. E. course, passes over the Wyalusing falls, and by the N. E. end of Bald mountain; continuing that course, passes the S. W. end of Lackawannock mountain, and there receives a creek of that name, a large stream which rises in Wayne county, on the N. side of mount Ararat. Thence winding to the S. W. passes over the Wyoming falls by Wilkesbarre, and proceeding on slowly to the Nescopeck falls, in Northumberland county, opposite to which stands the town of Berwick; thence by Catawassy or Hughesburg to Northumberland, where it unites with the W. branch, in lat. 40° 52'. N. the Western branch rises in the western extremity of Huntingdon county; thence passing between Lycoming and Huntingdon counties, and by the N. W. end of Centre county, receives the Sinemahoning; thence winding to the S. E. receives Eagle creek, and running a little to the N. of the E. passes by the N. side of Bald Eagle mountain, at the E. end of which it winds suddenly to the S. and unites with the Eastern branch. These two branches are navigable for several miles, the E. branch into the state of New York, the W. branch up to the Sinemahoning, which rises near the head waters of Allegany river, to which there is a portage of 23 miles; this river in its course receives several large streams, some of which are navigable for several miles.

SUSSEX, a large maritime county, of the state of Delaware,

containing in 1790, 16,403 free persons, and 4,025 slaves, and in 1800, 16,528 free inhabitants, and 2,830 slaves, and 576,000 acres. It is bounded W. and S. by the state of Maryland, N. E. by Delaware bay, E. by the Atlantic, and N. by Kent county. It is 44 miles in length, and 43 in breadth. The lands in this country are generally low, sandy and poor. Chief town, Georgetown.

SUSSEX, a county of Virginia, bounded N. E. by Surry, W. by Greensville, S. by Southampton, N. by Prince George's, and S. W. by Dinwiddie. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and contained in 1790, 5,167 free persons, and 5,387 slaves, and in 1800, 5,074 free inhabitants, and 5,988 slaves. At the court-house is a post office, 185 miles from Washington city.

SUSSEX, a large, mountainous, and hilly county of New Jersey, 62 miles long, and 22 broad. It is bounded N. E. by the state of New York, S. E. by Morris and Hunterdon counties, W. and N. W. by the Delaware, which separates it from Wayne county in Pennsylvania. It is divided into 13 townships, viz. Greenwich, Oxford, Mansfield, Knowlton, Sandyton, Wantage, Hardyston, Montague, Wallfack, Newton, Independence, Byram and Hardwicke. It was established in 1753; contained in 1790, 19,500 inhabitants, of whom 439 were slaves, and in 1800, 22,020 free persons and 514 slaves. In this county are several large mines of iron ore, for the manufacturing of which works have been erected, which carry on the manufacture of pig, bar-iron, &c. In the upper part of the county, is a hill of considerable size, one

entire rock of solid iron ore, which, in a furnace, will not yield to the blast. Chief town, Newton.

SUTTON, a township of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, containing in 1790, 2,642 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,513. It was incorporated in 1718, and is 46 miles W. S. W. of Boston.

SUTTON, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1718. It contained in 1790, 520 inhabitants, and in 1800, 878.

SWANSCOT, a river of New Hampshire. It rises in Chester county, and falls into Piscataqua, after passing through Exeter where it receives the tide.

SWAN ISLAND, in Kennebeck river, Maine, near Merrymeeting bay, is 7 miles long.

SWANNANO, a river of Tennessee. It falls into Tennessee river.

SWANSBOROUGH, the chief town of Oaflow county, North Carolina, containing, in 1790, a few dwellings, a court house, and jail, and in 1800, 92 free persons, and 57 slaves. It is 501 miles from Philadelphia.

SWANSEY, a township of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, 51 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1667, and contained in 1790, 1784 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,741. Here is a post office, 456 miles from Washington city.

SWANSEY, a township of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, incorporated in 1753. It is 97 miles from Portsmouth, and contained in 1790, 1157 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1271.

SWANTON, a township of Franklin county, Vermont, on the E. side of lake Champlain, watered

by Michisoui river. In 1800, it contained 858 inhabitants. Here is a post office 574 miles from Washington city.

SWANTOWN, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, in Kent county, 3 miles from Georgetown.

SWATARA, a township of Dauphine county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, with Middle Paxton, 3,208 inhabitants, including 28 slaves.

SWEDESBOROUGH, a post town of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, 6 miles E. of Delaware river, 20 S. S. E. of Philadelphia, and 166 from Washington city. It is seated on Racoon creek, at the head of navigation, contains 30 houses and an Episcopalian church.

SWEET SPRINGS, a post town of Virginia, in Botetourt county, highly celebrated for mineral springs, from which the town derives its name. 400 & 500 people assemble here in the months of July, August, and September, for the benefit of their health, or for amusement. It is 28 miles from Lewisburg, 380 from Philadelphia, and 300 from Washington city. Sweet springs contains about 80 wooden houses.

SWIFT CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 12 miles, falls into the S. side of Black creek, a branch of Great Pee Dee river.

SYDNEY, a township of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the W. side of Kennebeck river, 37 miles from Pownalborough. It contained in 1800, 1011 inhabitants.

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T ALBOT, a rich, populous county on the Eastern shore of Maryland, bounded E. by Choptank river, which divides it from Caroline county, S. by the same river, which separates it from Dorchester, N. by Queen-Anne county, and W. by the Chesapeake bay. It is $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from Kennard's mill, near the head of Wye river, to Chancelloir point, on the Choptank; and $16\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth from E. to W. It contained 201,800 acres, in 1790, 8,307 free persons, and 4,777 slaves, and in 1800, 8,661 free persons, and 4,775 slaves. Chief town, Easton.

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TAMANY, a village in Virginia, on Dan river, 7 miles from Mecklenburg court house.

TAMANY FORT, see ST. MARY'S.

TAMWORTH, a post town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, 546 miles from Philadelphia. The township was incorporated in 1766, and contained in 1790, 226 inhabitants, and in 1800, 757.

TANEYTOWN, a small post town of Maryland, in Frederick county, between Piney run and Pine creek, which are at some distance. It is 71 miles from Washington city.

TAPAHANNOC, or HOBES-HOLE, a post town, and port of entry of Virginia, the chief town of Essex county. It is situated on a rich plain, on the S. W. side of Rappahannock river. It is regularly laid out, but the situation is low, which renders it unhealthy. It contains about 30 houses, an Episcopalian church, a jail and court house. The exports consist of flour, Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. which are brought down in boats from Fredericksburg, and Port Royal. They amounted in the year ending September 30th, 1794, to 160,673 dollars. It is 30 miles S. E. of Fredericksburg, 117 from Washington city, and 263 from Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 2. N. lon. 1. 47. W.

TAPPAN, a town of New York, in Orange county, on the S. side of the Tappan sea, in Hudson's river. It has a Dutch church. Here Major Andre was hung as a spy, on the 2d Oct. 1780.

TAPPAN SEA, an expansion of Hudson's river, S. of Haverstraw bay, and 35 miles N. of New York city. It is 10 miles long, and 4 wide.

TAR, or PAMLICO, a considerable river of North Carolina, which rises in Caswell county, and pursuing a S. E. course, through Granville, Franklin, Nash, and Edgecombe counties, and passing by Washington, Tarborough, and Greenville, enters Pamlico sound, in lat. 35. 22. N. It is navigable in vessels drawing 9 feet water, to Washington, which is about 40 miles, and in flats carrying 30 or 40 hogsheads of tobacco, to Tarborough, about 90 miles from its mouth. The further navigation was thought

impracticable, but by the report of the committee appointed by the legislature of North Carolina, to enquire into the practicability of improving the inland navigation of the state, it is thought that this river, and Fishy creek, a branch of it, may be made navigable, 40 miles above Tarborough.

TARBOROUGH, a post town of North Carolina, and chief of Edgecombe county. It is situated on the W. side of Tar river, about 85 miles from its confluence with Pamlico sound, and 140 from Ocracoke inlet. It contained in 1800, 523 inhabitants including 325 slaves, a court house, and jail. Large quantities of pork, beef, Indian corn, and tobacco, are collected here for exportation. It is 37 miles S. of Halifax, 112 S. by W. of Petersburg, Virginia, 110 N. E. by E. of Fayetteville, 273 from Washington city, and 420 S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 35. 47. N. lon. 2. 46. W.

TARPAULIN, a cove on the S. coast of Massachusetts.

TARRYTOWN, a village of New York, on the E. side of the Hudson, 30 miles N. of New York city.

TARSTOWN, see LEWISBURG, Pennsylvania.

TAUNTON, a river of Massachusetts, which is formed of several streams that rise in Plymouth county; after uniting, they pursue a S. W. course, and fall into Narraganset bay, opposite the N. end of Rhode Island. It is navigable as far as Taunton in small vessels, where the tide rises about 4 feet.

TAUNTON, a post town of Massachusetts, the capital of Bristol

county. It is situated on the W. side of Taunton river, and contains about 40 or 50 houses, compactly built, a jail, court house, church, and an academy, which was incorporated in 1792, in 1790, the township contained 3,804 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,860. A large nail manufactory has been established here, and the business carried on extensively. It is 36 miles S. by E. of Boston, 312 from Philadelphia, and 460 from Washington city. Lat. 3. 53. N. lon. 41. 55. E.

TAUNTON, a bay on the coast of Maine, 60 miles from Frenchman's bay.

TAWANDEE, a creek of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county.—Morse says in Northumberland. It runs nearly E. and falls into the E. branch of the Susquehanna.

TAWAS, a tribe of Indians, in the Indiana Territory, on the Miami of Lake Erie. There is another tribe, on the same river, at the Rapids.

TAWIXTWI, on the Great Miami, 68 miles S. W. by S. of Miami fort.

TAZEWELL, a county of Virginia. It contained in 1800, 1,908 free persons, and 219 slaves. At the court house is a post office, which is 370 miles from Washington city.

TAZEWELL, a small post town of Tennessee, in Claiborne county. It is 517 miles from Washington city.

TEACHES, a little island on the coast of Virginia, in Northampton county.

TERY SOUND, on the coast of Georgia, S. of Savannah river, has from 10 to 14 fathoms

water, and room for the largest fleet.

TELlico BLOCK-HOUSE, in the state of Tennessee, established in 1794; 25 miles S. of Knoxville. It is seated upon a lofty eminence, near the river Tennessee, commanding an extensive prospect of the adjacent country. It is a few miles from the Old Indian town of Chiota, and opposite to the ruins of fort Loudon, built by the English, and destroyed by the Cherokees about the year 1762 or 1763. Fort Tellico is garrisoned with a captain's command. Here the public stores are deposited for supplying the Cherokee Indians.

TEMPLE, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1768. It is 70 miles westward of Portsmouth, contained in 1790, 520 inhabitants, and in 1800, 867.

TEMPLETON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts. It contained in 1790, 950 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,068. Here is a post office, which is 472 miles from Washington city.

TENNANT'S HARBOUR, about 3 leagues from Georges islands, on the coast of Maine.

TENNESSEE, a beautiful large river, of the state of Tennessee, which rises in the Great Iron mountain on the confines of S. Carolina, and Georgia, within the Indian territory; thence meandering nearly in a N. course, about 66 miles direct, passes Chilhowee, Talassee, Chota, and Co-yeata Indian towns; thence uniting with Holstein river, where it is about 300 yards wide, and winding suddenly to the W. pursues that course, about 20 miles,

and receives Clinch river; thence meandering in a S. W. direction, passes through the Cumberland mountains, where it is contracted to the breadth of 70 yards. Continuing its former course, about 60 miles direct, passes Nickajack, Crow, and several other Indian towns; thence winding gradually to the W. passes Muscle Shoals, in a W. by N. direction. Presently turning to the N. by W. receives Duck river, in lat. 36°. Continuing that course, until it passes into the state of Kentucky; thence turning to the N. W. unites with the Ohio, 13 miles below Cumberland river, and 57 above the Mississippi.—It is about 600 yards broad at its mouth, and is navigable, with a gentle current, in vessels of large burthen, to the Muscle Shoals which is 250 miles. The Muscle Shoals are about 20 miles long, and 3 broad. They are formed by a great number of small islands, which interrupt the channel, and render the passage difficult, except when there is a swell in the river; and is even then only passable in small boats, or batteaux. From the shoals the river is navigable in boats of 40 or 50 tons burthen, to the mouth of Holstein; thence up that river, to the Long Island, which is near the Virginia line.

Numbers of boats are built here every year, and loaded with the produce of the state, for New Orleans. From this place to the mouth of the Tennessee, is reckoned about 1000 miles. It receives, in its course, several large navigable rivers, which are described under their respective names. The passage of this river through the Cumberland mountains, is

esteemed a great curiosity. About 10 or 12 miles above the mountains, it is 1,200 yards broad. But as it approaches the mountains, its breadth is contracted, as we have mentioned above, to 70 yards.

TENNESSEE, STATE OF, is that tract of country which was ceded to the United States by the state of North Carolina, in 1789. It is situated between 35° and 36° 30'. N. lat. 7° 45' and 16° 56' W. lon. is 104 miles from N. to S. 442 from E. to W. and contains 31,024,000 acres. It is bounded N. by Kentucky, N. E. by Virginia, S. by Georgia, S. E. by South Carolina, and E. by North Carolina. It is divided into 3 districts, viz. Mero, Washington, and Hamilton; and these are again divided into the following counties, viz. Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Washington, Jefferson, Sevier, Knox, Davidson, Sumner, Grainger, Montgomery, Blount, Carter, Robertson, Cocke, Wilson, Smith and Williamson. The chief rivers are Tennessee, Cumberland, Holstein, French Broad, Clinch, Nolachucky, Powel's, Obas, Cany Fork, Duck, Stones, Roaring, Red, Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obian, and Reelfoot, Cumberland, Clinch, and French Broad are the principal mountains; they contain abundance of iron ore; also lead ore, and it is supposed, silver, and copper. Tennessee is divided into two unequal parts, by the great range of the Cumberland mountains, which commences in the western parts of Virginia, and extending S. W. separates Kentucky from Virginia; thence passing into Tennessee, divides the waters of Cumberland,

and Tennessee rivers; and crossing the latter, at the Suck, passes into Georgia, in a S. direction. That part of the state, S. E. of this range, is the least of the two divisions. It is composed of small mountains and valleys, which extend parallel to the rivers. There is no extensive plain, or tract of arable land in this division, but the valleys are generally fertile. In the western division, which is the largest, there are no mountains, nor even lofty hills; the country, notwithstanding, is agreeably variegated with rising ground. There are two remarkable ridges, or broken tracts of land, in this division, one of these separates the waters of Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers, and becomes broader as it approaches the foot of the Cumberland mountains; and is diversified in that part, by alternate hills and plains; but the plains being chiefly without timber, are called barrens. The other remarkable tract, of broken elevated land, commences near the mouth of the Tennessee, separating the waters of that river, from those of the Mississippi, and terminating near the head of the Mobile or Tombecbee river. Several of the small rivers which empty into the Mississippi, have their source in this ridge. It is in many places 20 miles wide, commencing abruptly at the brow of Tennessee river. It produces very little timber, except a small growth on the water courses, which are numerous. Generally it is covered with long grass. The most common growth of trees, is poplar, hickory, black walnut, buck-eye, or horse chestnut, sycamore, locust, and the sugar maple, wild plum,

red bud, spice wood, red and white mulberry. Ginseng, Virginia, and Seneca snake root, angelica, sweet anise, ginger, and wild hops, are met with in several places. A genus of the Sophora, a small tree, was discovered here by Mr. X. Michaux, botanist to the French Republic, on Cumberland river, near fort Blount, and about the head of Flint creek. Its roots are remarkable for dying a yellow orange colour, of a very light beautiful hue. This tree is also a native of China, and Japan, and has been introduced into most of the botanical gardens, in Europe. In some parts are glades of rich land, without timber, but these are few, and not very extensive. They are in general covered with clover, buffaloe grass, wild rye, and pea grass. The under-growth in several places, is cane, 15 or 20 feet high, and frequently so close, as to prevent any other plant from growing. The hills at the head of the rivers, are covered with stately cedars, several of which have measured from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The hills abound with iron ore, coal and limestone. Several lead mines have been discovered, Coppers and alum, fit for use, have been gathered on the waters of Cumberland river. In a new uncultivated country, like this, with a rich soil, and temperate climate, it is natural to expect great abundance of game. The buffaloe, elk, deer, and bear, are common; also wolves, panthers, wild cats, foxes, beavers and otters; pheasants, partridges, and turkeys are likewise numerous. In the valleys between the mountains, and on the rivers, the lands

are in general extremely fertile. Land of the first quality, will bear Indian corn and hemp, but will not bear wheat without being greatly impoverished by raising Indian corn. Land of the second quality, will not bear wheat to advantage, till it has been reduced by two or three crops of corn, hemp, tobacco, or cotton. Land of the third quality, bears every kind of grain, which is common in dry ground in the Atlantic states. It is no uncommon thing for a farmer in the district of Mero, to raise 100 bushels of corn of a single acre; 60 or 70 per acre are the average produce of the lands in this district. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, corn, pease, beans, potatoes of two kinds, flax, hemp, tobacco, indigo, rice and cotton, are here raised in great abundance and perfection. The usual crop of cotton is 800 pounds to the acre; the phlox or wool is long and fine. It is supposed, however, by many, that the lands on the small rivers, which empty into the Mississippi, are better adapted to raising of cotton and indigo, than the lands on Cumberland river. The soil on these is a rich loam, which will, no doubt, prove equally serviceable to the culture of all kinds of roots, as well as indigo and cotton. The only article manufactured here is iron, besides the implements of husbandry, and wearing apparel. A furnace and two bloomeries have been erected.

The climate is temperate and healthy. The piercing N. and N. W. winds, which so generally prevail during the winter season in the Atlantic states, are not so

piercing here, as they have no great mountains on the N. and N. W. to pass over in their course to this state. The temperature of the climate is also more uniform, and not subject to such frequent transitions.

The religious denominations here, are the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist. The population of Tennessee, in 1800, amounted to 105,602 persons, including 13,584 slaves. It was declared an independent state in 1796, and in 1800, the exportations amounted to 29,430 dollars.

TENSAW, a settlement near Mobile bay.

TEOWANISTA, a creek of Pennsylvania, which rises in Lycoming county, flows through Venango and Warren counties, and falls into Allegany river, below Hickory town.

TEWKSBURY, a township of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

TEWKSBURY, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, incorporated in 1734. It contained in 1790, 958 inhabitants, and in 1800, 944.

THATCHER'S ISLAND, S. E. of Cape Anne, on the coast of Massachusetts. It is on the N. side of Massachusetts bay, and has 2 light houses.

THEAKIKI, one of the head branches of the Illinois, in the Indiana Territory.

THETFORD, a township of Vermont, in Orange county, containing in 1790, 862 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,467. It is on the W. side of Connecticut river, above Hanover.

THOMAS, St. a parish of S. Carolina, in Charleston district, containing in 1790, 3,836 inhabitants, of whom 397 were whites,

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and in 1800, 226 free persons, and 2,328 slaves.

THOMASTON, in the county of Lincoln, district of Maine, between George's river and Penobscot bay. It is a sea-port, and post town, has several good harbours, one very noted called Owl's Head Harbour. It was incorporated in 1777; had in 1790, 801 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,397. Two meeting houses, one for Congregationalists, and the other for Baptists. In this town are several bridges, one 397 feet long. It is 208 miles N. E. of Boston, and 564 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 702 from Washington city.

THOMPSON, a township of Connecticut, in Windham county, bordering on Massachusetts, and Rhode Island.

THOMSONBOROUGH, a township of Maine, in Lincoln county. It contained in 1800, 766 inhabitants.

THOPICANOS, a branch of the Wabash, in the Indiana Territory.

THORNBURY, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 508 inhabitants. It is watered by Chester creek, and adjoins Chester county, on the N.

THORNBURY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, containing in 1800, 169 inhabitants.

THORNSBURG, a small post town of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, 74 miles from Washington city.

THORNTON, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1781. It contained in 1790, 385 inhabitants, and in 1800, 535.

THOUSAND ISLES, in St. Lawrence river, a little N. of Ontario lake.

THOUSAND LAKES, near the Mississippi, about 60 miles above St. Anthony's falls.

THREE SISTERS, three little islands in the Chesapeake, between Parkers' Island and West river, on the coast of Ann Arundel county.

THUNDER BAY, see LAKE HURON.

THURMAN, a township of New York, in Washington county. It contained in 1800, 1,430 free persons, and 2 slaves. Here is a post office which is 472 miles from Washington city.

TIBER CREEK, in Maryland, rises in Montgomery county, flows S. through Washington city, and falls into the Potowmac. Its source is 236 feet above the level of the tide, in the creek. The water of the creek may be conveyed to the president's house, and many others.

TILGHMAN'S, an island in the Chesapeake bay, on the coast of Talbot county, containing about 1,720 acres.

TINDLESVILLE, a town of N. Carolina, in Montgomery county, opposite to the town of Henderson, at the confluence of the Yadkin, and Hoary rivers, which form the Great Pee Dee. About a mile below the Great falls of the Yadkin, and the Narrows are two excellent fisheries. The river is here 640 yards wide, nearly half the breadth of the Delaware, at Philadelphia. It contains about 15 houses, is 35 miles from Salisbury, and 607 from Philadelphia.

TINGSTOWN, a township of

Maine, in Kennebeck county. It contained in 1800, 244 inhabitants.

TINICUM, a township on the W. side of the Delaware, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, watered by a creek of the same name. In 1800, it contained 946 free persons, and 1 slave.

TINICUM, a township of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the N. W. side of the river Delaware, surrounded by two channels of Derby creek. It contained in 1800, 272 inhabitants.

TINKER'S ISLAND, one of the Elizabeth isles, on the S. coast of Barnstable county, Massachusetts. It is 3 miles long, and 1½ mile broad.

TINMOUTH, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 935 inhabitants, and in 1800, 973. Here is a post office, which is 466 miles from Washington city.

TIOGA, a county of New York, bounded N. by Onondago, S. by Pennsylvania, E. by Otsego, and W. by Ontario. It is divided into the following townships, namely, Chemung, Oswego, Union, Chenango, Lisle, Tioga, New town, and Catharine. In 1796, it contained 1,165 electors. Several bones of the mammoth, were found in this county, about 12 miles from Tioga point. In 1800, it contained 6,889 free persons including 17 slaves.

TIOGA POINT, a peninsula formed by the confluence of Tioga river, and the E. branch of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, about 5½ miles S. of the New York line.

TIOGA, a navigable river which rises in Savage mountain, Ly-

coming county, Pennsylvania; and running a N. course through a mountainous broken country, passes into the state of New York, where it immediately receives, from Pennsylvania, the Cawenisque, or Western branch, which rises on the confines of New York state, within 4 miles of the Chenesee river, which falls into lake Ontario; thence continuing its course N. about 11 miles, passes by the Painted Post, and turning to the S. E. enters the state of Pennsylvania, but turning suddenly to the N. E. crosses into New York state a second time; after running a few miles in that direction, it winds to the S. E. crosses the divisional line the fourth time, and falls into the Susquehanna about 5½ miles below the state line. It is navigable in batteaux, about 50 miles.

TIOGA, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 560 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

TIOGA, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by the state of New York, E. by Luzerne county, W. by Potter, and S. by Lycoming. It is — miles from E. to W. and — from N. to S. The principal waters are the head branches of Tioga river, those of Pine and Lycoming creeks, which generally flow from the centre of the county, in opposite directions.

TIOGA, a township of New York, in a county of the same name. It contained in 1800, 750 free persons, and 1 slave.

TIOGA, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 509 inhabitants.

TISBURY, a township of Mas-

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SACHUSSETTS, on the S. side of Martha's Vineyard, 9 miles from Chilmark. The inhabitants carry on some trade in the fisheries. It was incorporated in 1671, and contains 1,142 inhabitants.

TIVERTON, a township of Newport county, Rhode Island, about 14 miles N. N. E. of Newport. It contained in 1790, 2,453 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,717 persons including 20 slaves.

TOAMENSING, a township of Pennsylvania, near the middle of Montgomery county, containing in 1800, 473 inhabitants. Also the name of one in Northampton county, on the E. side of Lehigh river, containing the above year, 510 inhabitants.

TOBY'S CREEK, rises in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, runs a W. S. W. course, passes between the counties of Armstrong and Venango, and falls into Allegany river, 20 miles below Franklin. It is navigable many miles in batteaux, and communicates, by a short portage, with the W. branch of the Susquehanna.

TODD'S, in Virginia. Here is a post office, 283 miles from Philadelphia.

TOLLAND, a rock and hilly county of Connecticut, bounded N. by the state of Massachusetts, S. by New London county, S. E. and E. by Windham, and W. by Hartford county. It is 29 miles from N. to S. 21 from E. to W. and is divided into nine townships, viz. Somers, Stafford, Union, Ellington, Tolland, Wilmington, Bolton, Coventry, and Hebron. It contains 13,055 free persons, and 47 slaves. In this county, in the township of Stafford, is a

medicinal spring, which was formerly in high repute, as a sovereign remedy for scorbutic and other cutaneous disorders; but its reputation has latterly much declined, and few invalids resort to it now-a-days. Chief town, Tolland.

TOLLAND, a post and the chief town of the above county. It is situated near the E. side of Willomantic river, and contains several houses compactly built, a court house, and place for public worship. It is 18 miles N. E. by E. of Hartford, 242 from Philadelphia, and 387 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 51. N. lon. 2. 21. E.

TOMBECKBEE, a large river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Chickasaws; thence pursuing a S. by E. course, unites with the Alabama, and forms the Mobile.

THOMPSON'S CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 40 miles, falls into the Great Pee Dee, 4 miles below Huckleberry creek, and 1 mile from the town of Chatham. It turns 3 grist, and 2 saw mills, and receives, on the S. side, Juniper creek, on which are two saw, and 1 grist mill; Beaver creek, on which are 1 saw and 1 grist mill; and Indian creek, on which are 1 saw and 1 grist mill.

TOMPSONTOWN, a village of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, containing about 25 dwellings. It is 22 miles from Lewistown.

TOMPSONTOWN, a township of Maine, in Cumberland county. It contained in 1800, 28 inhabitants.

TOMPSONTOWN, in Kennebeck county, district of Maine. It

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contained in 1800, 89 inhabitants.

TONEWANTO, a creek in the state of New York, which falls into the Niagara river, at Grand Isle. It is navigable about 30 miles.

TOPSFIELD, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, 39 miles N. by E. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 780 inhabitants, and in 1800, 789. Here is a post office which is 509 miles from Washington city.

TOPSHAM, a township of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 162 inhabitants, and in 1800, 344.

TOPSHAM, a township of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W. side of Merrymeeting bay, at the mouth of Amariscoggin river. It was incorporated in 1764, and contained in 1790, 826 inhabitants, and in 1800, 942.

TORBUT, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania.

TORRINGTON, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

TOSQUIATOSSY, a head branch of Allegany river.

TOTOWA, in New Jersey, at the great falls, in Passaic river.

TOULON, a township of Ontario county, New York. It had in 1796, 93 electors.

TOWER HILL, a post town of Rhode Island, in the township of S. Kingston. It is 426 miles from Washington city.

TOWNSEND, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, incorporated in 1732. It contained in 1790, 993 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,149.

TOWNSEND, a township of Vermont, in Windham county, con-

taining in 1790, 676 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,083.

TOWNSEND, a harbour of Maine.

TRAP, a small post town of Maryland, situated in Worcester county, about 15 miles from Snow hill, 146 from Philadelphia, and 186 from Washington city.

TRAP, a village of Maryland, in Talbot county, 6 miles S. E. of Oxford.

TRAP, a village of Somerset county, Maryland, 6 miles N. of Princess Anne. It is near the head of Wicomico creek, a branch of the river Wicomico.

TRAP, a small post town of Pennsylvania; situated in Montgomery county. It contains about 12 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is 26 miles from Philadelphia.

TRAPTON, a post town of Frederick county, Maryland, on Cotoctin creek, 7 miles S. W. of Frederick town, and 55 from Washington city.

TRAVERSE BAY, on the N. E. side of lake Michigan.

TREADHAVEN, a small river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Talbot county, near Easton, and running a S. S. W. course, falls into Choptank river, on the E. side of Benonie's point.

TRECOHTIC, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, incorporated in 1769. It contained in 1800, 47 persons.

TRENT, a small river of N. Carolina, which rises in Onslow county, and running a N. E. by E. course, falls into Neuse river, at Newbern. It is navigable in

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sea vessels 12 miles above that town, and in boats 30.

TRENTON, the metropolis of New Jersey; situated in Hunterdon county, on the N. E. side of Delaware river, opposite the falls, and 30 miles above Philadelphia, and 176 from Washington city. It contains with Lambertton, which joins it on the S. upwards of 200 dwellings. The public buildings are, a state house, a handsome court house, lately erected, 100 feet by 50, with a semi-hexagon at each end, over which is a balustrade; a church for Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, one for Quakers, and one for Methodists. In the neighbourhood of this town, are a great many gentlemen's seats, beautifully situated on the banks of the Delaware. The river is not navigable above this town, except for flat bottomed boats, carrying from 500 to 700 bushels of wheat. Lat. 40. 15. N. lon. 0. 26. E.

TRENTON, the chief town of Jones' county, North Carolina; situated on the S. side of Trent river. It contained in 1800, 98 inhabitants, including 50 slaves, a jail, and court house. It is 521 miles from Philadelphia, and 382 from Washington city.

TRENTON, a township of the district of Maine; situated in Hancock county. In 1790, it contained 312 inhabitants, and in 1800, 294. It is 286 miles from Boston, 633 from Philadelphia, and 784 from Washington city.

TRENTON, a township of Oneida county, New York. It contained, in 1797, 98 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 616. Here is a post office which is 508 miles from Washington city.

TROY, a post town of Rensselaer county, New York, situated on the E. side of Hudson's river, six miles above Albany. It contained in 1800, 4,752 free persons, and 8 slaves, and a church for public worship. It is 271 miles from Philadelphia, and 405 from Washington city.

TROY, formerly MITCHEL, a pleasant, neat village, in Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey. It has a forge, grist mill, &c.

TRUMBULL, a township of Connecticut, in Fairfield county. It contained in 1800, 1,287 free persons, and 4 slaves. Here is a post office which is 309 miles from Washington city.

TRUMBULL, a county of the United States N. of the Ohio. It contained in 1800, 1,343 inhabitants.

TRURO, a post town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, having the Atlantic on the E. Province town on the N. and Barnstable bay on the W. The township is about 14 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad. It contained in 1790, 1,193 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,152. The soil is very thin, seldom producing more than 7 or 8 bushels of corn to the acre, and 3 or 4 of rye. It produces no wheat, flax, or onions. A light house was erected, in 1797, on that part called the highland, about 152 feet above the level of the sea; the light house is 48, so that the lamp is 200 feet elevated above the surface of the sea.—Truro is 107 miles from Boston, 477 from Philadelphia, and 556 from Washington city.

TRYDRIFRIN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania,

containing in 1800, 1062 inhabitants.

TRYON MOUNTAINS, in the western part of North Carolina.

TUCKAHOC, a branch of Choptank river, in Talbot county, Maryland.

TUCKERTON, a post town of New Jersey, and the port of entry for Little Egg Harbour. It is 55 miles from Philadelphia, and 201 from Washington city.

TUFTONBOROUGH, a town of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 109 inhabitants, and in 1800, 357. It is seated on the N. E. side of Winnipiseogee lake.

TUGELO RIVER, see SAVANNAH.

TUCKENOONA, a creek 16 miles above Schenectady, in New York state.

TULLY, a military township of New York, in Onondago county, E. of Sempronia. Here is a post office which is 486 miles from Washington city.

TULPEHOCKEN, a creek of Pennsylvania. It rises in Dauphin county, within a few miles of the Quitipi hill, a branch of the Swatara, which falls into the Susquehanna. The Tulpehocken runs easterly, enters Berks county and falls into the Schuylkill, a branch of the Delaware. A company was incorporated, for the purpose of cutting a canal between the Tulpehocken, and Quitipi hill. They afterwards altered their plan, and purposed extending the canal along the Tulpehocken. The work has been partly completed, but the company was obliged, for want of funds, to suspend the undertaking.

TULPEHOCKEN, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 2,112 free inhabitants, and 7 slaves. It is on the N. side of Tulpehocken creek, adjoining Dauphine county.

TUNBRIDGE, a township of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 487 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,314.

TUNKHANNOCK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the E. branch of Susquehanna, containing in 1800, 594 inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 290 miles from Washington city. Also a creek of the same name, which gives name to the township, and falls from the E. into the Susquehanna.

TUNKHANNOCK, a considerable creek of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Its two principal branches rise N. and running S., unite with the E. branch, and thence meandering a S. W. course fall into the branch of the Susquehanna, about 16 miles, in a direct line, above the Lachawannock.

TURBET, a township of Northumberland county Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 2,364 free persons, and 5 slaves.

TURIN, a township of Oneida county, New York. It contained in 1800, 440 inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 536 miles from Washington city.

TURKEY, a small town of New Jersey, situated in Essex county, near the S. E. side of Passaic river. It contains about 40 dwellings, and a Presbyterian church; and is 79 miles N. E. by N. of Philadelphia.

TURKEY FOOT, a township of

Somerset county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Fayette county. Also a name given to the point of land formed by the union of Young-hiogeny river, the N. branch, and Little Crossings. It contained in 1800, 809 inhabitants.

TURKEY POINT, a narrow neck of land, in Cecil county, Maryland, between the Chesapeake bay on the W. and Elk river on the E.

TURNER, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, incorporated in 1786. It contained in 1790, 349 inhabitants, and in 1800, 722. It is on the W. side of Androscoggin river. Here is a post office which is 650 miles from Washington city.

TURTLE CREEK, in Pennsylvania, rises in Westmoreland county, runs S. W. passes into Allegany county, and falls into Monongahela river. General Braddock was defeated near this creek, in July, 1755, by a party of Indians.

TURTLE RIVER, in Georgia, enters the Ocean, at the town of Brunswick.

TUSCARORA CREEK, in Pennsylvania, rises in Huntingdon county, runs N. E. passes into Mifflin county, and flows through a large fertile valley of the same name, parallel with the Tuscarora mountain, and falls into the Juniata, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Mifflin town. On this creek are 5 grist mills, 5 saw mills, and a fulling mill.

TUSCARORAS, a tribe of Indians, which formerly resided in the state of North Carolina, upon the Roanoke. They emigrated several years ago to the state of New York, and were adopted by the Oneidas; with whom they

have ever since lived. They are estimated to have about 170 warriors.

TOSCARAWAS, a head branch of the Muskingum river, in the N. W. Territory.

TWELVE APOSTLES, little islands, on the S. side of lake Superior.

TWENTY-NINE MILE CREEK, in Georgia, falls into Tombigbee.

TWIGHTWEES, a small tribe of Indians residing in the Indiana Territory, upon the Great Miami river, near Fort Miami. They are reckoned, by Imlay, at 200 fighting men.

TYBEE ISLAND, at the mouth of Savannah river, on the coast of Georgia. Here is a light house, 80 feet high.

TYBOINE, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the N. mountain. It contained in 1800, 1,444 free persons, and 2 slaves.

TIGER VALLEY, on Monongahela river, in Virginia.

TYGER, a small river of South Carolina, which rises in the Appalachian mountains, thence running a S. E. direction, nearly, parallel to the Enoree, falls into Broad river, 5 miles above the Enoree.

TYNGSBOROUGH, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, on both sides of the Merrimack. It contained in 1790, 382 inhabitants, and in 1800, 696.

TYRINGHAM, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, 140 miles W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 1,397 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,712.

TYRONE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Adams county, on

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the N. side of Conewago creek. It contained in 1800, 504 free persons, and 8 slaves.

TYRONE, a township of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, between Rye and Tyboine townships. It is watered by Sherman's, Big Buffaloe, and several other creeks, and includes part of Sherman's valley. It contained in 1800, 1,945 inhabitants, including 5 slaves.

TYRONE, a township of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 819 inhabitants, including 7 slaves.

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TYRONE, a township of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, containing in 1800, 634 inhabitants.

TYRREL, a county of Edenton district, N. Carolina. It is bounded N. by Roanoke river, and Albemarle sound, E. by Hyde, S. by Beaufort, W. by Martin and Pitt counties. It contained in 1790, 2,995 free persons, and 1,048 slaves, and in 1800, 3,363 inhabitants, including 849 slaves. Chief town, Elizabeth town.

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UCHLAND or EWCH-LAND, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 1,087 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

ULSTER, a large mountainous, and hilly county of the state of New York, bounded N. by Greene and Schoharie counties, E. by the Hudson, which separates it from Dutchess, S. by Orange, N. W. by Otsego, and W. by Northampton county, in Pennsylvania. It is divided into 14 townships, and contained in 1790, 36,491 free persons, and 2,069 slaves, and in 1800, 22,598 free persons and 2,257 slaves. It is 81 miles in length, and 67 in breadth. Chief town, Kingston.

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ULSTER, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 940 inhabitants.

ULYSSES, a military township of New York, in Cayuga county, incorporated in 1796, when it had 38 electors. In 1800, it contained 926 free persons and 1 slave. It is situated at the S. end of Cayuga lake.

UMBAGOG, a considerable lake of New Hampshire, and next in size to Winipiseogee. It is situated in Grafton county, on the confines of the district of Maine; but as no accurate survey has been taken of this lake, it is out of our power to give a satisfactory description of it.

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UNADILLA, a branch of Chenango river, in New York, sometimes called TIANADERHA.

UNADILLA, a township of Otsego county, New York, watered by the principal branch of Unadilla river. In 1796, it contained 502 electors; that year the townships of Otsego, Suffrage, and Butternuts were taken from it. In 1800, it contained 828 inhabitants. Here is a post office which is 438 miles from Washington city.

UNAMI, a tribe of the Delaware Indians.

UNDERHILL, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 65 inhabitants, and in 1800, 268.

UNICORN, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. It is 124 miles from Washington city.

UNION, a post town of Pennsylvania, the chief of Fayette county. It is situated on Redstone creek, which empties into the Monongahela at Brownsville, and contains about 100 dwellings, a stone jail, brick court house, and a church for public worship. Contiguous to the town, are two valuable merchant mills. It contained in 1800, 624 free persons, and 3 slaves, and the township 1,719 free persons and 9 slaves. It is 327 miles from Philadelphia, and 232 from Washington city.

UNION, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 668 free persons, and 1 slave. It adjoins Chester county on the S.

UNION, a township of Erie county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 186 inhabitants.

UNION, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania,

containing in 1800, 519 inhabitants.

UNION, a county of Pinckney district, S. Carolina. It contained in 1790, 6,430 white inhabitants, and 1,215 slaves, and in 1800, 8,540 free persons and 1,697 slaves. Chief town, Pinckneyville.

UNION, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 791 free persons and 1 slave.

UNION, a post town of New York, on the N. side of the East branch of the Susquehanna, in Tioga county, 24 miles E. N. E. of Tioga point, and 340 N. by W. of Philadelphia. The township contained in 1790, 284 electors, and in 1800, 913 free persons and 8 slaves.

UNION, a township of Connecticut, in Tolland county.

UNION, a township of Lincoln county, Maine, on both sides of St. George's river, above navigation. It had in 1790, 61 dwellings, and a congregational church, and in 1800, 573 inhabitants. Union was incorporated in 1786, is 207 miles from Boston.

UNION, a river of Maine, in Hancock county. It falls into Blue hill bay, on the side of Penobscot bay.

UNION, a post town of Tioga county, New York. It is 390 miles from Washington city.

UNION MILLS, in Frederick county, Maryland. Here is a post office which is 70 miles from Washington city.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, consist of 16 sovereign, free, and independent states, united under a general government, for their mutual defence and prosperity.

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The following table shews the Length, Breadth, Population, &c. of the several States composing the UNITED STATES.

States.	Length. miles	Breadth miles	Number of acres.	No. of inhabitants in 1790.	acres per person 1790.	No. of towns in 1800	No. of inhabitants, in 1800.
Connecticut,	100	72	2,663,960	237,946	11	8	251,002
Delaware,	92	33	1,267,200	59,094	23	3	64,273
Georgia,	667	226	74,499,200	82,545	902	24	162,686
Kentucky,	377	200	28,064,000	200,000	140	42	220,955
†Maine,	377	240				6	151,719
Maryland,	198	130	6,402,350	319,728	20	19	349,692
Massachusetts,	156	93	5,107,800	378,787	13	12	422,845
†Mississippi territory,	380	105	25,536,000			3	8,850
New Hampshire,	168	90	5,463,040	141,885	38	5	183,858
New Jersey,	163	78	4,811,800	184,139	26	13	211,149
New York,	335	316	30,823,200	340,120	89	30	581,050
North Carolina,	450	180	27,443,200	393,751	69	59	478,103
Ohio,							
†Michigan, and Indiana Terri- tory,	1170	800	220,000,000	70,000			51,772
Pennsylvania,	261	161	28,938,000	434,373	66	41	602,545
Rhode Island,	49	40	691,270	68,825	10	5	69,122
South Carolina,	270	250	19,270,400	249,073	77		345,591
Tennessee,	442	100	31,024,000	150,000		18	105,602
Vermont,	160	90	6,185,180	85,539	72	11	154,465
Virginia,	373	291	47,468,800	747,610	63		886,149
Total			1565,659,440	3,893,637			5,627,606

‡ These are not states.

In 1790 the free inhabitants amounted to,	3 199,357
And the slaves to,	694,280
In 1800, the number of free inhabitants was,	4,630 689
And slaves,	996 917

Having described each state under its proper name, this supersedes the necessity of a further description.

The amount of the Exports of the United States; with the tonnage, revenues, &c. carefully extracted from the reports of the secretary of the Treasury.

Years.	Domestic produce. Dolls.	Foreign produce. Dolls.	Total. Dolls.	Tonnage. Tons.	Revenue. Dolls.
1790	14,200,900	1,799,100	16,000,000	486,890	
1791	14,600,000	3,799,202	18,399,202	502,698	4,771,342
1792	15,060,500	5,945,068	21,005,568	567,608	8,772,458
1793	15,420,900	10,590,888	26,011,788	627,570	6,450,195
1794	16,200,100	16,843,625	33,043,725	628,617	9,439,855
1795	18,064,050	29,791,506	47,855,556	747,964	9,515,758
1796	20,024,021	47,040,076	67,064,097	831,900	8,740,329
1797	24,052,671	27,242,039	51,294,710	876,912	8,758,780
1798	27,991,413	33,335,998	61,327,411	868,329	10,161,097
1799	33,142,187	45,523,335	78,665,522	920,000	12,777,487

A statement exhibiting the amount of duty on salt, imported into the United States, with the allowances made to vessels employed in the fisheries; also the bounties on fish, and salted provisions, exported for the following years, viz.

duty on salt imported dollars.	allowances to vessels employed in the fish. cts.	boun. on fish & salted provisions exported dollars. cts.
1793—247,622	48	72,965 32
1794—361,127	88	93,768 91
1795—345,770	35	66,280 47
1796—443,549	57	76,889 63
1797—391,134	00	80,475 76
1798—543,810	00	94,684 30

UNITY, a township of Cheshire, in New Hampshire, contained in 1790, 538 inhabitants, and in 1800, 902. It was incorporated in 1764.

UNITY, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1,075 free persons, and 15 slaves.

UNITY TOWN, is 11 miles from Montgomery court house, Maryland.

UPPER BALD EAGLE, a township of Centre county, Pennsylvania.

UPPER DUBLIN, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 744 inhabitants.

UPPER FREEHOLD, a township of Monmouth county, New Jersey, containing 3,442 inhabitants.

UPPER GREAT MONADNOCK, near Connecticut river, Vermont, in Lemington township.

UPPER HANOVER, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In 1800, it contained 738 inhabitants.

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UPPER MARLBOROUGH, 18 miles from Washington city, see **MARLBOROUGH UPPER.**

UPPER MILFORD, the most Southerly township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, a township of Salem county, New Jersey.

UPTON, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 38 miles S. W. of Boston. It contained in 1790, 900 inhabitants, and in 1800, 854.

URBANNA, the chief town of Middlesex county, Virginia, situated on a creek of the same name, near the S. W. side of the Rappahannock, 63 miles S. by E. of Richmond, 291 from Philadelphia, and 145 from Washington city.

phia, and 145 from Washington city.

UTICA, in Oneida county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 495 miles from Washington city.

UTRECHT, NEW, a township on Long Island, in King's county, nearly 8 miles S. of New York. It contains 562 inhabitants; and, in 1796, had 76 electors.

UXBRIDGE, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,308 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,404. It was incorporated in 1727, is 41 miles S. W. of Boston, and 430 from Washington city. Here is a post office.

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VALLEY FORGE, on Schuylkill river, 15 miles from Philadelphia.

VANCOUEVER, FORT, at the junction of the two principal branches of Sandy river, in Kentucky.

VASE RIVER, AU, a branch of the Mississippi, in the Indiana territory. It falls into that river about 55 miles above the Ohio, and is navigable.

VASSALBOROUGH, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, 551 miles from Philadelphia, and 682 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in

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1771, and contains 1,240 inhabitants.

VENAL HAVEN, a township of Maine, in Hancock county. It contained in 1800, 858 inhabitants.

VENANGO, a county of Pennsylvania, containing 889,600 acres, and in 1800, 1130 inhabitants. It is bounded N. by Warren, E. by Jefferson, S. by Armstrong and Butler, W. by Mercer, and N. W. by Crawford. Chief town, Franklin.

VERGENNES, a post town of Vermont, situated in Addison county, on Otter river, about 8

or 9 miles above its confluence with Lake Champlain. It is regularly laid out, and contained in 1800, 516 inhabitants, and a congregational church. In the neighbourhood of this town are several mills. It is 115 miles N. of Bennington, 407 from Philadelphia, and 519 from Washington city.

VERMONT, STATE OF, is situated between 42. 44. and 45. deg. N. lat. 1. 44. and 3. 37. E. lon. Its greatest length, which is from N. to S. is 156½ miles, and its greatest breadth from E. to W. is 96. It is bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, which separates it from New Hampshire, S. by a due E. and W. line, which divides it from Massachusetts, W. by Lake Champlain; thence by a due S. line till it strikes the Massachusetts boundary, which separates it from the state of New York. It is divided into the following counties, viz. Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, Essex, Orleans, and Franklin.

Vermont contains, agreeably to information received from the surveyor general of that state, 6, 185, 180 acres, including land and water. Morse makes the superficial content 366,820 acres too much. The dwellings amount to 5,517, according to the assessments made under the land tax. The value of houses and lands amount to 16,704,422 dollars, 19 cts. and 6 mills.

While this territory was under the jurisdiction of New Hampshire, 114 towns or townships were incorporated, and organized; nearly in the same manner as

those of Massachusetts and Connecticut. In each of which was a reserve of one right of land in fee, generally containing 350 acres, for the first settled minister in such town; also one right, as a glebe for the Episcopalian church; one right to the society in England, for propagating the gospel in foreign parts, and one right for supporting a school in the town. Since it has become an independent and sovereign state, the legislature have granted upwards of 116 towns, in addition to the former, in each of which, are also reserved one right for the use of a university, one for the support of the gospel, one for the use of county grammar schools, and one for the support of schools in each town.

The principal rivers are, Mitchensou, Lamoile, Onion, Otter, Black, Barton, Clyde, and several others, which we have described under their respective names. The rivers are stored with a great variety of fish, as pike, perch, pickerel, pout, mullet, mackinungas, a large species of pickerel; salmon, trout; and a species of fish called lake bass. The chief lakes are, Champlain, and Memphremagog. There are others of less note, as Willoughbys, Leicester, Bombazon, and Wells.

This state is considerably mountainous and hilly. The principal mountains are those called the Green mountains, from the evergreens with which they abound. They pass through the state from N. to S. nearly parallel, for a considerable distance, with Connecticut river, at the distance of twenty or thirty miles, in a straight line. There are several others of less magnitude, which extend on

the W. side of the Green mountains parallel with them for nearly 100 miles. They begin at the northern boundary of the state, and terminate as they approach the Northern boundary of Rutland county. This range of mountains is nearly 30 miles broad; but is often broken and interrupted. To these we may add Danby, Strutten, Kingston, Mansfield, and Aschuta mountain, Camels Rump, Mount Anthony, and Killington peak, which are remarkable for their height, and being unconnected with any others.

Between the mountains and Lake Champlain, is a rich tract of country, as the lands in general are on Connecticut river.

In a country so hilly and mountainous as this, it is natural to expect a great variety of soils. The most common are clay, marle, loam, sand, gravel, and slate; although some of these are well calculated for producing plentiful crops of wheat; in other climates, yet it is found that the winter species of that grain does not succeed on the mountains, in the eastern parts of the state, till the land is five or six years cultivated; which perhaps may be owing to the coldness of the climate, and the consequent length of the winters; but summer wheat, barley, oats, pease, flax, and all kinds of culinary plants and vegetables, thrive with equal success, as those cultivated in the neighbouring states. Here are found mines of iron ore, a lead mine has also been discovered, and a species of pyrites, from which copperas is extracted. Quarries of white, grey, and clouded marble, are likewise found in

great plenty, and when polished is much admired for its beauty, and fineness. The winters generally set in with severity, about the middle of December, and continue with a keen air and serene sky, until the beginning of April, during which time the earth is covered with snow to a considerable depth, on the mountains frequently five feet.

The principal articles manufactured here, are iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, and clothing for their families; some wrapping paper has been manufactured, from the bark of the bass wood tree, not inferior to any paper of that kind. The trade of this state is chiefly carried on with Hartford, Boston, and New York; to which places are sent horses, beef, pork, butter, cheese, wheat, flour, iron, nails, pot and pearl ashes; of the two last articles, it is said, about 1,200 tons are annually manufactured in the state.

The number of inhabitants, in 1790, was 85,539, and in 1800, 154,465. The number of men capable of bearing arms, is estimated at 17,000; these are arranged into four divisions, and eight brigades. The governor is captain-general, and the lieutenant-governor, lieutenant general.

The most numerous religious denomination, is the Congregationalists; the other sects are Baptists, Episcopalians, and Quakers.

The citizens of Vermont are hardy, enterprising and industrious; and like all new settlers, hospitable and kind to strangers. It exported, in 1801, to the amount of 57,267 Dollars.

VERNON, in Oneida county, New York, is 510 miles from Washington city.

VERSAILLES, a post and the chief town of Woodford county, Kentucky. It is situated on a small stream which falls into Kentucky river, and contained in 1800, 123 free persons, and 49 slaves, a court house, and stone jail. It is 13 miles W. by S. of Lexington, and 560 from Washington city.

VERSAILLES, a township of Allegany county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of the Monongahela river, above Pittsburg. It contained, in 1800, 580 inhabitants.

VERSHIRE, a township of Orange county, Vermont. It contained, in 1800, 1031 inhabitants.

VIENNA, a small post town of South Carolina, in Abbeville county. It is 651 miles from Washington city.

VIENNA, a small town of Ohio county, Kentucky, situated on the N. side of Green river, about 28 miles in a direct line from the Ohio. In 1800, it contained 25 free persons, and 1 slave.

VIENNA, a post town of Maryland, in Dorchester county. It is situated on the W. side of Nanticoke river, and carries on a small coasting trade. Vienna is 120 miles from Washington city.

VINCENT, Sr. or **VINCENNES**, a post town of the Indiana Territory, in Knox county, situated on the Wabash, about 100 miles direct from the Ohio. It contained in 1790, about 200 indifferent wooden houses, and in 1800, 706 free inhabitants, and 8 slaves. A fortification has been erected here by the general government, and a party of troops stationed in it.

The inhabitants are mostly of French extraction. In the neighbourhood of this town, are extensive meadows; the lands in general are rich; grapes grow here spontaneously, of which the inhabitants make a pleasant red wine. It is 300 miles S. W. of Fort Recovery, and 743 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 51. N. lon. 131. 13. W.

VINCENT, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania; on the S. W. side of Schuylkill, watered by French creek. In 1800, it contained 1,354 inhabitants.

VIRGIL, a military township of New York, in Onondago county.

VIRGINIA, STATE OF, is situated between 36. 30. and 40. 39. N. lat. 0. 7. and 8. 16. W. lon. Its greatest length, which is from E. to W., is 373 miles, and breadth, from N. to S. 291. It is bounded N. by part of the Ohio, which separates it from the North Western Territory; also Pennsylvania, and the Potomac, the latter divides it on the N. and N. E. from Maryland, E. by the Atlantic ocean, S. by North-Carolina, and W. by Sandy river, and Cumberland mountains, which separate it from Kentucky. It is divided into 93 counties; viz. Accomack, Albemarle, Amelia, Amherst, Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Brooke, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Cumberland, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Culpepper, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Frederick, Franklin, Fluvanna, Gloucester, Goochland, Grayson, Greenbrier, Greenville, Halifax, Hampshire, Hanover, Hardy, Harrison, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, James City,

Kanhawa, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Lee, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Madison, Mathews, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Monongalia, Monroe, Montgomery, Muhlenburg, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottoway, Ohio, Orange, Patrick, Pendleton, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Princess Anne, Prince William, Prince George, Randolph, Richmond, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Southampton, Spotsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Shenandoah, Tazewell, Warwick, Washington, Westmoreland, Wood, Wythe, and York.

The principal rivers are Potomac, which is common to this state and Maryland. Rappahannock, York, James, Great and Little Kanhawa, Shanandoah, Staunton and Green-brier. There are several others of less note, which will be noticed in their proper places.

More than one-third of this state is covered with mountains; yet these are not scattered confusedly over the face of the country, but extend as in Pennsylvania, from N. E. to S. W. in parallel ridges. The most remarkable are the Blue ridge, Jackson's and North mountain, the Allegany ridge, and Laurel mountain; besides a great many others lying in the western part of the state.

That part of the state which is comprehended between the Blue ridge, the ocean, Chesapeak bay, and Potomac river, lies in the form of a triangle, whose base, along North Carolina, is about 223 miles, and the perpendicular,

from Crawford's ford, on the Meherrin, to the Potomac, where it passes through the Blue mountain, is about 208 miles. The lands in the eastern part of this triangle, on the sea-coast, and lower part of the Chesapeak, are generally low and sandy; but even these are interspersed with many rich bottoms, of a black soil, intermixed with sand. Towards the mountains, the country becomes more diversified; and the hills more lofty and elevated, till they finally terminate in that range of mountains, which we have already mentioned. The soil is here a fertile clay, sometimes red, frequently a deep brown, and often of various shades. About 20 or 22 miles in front of the Blue ridge, is the S. W. and Green mountains, which extend from James' river, to the Rapid Ann, parallel to the Blue ridge.—A few solitary mountains scattered in front of these. In the mountains, and in different parts of the state, are found mines of iron ore, copper, lead and coal, and in greater abundance than is, perhaps, found in any state in the Union. Medicinal springs, limestone, and marble quarries, are also met with in many places.

Of trees which are the natural growth of this state, may be reckoned the black, white, red, chestnut, willow, ground, live, and black, jack oaks, beach, ash, elm, black and white birch, willow, sweet gum, cypress, and several species of pine, hickory, black and white walnut, chestnut, and sugar maple, besides a variety of others less useful; grapes of different kinds, several species of berries, and flowering shrubs,

ginseng, Virginia snake root, Seneca or Rattlesnake root, are found in great abundance. The principal produce of Virginia, is tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, flax, hemp, and cotton. The chief articles of export are tobacco, wheat, corn, flour, various articles of lumber, tar, pitch, turpentine, flaxseed, hemp, pit coal, pig iron, pease, beef, sturgeon, white, shad, herring, peach brandy, whisky, a few horses, and great numbers of cattle which are raised in the Western counties, and driven into Pennsylvania, and the Western shore of Maryland. Iron, lead, peach brandy, and whisky, are the principal articles manufactured in this state. Latterly the inhabitants are beginning to pay more attention to the manufacture of clothing. The curiosities will be noticed under the articles of their respective counties. In the third volume of the American philosophical transactions we find there, an account of a hill, which has every appearance of being once a volcano. It is called the bursted hill, and is situated on Dan river, near the borders of North Carolina. The hill is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in circumference, and 130 feet in height. The surface, for some depth, is formed of lava, mixed with round white stones, which are easily broken. There are large rocks of the melted matter, from 1,000 to 1,500 weight, lying on the summit of the hill, mixed with pebbles, which is supposed to be the place where the lava bursted; whence it took its course towards Dan river, for nearly half a mile.—This stream of lava appears to be 6 or 8 in-

ches deep; but is now crumbled to pieces, upon which there is a rich earth, 5 or 6 inches thick, appearing of the colour of rusty iron. The lava issuing from the hill, has overspread all the adjacent level ground, which is 150 yards wide. There are several round stones thrown to the distance of a mile, which seem to have been greatly heated. The hill is covered with trees, several appearing old. The crater is partly filled, and covered with large trees. The lava appears a consolidation of different substances, as earth, pebbles, and different kinds of minerals, particularly iron, which attracts the magnet. It melts in a crucible, when placed in a smith's furnace.

The climate of Virginia, is not so variable as in the middle states; the extremes of heat and cold are reckoned to be 90 above, and 6 below nothing. The N. W. winds are not so prevalent in the northern and mountainous parts as they were half a century ago, and now rarely happen in summer, while the S. W. S. E. and N. E. winds predominate. In that part of the state S. E. of the mountains, snow seldom lies more than a day or two, and rarely a week; and the large rivers are seldom frozen over. The months of June and July, although frequently the hottest, are always the healthiest. The weather is then dry, and less subject to change, than in August and September; when the rain commences, and the variations become more frequent and sudden. In the eastern parts of the state, the trees are frequently in bloom, as early as the 20th of April.

The most numerous religi-

denomination in this state, is the Presbyterian; next to this are the Episcopalian, Baptist, and Methodist.

It appears from a poll tax passed by the assembly of Virginia, in 1755, that there were then in the colony 40,443 white males from 16 to 60, and 60,755 blacks of all descriptions.

Virginia contained, in 1790, 444,983 free persons, and 292, 627 slaves, and in 1800, 539,181 free persons, and 346,968 slaves.

A summary of the value of the Exports from Virginia, for the following years, viz.

Dolls.	Cts.
1791—3,131,865	27
1792—3,552,824	58
1793—2,587,097	94
1794—3,321,635	31
1795—3,490,140	50
1796—5,268,615	
1797—4,908,713	
1798—6,113,451	
1801—6,483,028	

A table containing the amount of Tonnage, for 3 years.

Tons.
1796—59,309
1797—66,997
1798—69,586

The following table contains the Duty on Salt imported, for 6 years, viz.

Dolls.	Cts.
1793—39,252	51
1794—41,689	28
1795—39,596	44
1796—52,828	78
1797—74,048	
1798—57,684	

Regard to truth has frequently induced me to take notice of Mr.

Morse, and correct many of the misrepresentations in his geography. His prejudices have led him, in drawing the character of some of the states, to make many illiberal remarks. It does not appear that he travelled through the states as a philosopher, anxious to acquire knowledge, but to have it merely to say that he travelled through them.

Hence we find him proceeding rapidly through Virginia, and lodging mostly at taverns; where, it is well known, are found the most profligate, and worthless, in every country.—From a few idlers, drunkards, and gamblers, that he found at the taverns in Virginia, has he drawn the character of that polite, hospitable, brave, and generous people. He roundly asserts that, “a considerable portion of the people are addicted to gaming, drinking, &c.” The fallacy of this is easily refuted, by an extract from a report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In one year, ending in 1798, the amount of duty on licences, to retailers of wines and spirits, in the state of Virginia, was 6,005 dollars. The duty that year, in Massachusetts, whose population is much less, amounted to 11,990 dollars, and in Connecticut, whose population is less than either, to 6,315 dollars. After this, I presume he will not insist that the Virginians “are addicted to most kinds of dissipation.”—If any person in Mr. Morse’s congregation had committed so heinous a crime, as to rob his neighbour of his good name, he would, I verily believe, be among the first to compel such a person to give public satisfaction to the congregation. The

least then that Mr. Morse can do, as a remuneration for the scandal which he has published against the Virginians, and which has been translated into the French and German languages, and disseminated throughout Europe, is immediately to repair to Washington city, and before the Senators and Representatives of the people, who form a congregation of the states, acknowledge his crime, like a penitent Christian, and particularly ask pardon of

the Senators and Representatives of Virginia.—Were he possessed of that contrition, which one would naturally expect in a true Christian; who, from weakness or folly, had offended his neighbour, or committed some breach of moral duty, he would politely thank me for suggesting this measure to him.—Capital, Richmond.

VOLUNTOWN, a large township of Windham county, Connecticut, incorporated in 1719.

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WABASH, a large, navigable river of the Indiana Territory, formed by the junction of several branches. The largest and northernmost of these, rises in a small lake near the head of St. Joseph's river. Another principal branch rises near the Miami of Lake Erie. These united streams, forming a beautiful river, meander in a S. W. course, through an extensive fertile country, and empty into the Ohio, 1019 miles below Pittsburg, and 164 above the Mississippi. It is 400 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, 300 at St. Vincents, which is 100 miles in a direct line. Between the mouth of White, and Deche river, are two small obstructions, called the Second and Third grand rapid; above these the navigation is pur-

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sued by St. Vincents, within 9 miles of the Miami of Lake Erie; it is however, often interrupted by rapids and shoals. The whole distance is computed at about 600 miles. About 28 miles above Ouiotonon, a small French settlement on the N. side of this river, a silver mine has been discovered. Salt springs, limestone, freestone, yellow, white, and blue clay, are often met with in great abundance on this river. Its banks are in some places so low as to be overflowed for 2 leagues distance, when the waters of the Ohio begin to rise.

WABASH, LITTLE, a branch of the above river.

WACHOVIA, or DOBES PARISH, in N. Carolina, containing about 100,000 acres. It is watered by Yadkin, Haw, and Deep rivers.

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WACHUSET MOUNTAIN. See PRINCETON, MASSACHUSETTS.

WADESBOROUGH, a post and the chief town of Anson county, North Carolina. It contains about 30 houses, a court house and jail. It stands on a lofty hill, which renders the situation healthy and agreeable. It is 76 miles W. by S. of Fayetteville, 50 S. E. by S. of Salisbury, and 407 from Washington city.

WADSWORTH, a town of Ontario county, New York, on the E. side of the Genesee river, 13 miles S. W. by S. of Hartford.

WAITSFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county, containing in 1790, 61 inhabitants, and in 1800, 473.

WAITS RIVER, in Vermont, falls into Connecticut river, in Bradford, Orange county.

WAKE, a county of Hillsborough district, N. Carolina, bounded N. W. by Orange, N. by Franklin, E. and S. E. by Johnson, and S. W. by Chatham. It contained in 1790, 7,729 free persons, and 2,463 slaves, and in 1800, 8,862 free persons, and 3,906 slaves. Chief town, Raleigh.

WAKEFIELD, a township of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, containing in 1790, 640 inhabitants, and in 1800, 835.

WAKKAMAW, a large river of South Carolina, which is formed by the junction of two considerable branches that rise in North Carolina; one in the northern parts of Bladen county, and the other flowing from a lake of its own name, in the same county. These different branches uniting, in a S. course, in Brunswick county, assume the name of Wakkamaw; presently turning to the S.

by W. crosses into South Carolina, and immediately winding to the W. thence S. S. W. till it arrives at Kingston; when turning to a S. by W. direction, approaches the Great Peegee, and running several miles, still approaching that river as it advances, until it unites with that river, above Georgetown. It is connected with the Peegee by several channels.—This river, where it passes into South Carolina, is about 6 miles from the sea, and preserves that distance for the space of 60 or 70 miles, till it unites with the Peegee. Some of the richest rice swamps in South Carolina, lie on this river; in the neighbourhood of Georgetown, they have sold for £. 50 sterling per acre.

WAKKAMAW, in Georgetown district, South Carolina, contained in 1800, 619 free persons, and 3,394 slaves.

WALDEN, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 11 inhabitants, and in 1800, 153.

WALDOBOROUGH, a post town of Maine, in Lincoln county, E. of Kennebeck river. The township was incorporated in 1773, and contained in 1790, 1,210 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,511. It is 20 miles E. of Wiscasset, 545 from Philadelphia, and 683 from Washington city.

WALKERTOWN, a small post town of Virginia, in King and Queen county, 120 miles from Washington city.

WALLERSVILLE, a small post town of Hancock county, Georgia, 729 miles from Washington city.

WALLINGFORD, a post town of

Connecticut, in Newhaven county, on the great post road, 13 miles from Newhaven, 26 from Hartford, and 344 from Washington city. The township contained in 1800, 2,998 free persons and 16 slaves, 3 Presbyterian churches, one Episcopal, 1 Separate, and a Baptist church. Between 30 and 40 persons are constantly employed in making buttons. Silk is made in some private families.

WALLINGFORD, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 536 inhabitants, and in 1800, 912.

WALKILL, a township of Orange county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 3,445 free persons, and 147 slaves.

WALLOOMSCHACK, a branch of Hoosack river, Vermont.

WALLPACH, a township of New Jersey, in Sussex county, on Delaware river.

WALNUT HILLS, on the E. side of the Mississippi, in the Mississippi Territory, on the N. side of the Loosa Chita. The United States have erected a fort here, in which is a company of troops.

WALPOLE, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1724. It is 20 miles S. W. of Boston, contained in 1790, 1,005 inhabitants, and in 1800, 989.

WALPOLE, a post town of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, 108 miles W. of Portsmouth, and 330 from Philadelphia. The township contained in 1790, 1,245 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,743. It is 475 miles from Washington city.

WALTON, a township of Delaware county, New York.

WALTHAM, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in-

corporated in 1737, contained in 1790, 882 inhabitants, and in 1800, 903.

WALTHAM, a township of Vermont, in Addison county, containing, in 1800, 247 inhabitants.

WALTON, a township of Delaware county, New York. It contained in 1800, 1,153 free persons, and 1 slave. Here is a post office, which is 447 miles from Washington city.

WANDO, a river of South Carolina, which rises in Charleston district, and, running a S. S. W. course, which is nearly parallel to the sea coast, empties into Cooper river; a few miles below Charleston. It is a short, broad river.

WANTAGE, a township of Sussex county, New Jersey; containing 1700 inhabitants, of whom 26 are slaves.

WANIASTIC, See WEST RIVER.

WARD, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts; containing in 1790, 473 inhabitants, and in 1800, 532.

WARDSBOROUGH, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing 753 inhabitants.

WARDSBRIDGE, a post town of Orange county, New York, containing nearly 50 houses completely built. It is seated on the Walkill, 10 miles N. of Goshen, 156 N. E. by N. of Philadelphia, and 295 from Washington city.

WARE, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in New Hampshire; and running a S. course, passes into Massachusetts, and receives Middle Brook, a small stream; thence turning to the S. W. unites with the Chicopee, after receiving several small tributary streams.

WARE, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 70 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1761, contained in 1790, 773 inhabitants, and in 1800, 997.

WAREHAM, a township of Plymouth county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 854 inhabitants, and in 1800, 770. Here is a post office, which is 48*4* miles from Washington city. It was incorporated in 1739.

WARFORDSBURY, a town of Bedford county, Pennsylvania, 5 miles from Hancock town, and 170 from Philadelphia.

WARMINSTER, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 522 inhabitants including 5 slaves.

WARMINSTER, a small post town of Virginia, situated in Amherst county, on the N. side of James' river, about 90 miles above Richmond. It contains about 40 dwellings, and a tobacco warehouse. It is 232 miles from Philadelphia, and 188 from Washington city.

WARM SPRINGS, in Buncomb county, North Carolina. Here is a post office which is 554 miles from Washington city.

WARM SPRING, see **BATH**.

WARNER, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire; containing in 1790, 863 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,569. It was incorporated in 1774.

WARREN, a county of Kentucky, bounded E. by Barren county, N. by Hardin, N. W. by Ohio county, W. by Logan, and S. by Tennessee. It is intersected by Great Barren river, and contained in 1800, 4,155 free persons, and 431 slaves.

WARREN, a county of Halifax

district, North Carolina; bounded N. by the state of Virginia, S. by Franklin, E. by Halifax, and W. by Granville. It contained in 1790, 4,577 free persons, and 4,720 slaves, and in 1800, 5,141 free persons, and 5,905 slaves. This is accounted one of the healthiest counties in the United States. It contains about 400 square miles, the land rich and variegated, producing corn, wheat, tobacco, rye, oats, peas, cotton, hemp, flax, wool, brandy of peaches and apples, wine and cyder. The trade is carried on mostly with Petersburg. The water is remarkably pure, the springs abundant, and the streams never failing, and well suited for mills. There is a mineral spring of great medicinal virtue, supposed to be impregnated with sulphur and iron, and powerful in removing scorbutic and bilious complaints, and in creating digestion. There are several quarries of stone, of an excellent quality for mill stones; they suit well, either for corn or flour.—There are also quarries of whet-stone found in several places. Chief town, Warrenton.

WARREN, a post, and handsome town, of the state of Rhode Island; situated in Bristol county, on the E. side of Barrington river. It contained in 1800, 1,473 inhabitants, including 10 slaves. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in ship building, which they carry on extensively. The ships built here are excellent, and may be had cheaper than in many other parts of the Union. The inhabitants also drive on a brisk trade with the West Indies. It is 4 miles N. by W. of Bristol, 16 N. of Newport, 300 from Phi-

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ladelphia, and 450 from Washington city.

WARREN, a township of New York, in Herkimer county, incorporated in 1796. It contained, in 1797, 271 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,441 free persons and 4 slaves.

WARREN, a post town of Virginia, 10 miles from Warminster, 326 from Philadelphia, and 178 from Washington city.

WARREN, a township of Litchfield, Connecticut. It contained, in 1800, 1,083 inhabitants.

WARREN, a township of Addison county, Vermont. It contained in 1800, 59 inhabitants.

WARREN, a county of Pennsylvania. It is bounded N. by New York, W. by Crawford, and Erie counties, S. by Venango, E. by M'Kean, and S. E. by Jefferson. It contained, in 1800, 230 inhabitants, and 615,680 acres. Chief town, Warren.

WARREN, a county of Georgia. It contained, in 1800, 6,271 free persons, and 2,058 slaves.

WARREN, a township of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, containing in 1800, 367 inhabitants.

WARREN, a township of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, containing in 1790, 266 inhabitants, and in 1800, 336. It was incorporated in 1763.

WARREN, a post town of Lincoln county, Maine, on St. George's river, which is navigable in vessels carrying 80 or 90 tons. The township was incorporated in 1776, contained in 1790, 160 dwellings, and in 1800, 939 inhabitants. It is 203 miles N. E. by N. of Boston, 557 from Philadelphia, and 695 from Washington city.

WARREN, a small post town of

Trumbull county, in the state of Ohio. It is 34 miles from Washington city.

WARRENTON, a post town of North Carolina, and capital of Warren county. It is situated 35 miles W. of Halifax, 16 E. by N. of Hillsborough, 80 S. of Petersburg, Virginia, and 54 N. of Raleigh. It contained, in 1800, 238 inhabitants, including 107 slaves, and an academy, under excellent regulations. The number of students are annually about 60 or 70. The situation of the town is lofty, dry, and remarkably healthy. Several Europeans reside in and about town, from Ireland, France, England, Scotland, and Hesse Cassel, who enjoy uninterrupted health. It is 390 miles from Philadelphia, and 240 from Washington city.

WARRENTON, a small post town of Georgia, in Warren county, 683 miles from Washington city.

WARRINGTON, a township of Adams county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 87 inhabitants.

WARRINGTON, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, adjoining Montgomery on the S. W. It contained in 1800, 305 inhabitants.

WARRINGTON, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county, on the N. W. side of Conewango creek. It contained, in 1800, 1799 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

WARRIOR MARKS, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 1,034 free persons, and 1 slave.

WARWICK, a county of Virginia, bounded N. by York county, E. by Elizabeth city, W. by James' city, and S. by James'

river, which separates it from Isle of Wight and Nansemond counties. It is 20 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and contains 1,690 inhabitants, of whom 990 are slaves. This is the oldest county in the state of Virginia, being established in 1628, ten years subsequent to the date of the charter of Virginia, which was the 18th November, 1618.

WARWICK, a small town of Chesterfield county, Virginia; pleasantly situated on the S. W. side of James' river, about 7 miles S. of Richmond, and 17 N. of Petersburg.

WARWICK, a town of the state of Rhode Island, situated in Kent county, containing, in 1800, 2,532 inhabitants, including 17 slaves; remarkable only for being the birth place of that celebrated citizen, soldier, and patriot, Gen. Greene. It is about 8 miles S. of Providence.

WARWICK, a post town of Maryland, situated in Cecil county, about 2 miles W. of the divisional line of Delaware state. It is 9 miles N. E. of Georgetown, 25 N. E. of Chester, 57 S. W. of Philadelphia, and 113 from Washington city.

WARWICK, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,240 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,233. It was incorporated in 1763.

WARWICK, a township of Orange county, New York, containing in 1790, 3,603 inhabitants, including 95 slaves, and in 1800, 3,738 free persons, and 78 slaves. Here is a post office which is 274 miles from Washington city.

WARWICK, a township of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, wa-

tered by Hammer creek. It contained in 1800, 2,724 inhabitants.

WARWICK, a township of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, watered by Neshaminy creek. In 1800, it contained 859 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

WASHINGTON, a county of Virginia, comprehending greater part of Upper Holstein valley. It is bounded by a part of the state of Tennessee on the S. Wythe county on the E. the summit of Clinch mountain on the N. and terminating W. in an acute angle, in lat. 36° 30' 45" miles W. of Abingdon. In Europe, where the situation of a country, in a military view, generally makes part of the description, Washington might be considered another Piedmont. It is almost inaccessible on the N. and S. on account of its being as it were walled in by high and craggy mountains.

To the E. the passages are difficult defiles, where a small force might oppose a numerous army. The valley, when you have advanced in it, a short distance, is enchantingly beautiful, interspersed with hills, and dales, rivulets of different sizes, and numerous springs of excellent water. No country, perhaps, in the world, of the same extent, and number of inhabitants, has had fewer burials since its settlement. Washington extends, from E. to W. about 75 miles, and from N. to S. above Abingdon, 20 miles, and below or W. of that place, it gradually decreases in extent, until the angle terminates about 45 miles from thence.—The soil is generally a black and brownish loam, and vegetable earths, producing wild

herbage of almost all sorts, and trees of various kinds, and all sizes; such as walnut, poplar, cherry-tree, sugar-maple, hickory, oaks, of all sorts, uncommonly large; and on the mountains and clefts, pine, fir, and cedar. An acre produces, of Indian corn, in the good lands, from 60 to 75 bushels; wheat, about 25 bushels; rye, 30, and oats 50. The principal mountains are, the Iron mountain to the S. it is supposed to be the highest in Virginia, particularly those parts called the White Top, and Balsam Mountain. The Canada fir tree grows on these, in great abundance.—Clinch Mountain, to the N. is high and craggy. Morris's Peak and King's Rock, opposite to the salt works, is at an elevation of nearly 2,600 yards above the adjacent valley. Mines of iron and lead have been discovered. The principal rivers are, the three main branches of the Great Holstein, which river is in reality the main stream of the river Tennessee. The ebbing spring, near the bank of Middle Holstein, is considered a curiosity. The most useful curiosity, is Campbell's Lick; where, of late, extensive salt works are erected, that supply all the adjacent country with salt. See CAMPBELL'S LICK. Chief town, Abington.

WASHINGTON, a district of S. Carolina, 90 miles in length, and 59 in breadth. It is bounded N. by the state of N. Carolina, E. by Pinckney and Ninety-Six districts, S. and S W. by Savannah and Tugelo rivers, which divide it from the state of Georgia, and N. W. by Tennessee. It is divided into two counties, viz. Pendleton, and Greenville, which

contain 14,631 free persons, and 1,440 slaves. The lands in this district are more mountainous and hilly than any other part of S. Carolina. The great range of the Appalachian mountains passes through it, on the N. W. It is well watered by the Keowee river, and its tributary streams, which are remarkable for the great number of old deserted Indian towns of the Cherokee nation. Chief town, Pickensville.

WASHINGTON, a district of Tennessee; bounded N. by Clinch river, which separates it from the Indiana Territory, E. by Hamilton district, and S. and S. W. by S. Carolina, and the Indiana Territory. The lands in this district are generally fertile, and well watered by several large rivers, which we have already described. It contained in 1800, 33,069 free persons, and 2,514 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county of Pennsylvania, containing in 1790, 23,866 inhabitants, including 263 slaves, and in 1800, 28,298 inhabitants, including 84 slaves, bounded N. by Allegany county, E. by Monongahela river, which separates it from Fayette county, W. by Ohio, and Brooke counties, in Virginia, and S. by Greene county. It is 36 miles long, 37 broad, and contains 584,640 acres. The lands in this county are uncommonly rich, and perhaps more so than in any other county of the state. It is agreeably variegated with hills; a single range of these, more elevated than the rest, passes through it from N. to S. separating the waters which empty into the Monongahela, from those of the Ohio. The soil of the hills possesses

a singular property, which I believe is rarely found on the E. side of the Appalachian mountains, which is, that the loftiest of them will produce, when cultivated for meadow, the most abundant crops of grass. The lands, generally, on the western side of the mountains, are better adapted to pasture, than the lands on the E. side. Chief town, Washington.

WASHINGTON, a fertile county of Maryland; bounded N. by the state of Pennsylvania, E. by the South mountain, which divides it from Frederick, S. W. by the Potomac, which separates it from the state of Virginia, and W. by Sideling-hill creek, which divides it from Allegany county. It is 27 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; contains 317,120 acres; in 1790, 15,822 inhabitants, of whom 1,286 were slaves, and in 1800, 16,450 free persons, and 2,200 slaves. This county lies principally between the North and South mountains; and includes the rich, fertile, and well cultivated valley of Coneccheaque. The lands are esteemed the most fertile in Maryland, and are in the highest state of cultivation. The climate is healthy, and the country replenished with constant streams of water, abounding in mill seats. This county is certainly the garden of Maryland. Quarries of limestone are numerous, with which the water is strongly impregnated. Mines of iron ore, are also found here, and furnaces and forges have been erected, which manufacture pig, bar iron, &c. to a considerable amount. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

WASHINGTON, a county of the state of New York, bounded E. by the state of Vermont, S. by Rensselaer, W. by Saratoga. It is divided into 16 townships, and is 51 miles from N. to S. and 32 from E. to W. It contained in 1790, 13,995 free persons, and 47 slaves, and in 1800, 35,494 free persons, and 80 slaves. This county affords great abundance of limestone. Chief town, Salem.

WASHINGTON, a county of Tennessee, situated in a district of its own name; it contained in 1790, 5,337 free persons, and 535 slaves, and in 1800, 5,846 free persons, and 533 slaves. In this county are found mines of iron ore; a furnace was erected near the Virginia line, and a bloomery below the mouth of Wataga river.

WASHINGTON, a large maritime county of the district of Maine, and the most easterly county in the United States; it is bounded E. by New Brunswick, S. by the ocean, N. by Lower Canada, and W. by Hancock county. It contained, in 1790, 2,758 inhabitants, and in 1800, 4,436. The number of incorporated townships in 1800, was 7, viz. Machias, Steuben, Columbia, Addison, Huntington, and East Port. Chief town, Machias.

WASHINGTON, a county of North Carolina, in Edenton district. It contained in 1800, 2,165 inhabitants, including 645 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a maritime county of the state of Rhode Island, bounded N. by Kent, S. by the ocean, W. by the state of Connecticut, and E. by Narraganset bay. It is 22 miles in

length, 21 in breadth, and is divided into the following townships, viz. Westerly, Charleston, Hopkinson, Richmond, South Kingston, North Kingston, and Exeter. It contained in 1790, 17,736 free persons, and 339 slaves, and in 1800, 16,135 inhabitants, including 124 slaves. Chief town, South Kingston.

WASHINGTON, CITY OF, is situated in the territory of Columbia, which was ceded to the United States, by the states of Maryland and Virginia, and established by an act of Congress, passed at New York in 1789, as the place of their permanent residence after the year 1800. The territory of Columbia, comprehends a tract of country, 10 miles square, extending on each side of the Potomac. The city was laid out and is now building on the E. side of that river, at the confluence of the Eastern Branch, extending along each nearly 4 miles. The streets running due N. and S. are crossed by others at right angles; beside these there are 15 other streets running transversely in every direction, and named after the respective states; of these Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, intersect the Capitol; the President's house is also intersected by Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, and Connecticut streets: the transverse streets, and a few others, are from 130 to 160 feet wide, and the rest from 90 to 100 feet. Tiber Creek and Reedy Branch may be conveyed to the President's house, and to different parts of the city; the source of the former is elevated about 236 feet above the level of its tide. Within the limits of

the city, are several excellent springs of water.

The Eastern branch on the S. E. side of the city, is a safe commodious harbour, with sufficient depth of water to navigate ships of burthen, 4 miles above its mouth. The channel lying close along the N. W. bank, adjoining the city, adds much to the conveniency of the harbour. The Potomac is not so, it is only navigable in small crafts for some distance from the city, but in the middle of the river the channel is sufficiently deep for vessels of burthen.

The following letter, from a gentleman residing in Washington, dated October 3, 1800, gives a correct idea of the present state of the city. "Suppose the plan of the city before you, cast your eye to the westward, at Rock creek, a small stream near Georgetown, observe the Pennsylvania avenue, which, intersecting the President's house, runs in a right line to the Capitol, &c. It is pretty thickly settled to the President's house; thence northward about 300 yards, to within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of Tiber creek, a small rivulet. The houses are built of brick, except a few, and are nearly uniform. The remainder of this section of the city N. and S. is entirely unimproved, except that part called the point, where there are several good houses; but more than two thirds of them, called Morris's, Nicholson's and Greenleaf's buildings, are going to ruins. The Pennsylvania avenue, is the only street which, as yet, has received any improvement. It will have a paved foot-way, about 6 feet

wide, and will be passable in carriages, from the President's house to the Capitol, the ensuing winter. All the other streets, lanes &c. can be traced only by land-marks. I have now conducted you through one half of the city, as it is reckoned about 3 miles to the Capitol. Here you are on more elevated ground, supposed about 200 feet above the level of Tiber creek. The Potomac, Alexandria, and the Virginia shore, have a delightful appearance from this. There are about 20 neat brick houses scattered about here, 2 of which are genteel taverns. Cast your eye on the New Jersey avenue, where it intersects that of Pennsylvania, thence S. about 200 yards, you will find 12 or 14 elegant houses. That part of the city adjoining the Eastern branch is thickly settled, and has the appearance of a village. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile below, on the Eastern branch is the Navy Yard, which is about 3 times as large as the state-house yard in Philadelphia. There are 20 feet of water alongside of the wharves. The remainder of the eastern section of the city is unimproved, a few houses are building." Washington is 144 miles S. W. by W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 38. 53. N. lon. 2. 0. W.

WASHINGTON, a post town and the capital of Washington county, Pennsylvania; situated on a branch of Chartier's creek, which empties into the Ohio a few miles below Pittsburg. It contained in 1800, 682 inhabitants, including 8 slaves, a brick court-house, a stone jail, a large brick building for the public offices, and an academy of stone. Near

the town is a large hill of coal, which supplies the inhabitants with fuel, at a moderate rate. It is 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. S. W. of Pittsburg, 336 W. by N. of Philadelphia, and 274 from Washington city. Lat. 40. 13. N. lon. 5. 6. W.

WASHINGTON, a post town of Kentucky, the capital of Mason county. It is situated on a fertile plain, about 3 miles from the landing, at Limestone; and contained in 1800, 445 free persons, and 125 slaves, a Presbyterian church, a handsome court-house and jail. It is 75 miles N. E. by E. of Frankfort, 62 N. E. of Lexington, 714 from Philadelphia, and 488 from Washington city. Lat. 38. 40. N. lon. 9. 10. W.

WASHINGTON, a port of entry, and post town of North Carolina; situated in Beaufort county, on the N. side of Tar river, about 90 miles from Ocracoke inlet. It contains about 80 houses, a jail, and court-house; from this town are exported, beef, pork, Indian corn, peas, beans, pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, tobacco of the Petersburg quality, pine boards, shingles, and oak staves; about 130 vessels enter annually at the custom-house; the exports in 1794, ending September 30, amounted to 33,684 dollars. In 1800, it contained 601 inhabitants, including 305 slaves. It is 61 miles S. S. W. of Edenton, 38 N. by E. of Newbern, 131 N. E. by N. of Wilmington, 460 from Philadelphia, and 321 from Washington city. Lat. 35. 31. N. lon. 2. 8. W.

WASHINGTON, a post town of Georgia, capital of Wilkes county; situated 50 miles N. W. by

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W. of Augusta. It contains about 30 dwellings, a court-house, jail, and an academy. The healthy and agreeable situation of this town, renders it an asylum for invalids, in the sickly months. It is 813 miles from Philadelphia, and 646 from Washington city.

Lat. 33° 30'. N. lon. 6° 36'. W.

WASHINGTON, a county of Kentucky, bounded E. by Mercer, S. E. by Lincoln, S. by Greene, and N. W. by Nelson. It is watered by Beech Fork, and its tributary streams. Chief town, Springfield. In 1800, it contained 7,628 free persons, and 1,422 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a county of Georgia, on the S. W. side of Ogeechee river, containing in 1790, 4,452 inhabitants, of whom 694 were slaves, and in 1800, 7,632 free persons, and 2,668 slaves. The inhabitants raise large quantities of cotton. About 10 miles from Ogeechee river, is a large quarry of burr stones, supposed of a quality equal to those of France. It is 120 miles from Savannah. Morse has described a mineral spring near Washington. It has all the appearance, at present, of a stagnant puddle. Parties sometimes go there for amusement.

WASHINGTON, a county of the Mississippi Territory, containing in 1800, 756 free persons, and 494 slaves. At the court house is a post office, which is 323 miles from Washington city.

WASHINGTON, a small post town of Morris county, New Jersey, 207 miles from Washington city.

WASHINGTON, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the E. side of Allegany

river. It contained in 1800, 1,411 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

WASHINGTON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county, on the E. side of Monongahela river. It contained in 1800, 1,791 inhabitants, including 22 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a township of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 2,119 inhabitants, including one slave.

WASHINGTON, a township of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 380 inhabitants.

WASHINGTON, a small town of Virginia, in Culpepper county, near the Blue Ridge. It is 99 miles from Washington city.

WASHINGTON, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut, S. W. of Litchfield. It contained in 1800, 1,566 free persons including 3 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a township of Berkshire county, containing in 1790, 588 inhabitants, and in 1800, 914. It was incorporated in 1777.

WASHINGTON, a township of Orange county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 72 inhabitants, and in 1800, 540.

WASHINGTON, a township of Dutchess county, New York, containing in 1790, 5,189 inhabitants, of whom 78 were slaves, and in 1800, 2,833 free persons, and 33 slaves.

WASHINGTON, a township of Cayuga county, New York, containing, in 1800, 862 free persons, and 1 slave.

WASHINGTON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Lycoming county. It contained in 1800, 466 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

WASHINGTON, a township of

Cheshire county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1776. It contained in 1790, 545 inhabitants, and in 1800, 819. Here is a post office, which is 513 miles from Washington city.

WASHINGTON, FORT, see **CINCINNATI.**

WASHINGTON, MOUNT, one of the White mountains, in New Hampshire.

WASHINGTON, MOUNT, a township of Berkshire, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1779. It contains 261 inhabitants.

WAST, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania.

WATAGA, a small river of Tennessee, which rises in Burke county, North Carolina; thence running a N. N. W. course, passes between the Stone and Yellow mountain, and unites with the Holstein, about 15 miles above the Long Island.

WATERBOROUGH, a post town of Maine, in York county, 100 miles N. by E. of Boston, 447 from Philadelphia, and 580 from Washington city. It is on the S. side of Little Ossipee river, was incorporated in 1787, it contained in 1800, 1,253 inhabitants.

WATERBURY, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 93 inhabitants, and in 1800, 644. Here is a post office, which is 558 miles from Washington city.

WATERBURY, a township of Connecticut, in New Haven county, settled in 1671, and contained in 1800, 3,248 free persons, and 8 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 351 miles from Washington city.

WATEREE, a considerable river of South Carolina, which rises at the foot of the Appala-

chian mountains, in North Carolina; thence pursuing an E. direction for nearly 40 miles, turns gradually into a S. course; thence S. by E. and passing into South Carolina, unites with the Congaree, and forms the Santee. This river bears the name of Catawba, from a nation of Indians of that name, till it passes into South Carolina, where it obtains the name of Watere. At Morganston, 350 miles from the sea, and 60 from the top of the mountains, it is 250 yards wide, and might, at no considerable expense, be made navigable for small boats.

WATERFORD, a township of Maine, in York county, incorporated in 1797. It contained in 1800, 535 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 651 miles from Washington city.

WATERFORD, a post town of New York, in Saratoga county, 12 miles N. of Albany, 270 from Philadelphia, and 411 from Washington city. It has a beautiful situation on the W. bank of Hudson river, and contains about 90 houses. It is a place of considerable trade.

WATERFORD, a township of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

WATERFORD, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, it contained in 1800, 565 inhabitants.

WATERFORD, a township of Pennsylvania, in Erie county containing in 1800, 426 inhabitants. The town of Waterford, which is situated on Le Beuf, has a post office, which is 372 miles from Washington city.

WATERFORD, a small posttown of Loudoun county, Virginia, 55 miles from Washington city.

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WERGUCHEE, or **QUECHY**, a small river of Vermont, which is formed by two principal branches that rise in Killington and Bernard townships, Windsor county, and by winding into a S. E. course, they unite and fall into Connecticut river, about 20 miles above Dartmouth college.

WATERTOWN, a township of Oneida county, New York, containing in 1800, 119 inhabitants.

WATERTOWN, a township of Connecticut, in Litchfield county. Here is a post office which is 356 miles from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 1,620 free persons, including 5 slaves.

WATERTOWN, a township of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on Charles' river, at the head of navigation, 7 miles from Boston. It was incorporated in 1630, contained in 1790, 1,091 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,207. Here is a post office, which is 474 miles from Washington city.

WATERVILLE, a small post town of Maine, Kennebec county. It is 686 miles from Washington city.

WATER VLIET, a township of Albany county, New York, on the W. side of Hudson river. It contained in 1790, 7,419 inhabitants, of whom 707 were slaves. In 1796, 600 of the inhabitants were electors, and in 1800, it contained 4,580 free persons and 412 slaves.

WAWASINK, a village of New York, 7 miles W. of New Paltz.

WAWIACHTANOS, an Indian tribe, on Sciota river, in the N. W. Territory.

WAYFIELD, a township of New York, in Montgomery county. It contained in 1800, 874 free persons, and 2 slaves.

WAYNE, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by New York state, W. by Luzerne county, S. by Northampton, and E. by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jersey, and New York. It was established the 26th of March, 1798, contains 1,078,400 acres, and in 1800, 573 taxable inhabitants. In 1800, it contained 9 townships, 2,561 free persons and 1 slave.

WAYNE, a county of Newbern district, North Carolina; bounded N. by Edgcombe, E. by Pitt, S. by Glasgow, and N. W. by Nash. It contained in 1790, 576 free persons, and 1557 slaves, and in 1800, 6772 inhabitants, including 1988 slaves.

WAYNE, a township of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 1,304 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

WAYNE, a township of Maine, in Kennebeck county, W. of Kennebeck river. It contained in 1800, 500 inhabitants.

WAYNE, a county of the Indiana Territory, including Detroit, &c.

WAYNE, a county of Kentucky, established since 1800. At the court-house is a post office, which is 693 miles from Washington city.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a post and the chief town of Greene county, Pennsylvania, situated near fort Jackson, on the N. side of the S. fork of Tenmile creek, about 17 miles above its confluence with the Monongahela, and 22 S. of Washington. In the

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vicinity are a furnace, grist and saw mill. It is 299 miles from Washington city.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a small post town of Virginia, in Augusta county, 166 miles from Washington city.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a small post town of Georgia; situated in Burke county, about 30 miles S. by W. of Augusta, and 633 from Washington city. It is 800 miles from Philadelphia.

WAYNESBOROUGH, a small post town of North Carolina, 498 miles from Philadelphia, and 346 from Washington city.

WAYNESVILLE, a small town of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, on the N. side of the W. branch of the Susquehanna, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles below Pine creek, 13 below Dunstown, and 52 from Northumberland.

WEARE, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 1,924 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,517. It was incorporated in 1764.

WEATHERSFIELD, a township of Windsor county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 1,097 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,944.

WEAVERS LAKE, in New York, is 2 miles long, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is 3 miles from Otsego.

WEBHAMET RIVER, in the township of Wells, in York county, Maine.

WEISEMBURG, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, it contained in 1801, 755 inhabitants.

WELCH MOUNTAIN, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

WELLFLEET, a post town of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 105 miles from Boston, 468 from Philadelphia, and 547 from Washington city. The

township was incorporated in 1763, contained in 1790, 1,117 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,207. The harbour admits fishing vessels.

WELLS, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Grafton township, Caledonia county; thence running a S E. course falls into Connecticut river at Newbury.

WELLS, a township of Vermont, in Rutland county; containing in 1800, 978 inhabitants.

WELLS, a post town of York county, Maine, 94 miles N. by E. of Boston, 441 from Philadelphia, and 575 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1653, and contained in 1790, 3,070 inhabitants, and in 1800, 3,692.

WELLS BAY, in the above township, between capes Neddock and Porpoise.

WELLS FALLS, in the river Delaware, 13 miles above Trenton.

WENDELL, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 519 inhabitants, and in 1800, 737. It was incorporated in 1781.

WENDELL, a township of Cheshire, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1781. It contained in 1790, 267 inhabitants, and in 1800, 355.

WENHAM, a township of Essex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 502 inhabitants, and in 1800, 476. It was incorporated in 1643.

WENTWORTH, a township of Grafton county, New Hampshire, incorporated in 1766. It contained in 1790, 241 inhabitants, and 1800, 488.

WEST, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 973 inhabitants.

WEST BAY, at the W. extremity of Lake Superior.

WEST BETHLEHEM, a township of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, adjoining East Bethlehem.

WESTBOROUGH, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing, in 1790, 934 inhabitants, and in 1800, 922. It was incorporated in 1717.

WEST BRIDGEWATER, in Plymouth county, Massachusetts. Here is a post office, which is 474 miles from W. city.

WEST BUFFALOE, a township of Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 1,692 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

WESTCAMP, a village in Columbia county, New-York, on the E. side of the Hudson, containing about 70 houses. It is 13 miles N. of New-York city.

WEST-CHESTER, a county of the state of New York, bounded N. by Dutchess county, E. by the state of Connecticut, W. by Hudson river, which separates it from Orange county, and part of the state of New Jersey, and S. by Long Island sound, and New York county. It is divided into 23 townships, viz. Morristown, West Chester, East Chester, Fordham, Cortland, Pelham, Yonkers, Greensburg, New Rochelle, Scarsdale, Mamaroneck, Rye, Harrison, White-plains, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, Bedford, Poundridge, Salem, North Salem, Stephen, York, and Rutland. It contained in 1790, 22,584 free persons, and 1,419 slaves, and in 1800, 25,169 free persons, and 1,259 slaves. Chief town, West Chester.

WEST CHESTER, the chief town of Chester county, Pennsylvania, situated 25 miles W. of Philadelphia, and 138 from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 374 inhabitants, a court house, stone jail, and a Roman Catholic church.

WESTCHESTER, the chief town of West Chester county, New York, on Long Island sound, 15 miles from New York. The township contained in 1790, 1,203 inhabitants, of whom 164 were electors, and 242 slaves, and in 1800, 872 free persons, and 126 slaves.

WESTERLY, a post town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, 36 miles W. by S. of New-Port, 256 from Philadelphia, and 400 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 2,298 inhabitants, including 10 slaves, and in 1800, 2,329, including 1 slave.

WESTERN, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 899 inhabitants, and in 1800, 979.

WESTERN FORT, in the township of Harwington, Maine, on the E. side of Kennebeck river, at the head of navigation. It was built in 1752.

WESTERN PRECINCT, a division of Somerset county, New Jersey, containing 1,875 inhabitants, of whom 317 are slaves.

WEST FAIRLEE, a township of Vermont, in Orange county. It contained in 1800, 391 inhabitants.

WESTFALL, a town of the state of Ohio, on the W. side of Sciota river, 14 miles N. of Chillicothe. It was established in 1798.

WEST FALLOWFIELD, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 839 inhabitants.

WESTFIELD, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, contain-

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ing about 48 houses, and a Presbyterian church. It is about 8 miles W. of Elizabeth town.

WESTFIELD, a township of Washington county, New York, containing in 1790, 2,103 inhabitants, of whom 186 were electors, and in 1800, 2,492 free persons, and 10 slaves.

WESTFIELD, a township of New York, in Richmond county, containing in 1790, 1,151 inhabitants, of whom 276 were slaves, and 131 electors, and in 1800, 981 free persons, 217 slaves.

WESTFIELD, a small river of Massachusetts, which rises in Lanesburg township; passing thence, through a mountainous and hilly country, in a S. by E. course, turns to the S. E. receives Westfield south branch, and falls into Connecticut river, between the townships of Southwick, and West Springfield, under the name of Augawam.

WESTFIELD, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated near Westfield river. It has a Congregational church, and an academy, with several houses collected together. The population in 1790, was 2,204, and in 1800, 2,185. It is 105 miles S. W. by W. of Boston, 260 from Philadelphia, and 400 from Washington city.

WESTFIELD, in Saratoga county, New York. Here is a post office, which is 460 miles from Washington city.

WEST-FIELD CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 10 miles, falls into the Great Pee Dee, 4 miles from the river Road, North Carolina.

WESTFORD, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont. It contained, in 1800, 647 inhabitants.

WESTFORD, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,229 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,267. It has an academy, established in 1792. Here is a post office, which is 508 miles from Washington city.

WEST-GREENWICH, a township of Rhode Island, in Kent county. It contained in 1790, 2,054 inhabitants, of whom 10 are slaves, and in 1800, 1,757, including 1 slave.

WESTHAM, a small town of Henrico county, Virginia, situated on the N. bank of James' river, about 6 miles N. W. of Richmond.

WESTHAMPTON, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 683 inhabitants, and in 1800, 756.

WEST HAVEN, a township of Rutland county, Vermont, bounded W. and S. by Westbay, and Lake Champlain, which divide it from New York. It contained, in 1800, 430 inhabitants.

WEST LIBERTY, a post town of Virginia, in Ohio county, on the head of Short creek, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Ohio river, 390 N. W. of Richmond, 327 from Philadelphia, and 299 from Washington city. It has a court house, a jail, a Presbyterian church, and about 40 houses.

WEST MANCHESTER, a township of Pennsylvania, in York county, containing, in 1800, 794 inhabitants, including 2 slaves.

WEST MIDDLETON, in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Here is a post office, which is 288 miles from Washington city.

WESTMINSTER, a post town of Vermont, in Windham county, 329 miles from Philadelphia, and

473 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 1,601 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,942.

WESTMINSTER, a township of Worcester county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,176 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,369. It was incorporated in 1759.

WESTMINSTER, a post town of Maryland, in Frederick county, 26 miles N. W. of Baltimore, and 75 from Washington city.

WESTMORE, a township of Vermont, in Essex county.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Pennsylvania, 45 miles from E. to W. and 46 from N. to S. It is bounded N. by Lycoming, and Armstrong, W. by Allegany, E. by Huntingdon and Somerset, and S. by Fayette county. It is divided into 14 townships. It contains 976,000 acres, in 1790, 15,890 free persons, and 128 slaves, and in 1800, 22,726 inhabitants, including 136 slaves. In this county are found coal and iron ore, in great abundance. Chief town, Greensburg.

WESTMORELAND, a county of Virginia, containing 2,297 free inhabitants, and 4,425 slaves. It is bounded N. and E. by the Potomac river, which divides it from Maryland, S. E. by Northumberland, S. W. by Richmond, and W. by King George. It is 40 miles in length. A post office is established at the court house, which is 289 miles from Philadelphia, and 133 from Washington city.

WESTMORELAND, a township of Oneida county, N. York, incorporated in 1792; in 1796 it contained 137 electors, and in 1797, 161 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,538 free persons, and 4 slaves. Here is a post of-

fice which is 506 miles from Washington city.

WESTMORELAND, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 2,018 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,066. It was incorporated in 1752.

WESTON, a township of Fairfield county, Connecticut. It contained, in 1800, 2,670 free persons, and 10 slaves.

WESTON, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,010 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,027. It was incorporated in 1712.

WESTOWN, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 743 inhabitants.

WEST-POINT, a fortification on the W. side of the Hudson, in the state of New York, 60 miles N. of New York city, and 7 S. of Fishkill. It was erected during the revolution, upon the Highlands, and commands the passage of the Hudson. The principal fort stands upon a point of land, formed by a bend in the river. Behind this is Fort Putnam, erected upon a more commanding eminence. Both are strong by nature and art. Several houses and barracks are built here.—At West Point is a garrison of troops, to guard the arsenals and stores belonging to the United States. This fort was taken by the British, in the late revolution, but it was afterwards retaken by General Wayne, at the point of the bayonet.

WESTPORT, a township of Bristol county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 2,466 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,361. It was incorporated in 1787.

WEST PORTLAND, a township of Maine, in Kennebec county.

It contained in 1800, 35 inhabitants.

WEST SIMSBURY, here is a post office, which is 388 miles from Washington city. It is in Hartford county, Connecticut.

WEST RIVER MOUNTAIN, in Chesterfield township, New Hampshire. It has the appearance of having once been a volcano.

WEST SPRINGFIELD, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, on the W. side of Connecticut river. It contained in 1790, 2,367 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,835. Here is a post office, which is 339 miles from Washington city.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,113 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,002. It has 3 iron works, 2 saw mills, a fulling and grit mill.

WEST TOWN, a long narrow township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, S. of West Chester.

WEST WHITELAND, a township of Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 591 inhabitants.

WETHERSFIELD, a post, and flourishing town of Connecticut, pleasantly situated in Hartford county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 11 miles N. of Middleton, and 4 S. of Hartford. It contained in 1800, 3,991 free persons, and 11 slaves, and a handsome brick church for Congregationalists. A fair is held here, twice a year. This place is much noted for raising large quantities of onions, which are exported to different parts of the United States, and the W. Indies. It is 218 miles from Philadelphia, and 365 from Washington city.

WEYBRIDGE, a township of Addison county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 175 inhabitants, and in 1800, 502.

WEYMOUTH, a township of Norfolk county, Massachusetts, incorporated in 1635. It contained in 1790, 1,469 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,803.

WHAPPING CREEK, in New York, falls into the Hudson, in Fish Kill.

WHARTON, a township of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county, adjoining Maryland and Virginia on the S. It contained in 1800, 674 inhabitants.

WHATELY, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 736 inhabitants, and in 1800, 773. It was incorporated in 1771.

WHEATFIELD, a township of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. It contained in 1800, 779 inhabitants.

WHEELING, a post town of Virginia, the capital of Ohio county, seated at the mouth of Wheeling creek, on the E. side of the Ohio river. The plan of the town is irregular. It contains about 35 dwellings, is 12 miles W. by S. of West Liberty, 402 from Richmond, 339 from Philadelphia, and 312 from Washington city.

WHEELOCK, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 33 inhabitants, and in 1800, 568.

WHETSTONE FORT, defends the entrance into Baltimore harbour.

WHITEHALL, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 2,032 inhabitants. It is watered by Jordan creek, a branch of Lehigh river.

WHIPPANY, a village of Morris county, New Jersey, 5 miles N. E. of Morristown.

WHITE, a small river of the Indiana Territory, which is formed of two principal branches, that rise in different parts of that territory. These confluent streams pursuing a S. W. course, fall into the Wabash about 2 miles below the Second Grand Rapid, and two above Potoka river. This river is subject to frequent inundations; the lands in its neighbourhood are much broken, and the bottoms are narrow.

WHITE, a river of Vermont, which rises in Kingston township, Addison county; and running a S. by E. course, passes into Windfor county; presently turning to an E. by S. direction, about 20 miles, receives a large stream from the N. and winding into a S. E. course, falls into Connecticut river, a few miles below Dartmouth college.

WHITE CHIMNIES, in Caroline county, Virginia. Here is a post office, which is 100 miles from Washington city.

WHITE CLAY CREEK, a hundred of New Castle county, Delaware. It contained in 1800, 1,502 free persons, and 105 slaves. Also the name of a considerable creek, which rises in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and running S. passes into New Castle county, thence winding to the E. falls into Christiana creek, between Newport and Christiana bridge.

WHITE DEER, a township of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 981 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

WHITE HALL, a post town of New York, in Washington county, 14 miles from Old Fort Anne,

and 339 from Philadelphia. It contained in 1790, 805 inhabitants, of whom 150 were electors, and in 1800, 1,603 free persons and 1 slave. Here is a post office, which is 471 miles from Washington city.

WHITELY, a township of Pennsylvania, in Green county. It contained in 1800, 1,117 inhabitants.

WHITELYSBURG, a small post town of Delaware, in Kent county, 117 miles from Washington city.

WHITING, a township of Vermont, in Addison county. It contained in 1790, 250 inhabitants, and in 1800, 404.

WHITE MARSH, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the N. E. side of Schuylkill. It contained in 1800, 1,083 free persons, and 2 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 157 miles from Washington city.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. See NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WHITE PAINE, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, N. E. of Norriton. It contained in 1801, 771 inhabitants.

WHITE PLAINS, a town of the state of New York, situated in West Chester county, 30 miles from New York city. It is rendered famous for a battle which was fought here, between the American and British forces, during the late revolution. In 1790, it contained 505 inhabitants, including 49 slaves, and in 1800, 513 free persons and 58 slaves. It is 125 miles from Philadelphia.

WHITE PONDS, a post town of S. Carolina, 798 miles from Philadelphia, and 631 from Washington city.

WHITES CREEK, in S. Carolina, after a course of 15 miles, falls into the Pee Dee, 4 miles below Marks creek. It has 2 saw mills, and 1 grist mill.

WHITES-TOWN, a post town of New York, in Oneida county, on the S. side of the Mohawk, 100 miles W. of Albany, 368 from Philadelphia, and 499 from Washington city. The township, in 1797 contained 544 taxable inhabitants, and in 1800, 4,185 free persons and 27 slaves.

WHITTINGHAM, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 442 inhabitants, and in 1800, 868.

WICKFORD, a trading village of Rhode Island, in the township of N. Kingston. Here is a post office, which is 436 miles from Washington city.

WICOMICO, a small river of the Eastern shore of Maryland, which rises in Sussex county, state of Delaware; thence running a S. course about 9 miles, turns to the W. S. W. and empties into the Chesapeake bay.

WIGHCOMICO, a short navigable river of the Western shore of Maryland, which empties into the Potomac, in a S. course, on the E. side of Swans point, and about 35 miles from the mouth of that river.

WILBRAHAM, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1555 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1743. It was incorporated in 1763.

WILKES, a county of North Carolina, bounded partly N. by Virginia, W. by Tennessee, S. by Burke, E. by Surry, S. E. by Iredell. It is about 75 miles long, and 35 broad. The principal rivers are, the Yadkin,

New river, &c. The most noted mountains are the Appalachian, Stone mountain, which divides N. Carolina and Tennessee, from the Virginia line. The soil in the valleys is rich, producing grain, and grafts. On New river the lands are excellent for grain, and a fine summer range for cattle. It contained, in 1790, 7,594 free persons, and 549 slaves, and in 1800, 6,457 free persons, and 790 slaves.

WILKES, a county of Georgia, in the Upper district. It contained, in 1800, 8,095 free persons, and 5,008 slaves.

WILKES, a post town of N. Carolina, the capital of Wilkes county, 45 miles from Morgantown, 611 from Philadelphia, and 439 from Washington city.

WILKINSON, FORT, in Georgia, is situated on the W. side of the Oconee river, within the Indian Territory, 160 miles from the town of Savannah. Previous to the year 1797, it was on the opposite side of the river, 3 miles higher up, on Mount Pellier, at Fort Fideas. See **FORT WILKINSON**.

WILKSBOROUGH, the chief town of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, situated on the S. E. side of the E. branch of the Susquehanna. It contains 45 dwellings, a court house, and jail. It is 118 miles N. N. W. of Philadelphia, and 260 from Washington city. The township, in 1800, contained 832 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves. Lat. 41. 12. N. lon. 0. 44. W.

WILLIAM, FORT, on Castle Island, in Boston harbour.

WILLIAMS, a township of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Delaware

river, and S. of the Lehigh. It contained, in 1801, 845 free persons, and one slave.

WILLIAMS, a small river of Vermont, which rises in Andover township, Windsor county, and, running a S. E. course, passes into Windham county, and falls into Connecticut river.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH, a post town of North Carolina, the capital of Granville county. It is pleasantly situated near a creek, which falls into the Roanoke, and contains between 30 and 40 houses, a flourishing academy, a court house, and jail. It carries on a brisk trade with the back counties. It is 56 miles W. N. W. of Halifax, 48 N. E. of Hillsborough, 407 from Philadelphia, and 257 from Washington city. Lat. 36. 23. N. lon. 3. 30. W.

WILLIAMSBURG, a post town of Virginia, and formerly the metropolis of that state. It is situated partly in James' City, and partly in York counties, between two creeks, one emptying into York, the other into James' river. The distance of each landing place is about a mile from the town. The town is regularly laid out, consisting of several parallel streets, which are intersected by others at right angles. In the middle of the town is a square, through which runs the principal street, extending about a mile, and is about 100 feet in breadth. At each end of this street, are two public buildings, the capitol, or state house, and William and Mary's college. Beside these, there are an Episcopalian church, a prison, and an hospital for lunatics, which will accommodate between 20 and 30 patients, in different cells. The

college has 6 professorships; one of moral philosophy, natural philosophy, and the belles lettres; one of mathematics; one of law, one of modern languages, and two of humanity. It has an extensive library, and an apparatus equal to any on the continent. There are usually about 40 students in the different branches. A grammar school is annexed to the college; there are generally, in this school, about 50 or 60 boys. Few colleges in the United States have produced a greater number of men eminent for talents and learning. One thing generally characterizes the gentlemen educated at William and Mary's college, is, their great liberality of sentiment; their minds are never cramped by local prejudices.—The palace was burnt down in the latter end of the war. Williamsburg is a corporation, and sends a member to the House of Delegates. It contained, in 1790—1,344 inhabitants, including 636 slaves; is 60 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, 338 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 175 from Washington city. Lat. 37. 16. N. lon. 1. 45. W.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small town of Ontario county, New York, on the E. side of Genessee river, 40 miles N. W. of Bath, and 288 from Philadelphia.

WILLIAMSBURG, a parish of Georgetown district, South Carolina. It contained, in 1800, 2,224 free persons, and 3,454 slaves.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small town of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, at the junction of Swatara and Little Swatara, 23 miles N. E. by E. of Harrisburg. It has a German Calvinist church.

WILLIAMSBURG, a small post

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town of Clermont county, state of Ohio, 483 miles from Washington city.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county. It contained, in 1800, 67 free persons, and 3 slaves.

WILLIAMSBURG, a county of Mero district, in the state of Tennessee. It contained in 1800, 2,165 free persons, and 693 slaves.

WILLIAMSBURG, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 1,049 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,176.

WILLIAMSBURG, in Talbot county, Maryland, 5 miles from Easton.

WILLIAMS PORT, the chief town of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, seated on the N. side of the W. branch of the Susquehanna, a mile and a half from the mouth of Lycoming creek $3\frac{1}{2}$ from Loyalsock creek, $2\frac{1}{2}$ below Newbury, 38 above Northumberland, and 247 from Washington city. It contains about 30 dwellings, and arrangements are making to build an elegant brick court house, the ensuing summer. Lots of about a quarter of an acre in the town are selling at about 100 dollars each. It contained, in 1800, 131 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSPORT, a small post town of Washington county, Maryland, situated on the N. side of the Potowmac, at the mouth of Conechocheague creek. It is 6 miles S. W. of Elizabeth town, 155 W. by S. of Philadelphia, and 76 from Washington city.

WILLIAMSON, a township of Ontario county, New York. It had, in 1796—142 electors.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town of Vermont, in Orange county, 50

miles from Lake Champlain, 412 from Philadelphia, and 576 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 146 inhabitants, and in 1800, 839.

WILLIAMSTON, a post town, and capital of Martin county, N. Carolina, situated on the Roanoke river. It contained in 1800, 248 inhabitants, including 127 slaves, a court house, and jail. It is 55 miles from Halifax, 24 from Plymouth, 444 from Philadelphia, and 292 from Washington city.

WILLIAMSTON, a town of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, adjoining the boundary of Vermont. It contains several neat houses, compactly built, a Congregational church, and a college, which was incorporated in 1793, in consequence of a large donation bequeathed by Col. Ephraim Williams, for the support of a free school. The college is a large brick building, 82 feet in length, and 42 in breadth, and is 4 stories high, containing 24 apartments for students, a large school room, a dining hall, and a room for public exhibitions. From the healthiness of the climate, cheapness of boarding, tuition, and many necessary articles, there is no doubt but it will soon become a place of considerable importance. In 1790, it contained 1,769 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,086. It is 135 miles W. N. W. of Boston, and 405 from Washington city.

WILLIESBURG, a small post town of Caroline county, Virginia. It is 243 miles from Washington city.

WILLIMANTIC, a small river of Connecticut, which flows from a pond, partly in Stafford, and

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partly in Ellington township, Tolland county;—thence running a S. E. course, unites with Mounthope river, and forms the Shetucket.

WILLINBOROUGH, a township of Burlington county, New Jersey, on the river Delaware.

WILLINGSEOROUGH, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 321 free inhabitants, and 3 slaves.

WILLINGTON, a township of Tolland county, Connecticut. It contained in 1800, 1,257 free persons, and 1 slave.

WILLIS, a township of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, containing in 1800, 869 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 163 miles from Washington city.

WILLIS, a creek of Maryland, which falls into the Potomac at Fort Cumberland.

WILLISTON, a township of Vermont, in Chittenden county. It contained in 1790, 471 inhabitants, and in 1800, 836. Here is a post office, which is 54½ miles from Washington city.

WILLOUGHBY'S, a small lake of Vermont, in Essex county. It is well stored with fish resembling bass, weighing from 10 to 30 pounds, and of an excellent flavour. Great numbers of people travel 20 miles to this lake, to procure their winter stock of fish.

WILLSBOROUGH, a post town of the state of New York, situated in Essex county. It is 214 miles N. of New York city, 398 from Philadelphia, and 530 from Washington city. In 1800, it contained 1,709 inhabitants, including 9 slaves.

WILLS TOWN, an Indian village, in the State of Ohio, on

the Muskingum, 45 miles from the Ohio.

WILLMANTON, between Newburg, and New Brunswick, on the Walkill, in the state of New York.

WILLTOWN, a small post town of South Carolina, in Georgetown district, 455 miles from Washington city.

WILMINGTON, a maritime district of North Carolina, comprehending the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Bladen and Onslow. It is bounded N. E. by Newbern district, S. E. and S. by the Atlantic ocean, S. W. by South Carolina, and N. W. by Fayette. It contains 15,979 free persons, and 10,056 slaves. Chief town, Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry and post town of North Carolina, and the most considerable place of business in that state. It is situated in New Hanover county, on the E. side of Cape Fear river, immediately below the confluence of the N. E. and N. W. branches, about 35 miles from the sea. The course of the river to the sea is due S. Opposite the town are two islands, extending with the course of the river, and dividing it into three channels; they afford the finest rice fields in North Carolina. The town is regularly laid out, and contained in 1800, 1,689 inhabitants, including 1,125 slaves, and an Episcopalian church of brick, handsomely finished, a court house, and jail.

It has suffered thrice by fire; but has since been rebuilt. About one-fourth of the houses are of brick. It has a regular market, and well supplied with fish, and all kinds of provision; it carries

on a brisk trade to the West India islands, and the different states. The exports in the year 1794, ending September 30th, amounted to 133,534 dollars; the exports of the other ports of entry in the state, amounted to 177,598 dollars only. It is 93 miles S. S. W. of Newbern, 90 S. E. of Fayetteville, 192 S. S. W. of Edenton, 189 N. E. of Charleston, South Carolina, 433 from Washington city, and 592 S. S. W. of Philadelphia. Lat. 34. 11. N. lon. 3. 7. W.

WILMINGTON, a port of entry, and post town of the state of Delaware, and the most considerable and flourishing in that state. It is situated in New Castle county, 2 miles W. of Delaware river, between Christiana, and Brandywine creeks; the former of which admits vessels drawing 11 feet water. The creeks are here about 1 mile apart and uniting below the town, empty into the Delaware, at which place they are upwards of 300 yards wide. The town stands on the N. side of Christiana creek, upon the S. W. side of a hill, that rises 107 feet above the tide, on the N. E. side of the same hill, on Brandywine creek, there are 13 mills, and about 40 neat handsome dwellings. The town is regularly laid out, on a plan similar to Philadelphia, and contains about 800 houses, mostly of brick. The houses for public worship are six, viz. two for Presbyterian, one for Swedish Episcopalians, one for Quakers, one for Baptists, and one for Methodists. The other public buildings are, a town hall, two market houses; a poor house, which stands on the W. side of the town, and is 120 feet by 40,

and three stories high; and a large stone edifice, which was built designedly for an academy. It generally had from 40 to 50 scholars, who were taught the dead languages, arithmetic, and the mathematics. The course of education was much interrupted during the late war, and the funds partly ruined by the depreciation of continental paper money. But by an act of Congress, the institution was indemnified. A bolting cloth manufactory, and a distillery are the only manufactures established here, if we except those carried on individually by mechanics. This town carries on a very considerable trade with Philadelphia, and a brisk trade with foreign countries. It is said that Philadelphia receives every year on an average, from Christiana, and the other navigable creeks of Delaware, 265,000 barrels of flour, 300,000 bushels of wheat, 170,000 bushels of Indian corn, besides barley, oats, flax-seed, paper, slit iron, snuff, salted provisions, &c. But this is not to be understood as the produce of the state of Delaware, for I apprehend it will be found, upon inquiry, that the largest proportion of the wheat and flour which passes through the Christiana to Philadelphia, is the produce of Chester, Lancaster, York, Dauphin, and Cumberland counties, in Pennsylvania. It is said that more than 500,000 dollars worth of flour are manufactured on the Christiana, within two or three miles of the navigation. The exports to foreign countries, in the year, ending September 30th, 1794, amounted to 233,461 dollars. About the year 1735, the first houses were built here, and

the town a few years afterwards was incorporated, and is governed by 2 burgesses, 6 assistants, and 2 constables ; all of whom are annually elected.

The mills on Brandywine, as we have mentioned already, are thirteen ; these are, no doubt, the most valuable collection of mills in the United States, or perhaps in any other country. Twelve of them are merchant mills, and one a saw mill. They are scarcely half a mile from Wilmington. There are about 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn ground here annually ; but it is supposed that if they were constantly supplied with grain, they would grind 400,000. They give employment to about 200 persons, viz. 40 to attend the mills, from 50 to 70 coopers, to make casks for the flour, beside those employed in manning 12 sloops, which are engaged in the transportation of wheat and flour, and the rest in various other occupations connected with the mills.

The navigation is so convenient that a sloop carrying 1,000 bushels, will lie along side of any of the mills to load, or unload ; besides, some of them will admit vessels of 2,000 bushels burthen. The vessels are unloaded with singular expedition, owing to the machines introduced by the ingenious Mr. Oliver Evans, who has lately published a valuable work, entitled the *Young Mill-wright's Guide*. There have been frequent instances of 1,000 bushels being carried to the height of four stories, in four hours. By means of Mr. Evans's machinery, the wheat will be received on the shallop's deck, thence carried to

the upper loft of the mill, and a large quantity of the same returned in flour, on the floor, ready for packing, without the assistance of manual labour, but in a very small degree. It is about 40 years since the first mill was built here. A stone bridge has been erected over the creek, at this place, from which the mills, the dwellings, and the vessels loading and unloading, present an agreeable appearance. It is 28 miles S. W. of Philadelphia, and 117 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 42'. N. lon. 0. 24. W.

WILMINGTON, a township of Middlesex county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 710 inhabitants, and in 1800, 797. It was incorporated in 1730.

WILMINGTON, a township of Windham county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 645 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,011. Here is a post office, which is 441 miles from Washington city.

WILSON, a county of Mero district, in the state of Tennessee. It contained, in 1800, 2,532 free persons, and 729 slaves.

WILSONVILLE, a town of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the Walenpapeck, at its junction with the Lexawacfein. About 14 dwellings have been already erected; a saw and grist mill, and a large building which was designed for a sail-duck manufactory. It is 165 feet by 45, and is 3 stories high ; the under story is of stone. The creek here falls upwards of 300 feet in the distance of 1 mile ; some say 500 feet. For about 17 miles above the falls the creek flows with a gentle current. It is 120 miles N. of Philadelphia.

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WILTON, a village of S. Carolina, on Edisto river, 27 miles S. W. of Charleston.

WILTON, a township of Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 1,105 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,010. It was incorporated in 1762.

WIMACOMAC, on Long Island, in Suffolk county, 44 miles easterly of New York city.

WINCHENDON, a post town of Worcester county, Massachusetts, 60 miles N. W. of Boston, and 370 from Philadelphia. The township was incorporated in 1764, contained in 1790, 950 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,092. Here is a post office, which is 492 miles from Washington city.

WINCHESTER, a handsome, flourishing town of Virginia, the capital of Frederick county. It is situated on a branch of Opeckan creek, and contains about 350 dwellings, a court house, jail, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, a Methodist, and a new Roman Catholic church. Several of the houses are built of stone. It is a corporation, and contains upwards of 2,000 inhabitants. It is 110 miles W. N. W. of Alexandria, 100 N. E. by N. of Staunton, 150 N. N. W. of Richmond, 203 from Philadelphia, and 82 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 16'. N. lon. 2° 18'. W.

WINCHESTER, a post town of Clarke county, Kentucky, seated on a head water of Stoner Fork, which falls into the S. Fork of Licking river. It contained in 1800, 104 free persons, and 26 slaves, is 16 miles S. S. E. of Paris, and 546 from Washington city.

WINCHESTER, a township of Litchfield county, Connecticut.

It contained, in 1800, 1,368 inhabitants. Here is a post office, which is 380 miles from Washington city.

WINCHESTER, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 1,209 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,413.

WIND GAP, a pass in the Blue mountains, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, supposed to have formerly been the course of the Delaware, though 10½ miles W and 100 feet higher than that river.

WINDHAM, a county of Vermont, 30 miles long, and 19 broad. It is bounded E by Connecticut river, which separates it from the state of New Hampshire, N. by Windsor county, S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Bennington county. It is divided into 22 townships, viz. Athens, Brattleborough, Brookline, Dummerston, Guilford, Grafton, Halifax, Hindsdale, Jamaica, Londonderry, Marlborough, Newfane, Putney, Rockingham, Somerset, Stratton, Thomlinson, Townsend, Wardsborough, Westminster, Whitingham, and Wilmington. It contains 569,600 acres, in 1790, 17,693 inhabitants, and in 1800, 23,581. Chief town, Newfane.

WINDHAM, a county of Connecticut, bounded E. by the state of Rhode Island, W. by Tolland county, N. by the state of Massachusetts, and S. by New London county. It is 31 miles from N. to S. 25 from E. to W. and is divided into 13 townships, viz. Woodstock, Thompson, Pomfret, Killingby, Ashford, Mansfield, Hampton, Brooklyn, Plainfield, Windham, Lebanon, Canterbury, and Voluntown. In 1756, this

county contained 19,667 free persons, and 345 slaves; in 1774—27,494 free persons, and 634 slaves; in 1790—28,737 free persons, and 184 slaves, and in 1800, 28,222 free persons and 35 slaves. The land in many parts is hilly and rough. It is however, well cultivated, and seldom fails in rewarding the toil and labour of the cultivator. It is well watered by Quimabogue, Mount Hope, and several other rivers. Chief town, Windham.

WINDHAM, a post town of Connecticut, the capital of the above county, situated on the N. side of Shetucket river. It contained in 1800, 2,630 free persons and 14 slaves; A court house, jail, an academy, and a Congregational church. The houses are so situated as to present the appearance of a large public square. It is 28 miles N. of New London, 30 E. of Hartford, 225 from Philadelphia, and 402 from Washington city. Lat. 41. 42. N. Lon. 2. 35. E.

WINDHAM, a township of Cumberland county, Maine, containing in 1790, 938 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,329. It was incorporated in 1762. Here is a post office, which is 614 miles from Washington city.

WINDHAM, a township of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 663 inhabitants, and in 1800, 751. Here is a post office which is 530 miles from Washington city.

WINDHAM, a township of Vermont, in Windham county. It contained, in 1800, 429 inhabitants.

WINDHAM, a township of Green

county, New York, containing, in 1800, 1,675 free persons, and 13 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 404 miles from Washington city.

WINDSOR, a mountainous and hilly county of Vermont, bounded N. by Orange, E. by Connecticut river, which divides it from the state of New Hampshire, S. by Windham county, and W. by part of Rutland and Addison counties. Its greatest length is 41 miles, and breadth 38. It is divided into 22 townships, viz. Andover, Baltimore, Bernard, Bethel, Bridgewater, Cavendish, Chester, Hartford, Hartland, Ludlow, Norwich, Pomfret, Reading, Rochester, Royalton, Saltash, Sharon, Springfield, Stockbridge, and Woodstock. It contains 640, 050 acres, in 1790, 15,748 inhabitants, and in 1800, 26,944. Chief towns, Windsor and Woodstock.

WINDSOR, a post town of Vermont, in Windsor county, on the W. side of Connecticut river, 80 miles N. E. of Bennington, 255 from Philadelphia, and 523 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 1,452 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,211.

WINDSOR, a township of Middlesex county, New Jersey, containing 2,838 inhabitants, of whom 190 are slaves.

WINDSOR, a post town of North Carolina, where the courts of justice are administered for Bertie county. It is situated on Cashie river, and contained in 1800, 237 inhabitants, including 119 slaves, a court house, and jail. It is 23 miles W. by S. of Edenton, 481 from Philadelphia, and 290 from Washington city.

WINDSOR, a township of York county, Pennsylvania, on the W. side of Susquehanna. It contained, in 1800, 1,295 inhabitants, including 4 slaves.

WINDSOR, a township of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the W. side of Connecticut river. It contained, in 1800, 2,769 free persons, and 4 slaves. Here is a post office which is 377 miles from Washington city.

WINDSOR, a township of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, containing in 1790, 916 inhabitants, and in 1800, 961. It was incorporated in 1771.

WINDSOR, a township of Berks county, Pennsylvania, containing, in 1800, 993 inhabitants. It is on the E. side of the Schuylkill.

WINDSOR, a township of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county. It contained in 1800, 249 inhabitants.

WINNIE, or **BLACK**, a river of South Carolina, which rises in Cambden district, and running a S. E. course, passes through Chearaws into Georgetown district, and unites with the Pedee, about 3 miles above Georgetown.

WINHALL, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 155 inhabitants, and in 1800, 202.

WINIPISEOGE, a lake of New Hampshire and the largest collection of water in that state. It is situated in Stafford county, and is about 42 miles from the ocean. Its greatest length, which is from N. W. to S. E. is 22 miles, and breadth about 8; but, in many places, it is much less. Several long necks of land project into it, which render it impossible to convey, by a description, an adequate idea of its form. It con-

tains several small islands. In the winter it is frozen over about 3 months, affording the neighbouring towns an easy and safe communication for their sleighs and teams. From the adjacent mountains issue several streams of water, which fall into it; and between the lake and the mountains are a great many small ponds, that communicate with it.

WINLOCH, a township of Essex county, Vermont.

WINNEBAGOES, a nation of Indians, on the above Lake.

WINNFIELD, a small post town of South Carolina, in Marlborough county, 414 miles from Washington city.

WINNSBOROUGH, a post town of South Carolina, the capital of Fairfield county. It is situated on a branch of Wateree creek, which falls into the river of that name. It contains about 25 dwellings, a jail, a handsome court-house, of wood, and a college, which is a large brick building, and was incorporated several years ago, by the name of Mount Sion College. It is supported by a society of gentlemen, and bids fair to become a place of public utility. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Columbia, 150 from Charleston, and 691 from Philadelphia.

WINNSBOROUGH, a small post town of Fairfield county, South Carolina. It is 341 miles from Washington city.

WINSLOW, a town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, on the river Kennebeck, 211 miles N. by E. of Boston, 559 from Philadelphia, and 686 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1771, contained in 1790, 779 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,250.

WINTERHAM, in Amelia county, Virginia; here black lead is found.

WINTHROP, a post town of Maine, in Kennebeck county, about 13 miles W. of Kennebeck river, 529 from Philadelphia, and 657 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1771, and contained in 1790, 1,240 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,219.

WINTON, a small post town of N. Carolina, the capital of Hartford county. It is situated on the S. E. side of Chowan river, a few miles below the junction of Meherrin and Nottaway rivers. It contains but few houses, among these are a court house, and jail. It is 130 miles S. S. E. of Petersburg, Virginia, 434 from Philadelphia, and 250 from Washington city.

WINYAN, in Georgetown district South Carolina, contained, in 1800, 1,629 free persons, and 9,012 slaves.

WINYAW, BAY, see **GEORGETOWN**, S. Carolina, and **PEEDEE**.

WISCASSET, a post town, and port of entry of Maine, in Lincoln county. It is that part of Pownalborough where the most respectable of the inhabitants reside, and where commerce is carried on. The exports in one year, ending the 30th Sept. 1794, amounted to 23,329 dollars. It had, in 1796, 13,352 tons of shipping; in 1797—14,417 tons; and in 1798—11,653. Wiscasset is on the W. side of Sheepscot river, 178 miles N. E. by N. of Boston, 525 from Philadelphia, and 659 from Washington city. It contains about 140 houses, and a Congregational church.

WISTERN, a township of New York, in Oneida county. It con-

tained, in 1800, 1,453 inhabitants.

WOBURN, a post town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 10 miles N. of Boston, 357 from Philadelphia, and 491 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1,642, contained in 1790, 1,727 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,228.

WOLCOTT, a township of Connecticut, in New Haven county. It contained, in 1800, 948 inhabitants.

WOLCOTT, a township of Orleans county, Vermont, containing, in 1800, 47 inhabitants.

WOLF, a small navigable river of the state of Tennessee, which rises partly in Georgia, and partly in Tennessee, thence running a little to the N. of the W. empties into the Mississippi, on the S. side of the Chickasaw Bluff. It is navigable in boats for several miles. It is about 50 yards wide, 7 or 8 miles above its mouth.

WOLFBOROUGH, a township of Strafford county, New Hampshire, containing in 1790, 447 inhabitants, and in 1800, 941. It is on the E. side of Winipiseogee lake.

WOLF CREEK, a township of Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

WOMELDORFS, a flourishing town of Pennsylvania, containing upwards of 40 dwellings, and a German Lutheran and Calvinist church, united. It is situated in Berks county, on the W. side of a small stream, which falls into Tulpehocken creek, 68 miles N. W. of Philadelphia.

WOOD, a new county of Virginia, S. of Harrison county.

WOODBRIDGE, a small post town of New Jersey, situated in Middlesex county, on a small stream which falls into Arthur

W O O

W O O

Kull, above Amboy. It is about 3 miles N. N. W. of Amboy, 70 N. E. of Philadelphia, and 216 from Washington city.

WOODBRIDGE, a township of New Haven county, Connecticut. It contained in 1800, 2,192 free persons, and 6 slaves.

WOODBURY, a post town of New Jersey, the capital of Gloucester county; situated near a small stream, which empties into the Delaware below Red bank. It contains about 80 dwellings, a Quaker church, a handsome brick court house, and an academy. Several of the houses have a neat, and handsome appearance. It is 9 miles due S. of Philadelphia, and 155 from Washington city.

WOODBURY, a post town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 16 miles S. of Litchfield, 194 from Philadelphia, and 360 from Washington city. It contained in 1800, 1,941 free persons, and 3 slaves.

WOODBURY, a township of Caledonia county, Vermont, containing in 1800, 23 inhabitants.

WOODBURY, a township of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. It contained, in 1800, 752 inhabitants.

WOODFORD, a county of Kentucky, containing, in 1800, 4,517 free persons, and 2,107 slaves, bounded N. by Scott county, E. by Fayette, S. E. by Jefferson, S. and S. W. by Mercer, and N. W. by Franklin. It is watered by several streams, which fall into Kentucky river.

WOODFORD, a township of Bennington county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 60 inhabitants, and in 1800, 138.

WOODSBOROUGH, a small post town of Frederick county, Mary-

land, 57 miles from Washington city.

WOODSTOCK, a post town of Virginia, the capital of Shenandoah county, containing 100 houses, a handsome court house, an Episcopal, and Presbyterian church. It is half a mile from the N. fork of Shenandoah river, 30 miles from Winchester, 160 from Richmond, 222 from Philadelphia, and 112 from Washington city.

WOODSTOCK, a small post town of North Carolina, in Hyde county. It is 354 miles from Washington city.

WOODSTOCK, a post town of Vermont, the seat of justice in Windsor county, on Waterquechee river, 373 miles from Philadelphia, and 537 from Washington city. The township contained in 1790, 1,625 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,132.

WOODSTOCK, a township of Ulster county, New York, containing in 1790, 1,025 free inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,219 free persons, and 25 slaves.

WOODSTOCK, a town of Windham county, Connecticut, containing in 1800, 2,460 free persons, and 3 slaves, and a Congregational church. It is agreeably situated upon an eminence, which commands a delightful prospect of a well cultivated country. It is about 21 miles E. by N. of Windham, and 45 N. E. of Hartford.

WOODSTOWN, a post town of Salem county, New Jersey, on a branch of Salem creek, nearly in the centre of the county. It contains about 50 dwellings, 2 public schools, and a Quaker church. It is 26 miles from Philadelphia, and 172 from Washington city.

W O R

W O R

WOODVILLE, a small post town of Culpepper county, Virginia. It is 94 miles from Washington city.

WOOLWICH, a township of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E. bank of Kennebeck river. It contained in 1790, 797 inhabitants, and in 1800, 868.

WOOLWICH, a township of New Jersey, in Gloucester county.

WORCESTER, a maritime county of the Eastern shore of Maryland, bounded E. by the state of Delaware, W. by Somerset county, and the Chesapeake bay, E. by the Atlantic, and S. by Accomac county, in Virginia. It is 28 miles from E. to W. and 31 from N. to S. It contains 416,000 acres; in 1790, 7,804 free persons, and 3,836 slaves, and in 1800, 11,172 free persons, and 4,398 slaves. It is well watered by Pocomoke, Assatique, and St. Martins river. Chief town, Snowhill.

WORCESTER, a large, populous and well cultivated county of Massachusetts; bounded N. by the state of New Hampshire, S. by the state of Rhode Island, and part of Connecticut, E. by Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and W. by Hampshire. It is 49 miles from N. to S. and 40 from E. to W. It is divided into 49 townships, viz. Worcester, Ward, Gerry, Paxton, Boylstone, Shrewsbury, Athol, New Braintree, Rutland, Leicester, Barre, Peterborough, Holden, Sutton, Oakham, Grafton, Berlin, Hardwicke, Dudley, Douglass, Sturbridge, Weston, Brookfield, Charlton, Spencer, Oxford, Uxbridge, Upton, Northbridge, Millford, Gardner, Lancaster, Sterling, Harvard, Lunenburg, Leominster,

Fitchburg, Westminster, Royalston, Princeton, Ashburnham, Winchenden, Templeton, Hubbardstown, Bolton, Westborough, Southborough, Mendon, and Northborough. It contained in 1790, 8,613 houses, and 56,867 inhabitants, and in 1800, 61,192. Chief town, Worcester.

WORCESTER, a post town of the state of Massachusetts, the capital of Worcester county. It is the largest inland town in the state; containing about 250 houses, two Congregational churches, a court house, and a strong stone jail. The inhabitants carry on a brisk inland trade in the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, linen and cotton goods; besides a few other articles. The printing business is also carried on here extensively, in all its various branches. The township contained, in 1800, 2,411 inhabitants. It is 47 miles W. by S. of Boston, 300 from Philadelphia, and 447 from Washington city.

WORCESTER, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont. It contained in 1800, 26 inhabitants.

WORCESTER, a township of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, N. of Norristown. It contained in 1800, 782 inhabitants.

WORCESTER, a township of New York, in Otsego county, containing in 1800, 2,231 free persons and 4 slaves.

WORTHINGTON, a post town of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, 120 miles westerly of Boston, and 289 from Philadelphia, and 408 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1768, and contained in 1790, 116 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,223.

W Y T

WRENTHAM, a township of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, incorporated in 1661. It contained in 1790, 1,767 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,061. Here is a post office, which is 456 miles from Washington city.

WRIGHTSTOWN, a township of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1800, 484 inhabitants.

WYACONDA, a tributary stream of the Mississippi, in Louisiana.

WYALUSING, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on the E. branch of the Susquehanna, in which are falls of the same name. It contained in 1800, 929 inhabitants, including 4 slaves. Here is a post office, which is 317 miles from Washington city.

WYANDOTS, a hostile tribe of Indians, residing in the Indiana Territory, between fort St. Joseph, on St. Joseph's river, and Detroit. They are reckoned at 200 fighting men.

WYCOMING FALLS, in the E. branch of the Susquehanna, are 2 miles above Wilksborough.

WYSOCKS, a township of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, containing in 1801, 1,452 inhabitants, including 1 slave.

WYTHE, a county of Virginia, 120 miles long, and 44 broad. It is bounded N. E. by

W Y T

MONTGOMERY, N. by Kenhawa, S. by the state of North Carolina, W. by Washington county, and E. by Grayson. The population in 1800, was, of free persons 5,549, and of slaves 831. In this county, on the Great Kenhawa, opposite Cripple creek, about 25 miles from N. Carolina boundary, are mines of lead. The earth is mixed sometimes with metal, and often with rock, which requires the force of gunpowder to open it; and there is sometimes mixed with it, a small portion of silver. The proportion of lead yielded, is from 50 to 80 pounds of pure metal, from 100 pounds of washed ore; the most common is 60 to 100 pounds. The veins are often flattering, at other times they suddenly disappear. They enter the side of the hill, and proceed horizontally. Two of them are worked at present by the public. The belt is 100 yards under the hill. They would employ 50 or 60 labourers to advantage. There are not more than 30 generally employed, and these cultivate their own corn. They have produced 60 tons of lead in a year; but the general quantity is 20 or 25 tons.

Chief town, Evansham, at which is a post office, which is 351 miles from Washington city.

Y.

Y A D

Y A D

YADKIN, a considerable river of North Carolina, which rises between the Allegany ridge, and Brushy mountain.

Running E. about 60 miles direct, it turns suddenly to the S. S. E. and passes over the narrows, a few miles below which, it re-

Y A Z

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ceives Rocky river; thence passing through Montgomery and Anson counties, enters South Carolina. From its junction with Rocky river, to its confluence with the ocean, it assumes the name of Great Pee Dee. The rapids are nearly 3 miles in length, and are occasioned by hills on each side of the river, which contract it from 200 yards in breadth, to nearly 30. In this place the water, as there is a considerable fall in the bed of the river, rushes through with amazing rapidity, beating to pieces the trunks of the trees which pass down. In the spring of the year, shad are caught in the eddies, in large quantities. It is asserted that a man with a hoop-net, will in one spot catch 1,000 in an hour. The country is here high, hilly, rich, and the climate healthy; and is in many respects well calculated for establishing a large manufacturing town. This river at no considerable expense, may be rendered navigable 180 miles, for boats carrying 10 hogsheads of tobacco.

YANCEVILLE, a small post town of Louisa county, Virginia, on the S. side of South Anna river. It is about 50 miles from Richmond, and 118 from Washington city.

YARMOUTH, a post town of Barnstable county, Massachusetts, 110 miles S. W. of Boston, 427 from Philadelphia, and 513 from Washington city. The township was incorporated in 1639, and contained in 1790, 2,678 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,727.

YAZOO, a river of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Chickasaws, and running a S. by W. course, falls into the Mississippi river.

YONKERS, a post town of New York, in West Chester county, 19 miles from New York, 114 from Philadelphia, and 258 from Washington city. The township contains 2,125 inhabitants, of whom 170 are slaves, and 130 electors.

YORK, a county of Pennsylvania, bounded N. by Cumberland, W. by Adams, E. and N. E. by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from Lancaster and Dauphin counties, and S. by the state of Maryland. It is 48 miles long, and $35\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is divided into 17 townships, and contained, before the establishment of Adams county, 37,248 free inhabitants, and 499 slaves. The principal creeks are Conewago, Codorus, Little Conewago, and Muddy creek. Chief town, York.

YORK, a county of Virginia, containing 5,533 inhabitants, of whom 2,760 are slaves. It is bounded N. by York river, which separates it from Gloucester county, E. by Elizabeth city. W. by James' city, and S. by Warwick. It is 38 miles in length. Chief town York

YORK, a maritime and populous county of the district of Maine; bounded E. and N. E. by Cumberland, S. by the ocean, and W. by Salmonfall river, which separates it from the state of New Hampshire. It is divided into 29 townships, viz. Kittery, York, Wells, Arundel, Biddeford, Pepperellborough, Alfred, Limington, Berwick, Lebanon, Shapleigh, New-field, Parson's field, Limerick, Waterborough, Coxhall, Sanford, Fryeburg, Brownfield, Suncook, Waterford, Hiram, Pomeroy, Buxton, East Andover, Cornish, Bethel, Phillipsburg, and Oxford. It con-

tained in 1790, 28,821 free persons, and in 1800, 37,729. Chief town, York.

YORK, a fertile and well cultivated county of Pinckney district, South Carolina. It is bounded E. by Catawba river, N. by the state of North Carolina, S. by Chester county, and W. by Broad river which separates it from Spartanburg. It is 40 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It contained in 1790, 6,604 inhabitants, of whom 923 were slaves, and in 1800, 8,344 free persons, and 1,804 slaves. This is one of the most agreeable and healthy counties in South Carolina, the lands well settled, and the country well watered by the tributary streams of Catawba and Broad river. Mines of iron ore have been found here, and works have been erected, which carry on with spirit the manufacture of iron. At the court-house is a post office, which is 490 miles from Washington city.

YORK, a port of entry and post town of Virginia, the capital of York county. It is agreeably situated on the S. side of York river, about 11 miles above Toes point. The river is here contracted to the breadth of a mile, and is confined by very high banks, close under which vessels of the largest burthen may ride with safety; the river affording four fathom water 25 miles higher. It contains about 60 or 70 houses, a jail, an Episcopalian church, and a tobacco ware-house. The exports in 1794, amounted to 71,578 dollars. This town is rendered famous in the page of history, by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the memorable 19th day of October, 1781, by the united forces of

France and America. A circumstance that will transmit its name to posterity, while reason and humanity, have a friend, and liberty an advocate. It is 12 miles E. of Williamsburg, 80 S. E. of Richmond, 350 S. S. W. of Philadelphia, and 192 from Washington city. Lat. 37° 14'. Lon. 1. 33. W.

YORK, a port of entry, and post town of the district of Maine, the capital of York county. It is situated on a river of its own name, 9 miles N. E. by N. of Portsmouth; which passes through the town, and empties into York harbour. It is navigable in vessels of 250 tons, 6 or 7 miles from the sea. About a mile from the sea, a wooden bridge was erected across the river, in 1761. It is 270 feet in length, besides the wharves at each end, which extend into the channel; it is 25 feet wide, and is supported by 16 piers. York was settled about the year 1630, and was then called Agamemnicus, from a hill of that name, lying within the jurisdiction of the town; remarkable for its height, and being a land mark to mariners. In 1790, it contained 2,000 inhabitants, and in 1800, 2,776. It is 421 miles from Philadelphia, and 555 from Washington city. Lat. 43° 16' N.

Some time about the year 1640, Sir Ferdinand Gorges, incorporated a greater part of this town, by the name of Georgiana; he appointed a mayor, and aldermen, and made it a free port. In 1652, when it came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, it obtained its present name. It carries on a small trade in fish, lumber, &c. The exports in the year 1794, ending Septem-

Y O R

Y O U

ber 30th, amounted to 9,654 dollars. The town contains 2 Congregational churches, and about 3,000 inhabitants; but is not compactly built, as the towns are in the middle and southern states. It is 422 miles from Philadelphia, and 75 from Boston.

YORK, a handsome post town of Pennsylvania, and capital of York county. It is situated on both sides of Codorus creek, which empties into the Susquehanna; is regularly laid out, and contains about 500 dwellings, compactly built. Several of the houses are of brick. The public buildings are a court-house, a strong stone jail, a handsome building for keeping the records of the county, an academy, a German Lutheran, a German Calvinist, a Quaker, a Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic, a Moravian, and a Methodist church. It is 88 miles due W. of Philadelphia, and 95 from Washington city. Lat. 39° 58'. N. lon. 1° 30'. W.

YORK, a short navigable river of the state of Virginia, formed by the junction of Pamunky and Mattapany rivers. It runs a S. E. course to York, thence turning to an E. by N. direction, passes the town of Gloucester, and enters the Chesapeake bay between Toes point and Mockjack bay. It has 4½ fathom water above York, where it is a mile and a

half in breadth, and the channel 150 yards broad.

YORK BAY, in front of the city of New York, is 9 miles long, and 4 broad.

YORKTOWN, a township of West Chester, in New York, containing in 1790, 1,609 inhabitants, and in 1796, 210 electors; in 1800, 1,726 free persons, and 20 slaves.

YOUGHIOGENY, a river of Pennsylvania, that rises on the W. side of Chesnut ridge; running nearly in a S. course, passes into Maryland, but turning suddenly to the N. enters the state of Pennsylvania, and passing S. W. of Laurel hill, precipitates itself over the Ohiopyle falls, a horizontal ledge of rocks, lying at right angles to the course of the river, whose perpendicular height is about 20 feet. The course of the river is here S. W. but presently turning to the N. W. passes through Fayette county, part of Westmoreland, into Allegany county, and empties into the Monongahela, about 15 miles above Pittsburg.

YOUGH GLADES, in Allegany county, Maryland. Here is a post office, which is 173 miles from Washington city.

YOUNGSTOWN, a small post town of the state of Ohio, in Trumbull county, 329 miles from Washington city.

Z.

Z A N

ZANESVILLE, a small post town of Washington county,

Z A N

in the state of Ohio. It is 389 miles from Washington city.

APPENDIX.

A L S

ABSACON, a sandy beach on the coast of New Jersey, 16 miles S. W. of Little Egg Harbour.

ADSON'S TOWN, in New Jersey, is 27 miles N. of Morristown, and 24 N. W. of Patterson.

ALLOWAY, a small river of New Jersey. It rises in Salem county, and empties into Delaware bay, in a W. by S. direction. It is navigable 16 or 18 miles. Over it are several bridges.

ALL SAINTS, a parish of Georgetown district, South Carolina, extending along the sea coast. It contained, in 1790, 2,225 inhabitants, of whom 1,795 were slaves. The same subdivisions that were observed by the Marshal in 1790, were not adhered to by the Marshal in 1800, it is therefore out of our power to give the census of that year.

ALSTEAD, a township of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, N. of Walpole, and 8 miles S. of Charlestown. It contained, in 1790, 1,111 inhabitants, and in 1800, 1,606.

B L A

AUGUSTA, a township of Ontario county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 481 free persons and 2 slaves.

AURORA, a small town of New York, in the township of Scipio, Cayuga county.

B.

BLADEN, a county of Wilmington district, North Carolina, bounded S. by Brunswick, N. by Cumberland, E. by New Hanover, and W. by the state of South Carolina, and N. W. by Robeson county. It contained in 1790, 3,408 free inhabitants, and 1,676 slaves, and in 1800, 6,963 inhabitants, including 2,278 slaves. Chief town, Elizabeth-town.

BLADENSBURG, a post town of Maryland, situated in Prince George's county, on the E. side of the Eastern branch of the Potowmac, at the junction of the N. W. and N. E. branches, about 6 miles above Washington city. It consists of one long street, on which are erected about 160

B L O

B L U

dwellings, and a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco. It is 38 miles S. W. by S. of Baltimore, 8 E. by N. of Georgetown, 140 S. W. by W. of Philadelphia, and 6 miles from Washington city. Lat. 38° 57' N. lon. 1° 57' W.

BLANDFORD, a township of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, situated on the W. side of Connecticut river. It contained in 1797, 235 houses, and 1,416 inhabitants; and in 1800, 1778 inhabitants. It is 114 miles westerly of Boston, and 400 from Washington city. Here is a post office.

BLANDFORD, a thriving town of Virginia, situated in Prince George's county, in a plain on the E. branch of the Appamattox, nearly four miles N. E. of Petersburg, and is within its jurisdiction. It contains upwards of 200 houses, three tobacco ware houses, and several large stores. The marshes in the vicinity being drained, the air has become much more healthy than formerly.

BLENHEIM, a township of Schoharie county, New York, containing, in 1800, 775 free persons, and 8 slaves.

BLOCK, a small island belonging to the state of Rhode Island, lying 21 miles S. S. W. of Newport. It was incorporated in 1672 by the name of Newshoreham township, and is a division of Newport county. It is the most southerly land in the state, and contains 635 free inhabitants, and 147 slaves. The inhabitants of this island have been much noted for making excellent cheese. The shores of the island abound with a great variety of fish.

BLOCKLEY, a township of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, situated on the W. side of Schuylkill, opposite the city of Philadelphia. It contained, in 1800, 1,091 inhabitants.

BLOOM, a township of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, containing in 1800, 806 inhabitants.

BLOOMFIELD, a township of New York, in Ontario county. According to the state census, taken in 1796, it contained 151 electors, and in 1800, 1,900 inhabitants. Here is a post office, 459 miles from Washington city.

BLOOMINGROVE, a township of Ulster county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 1,517 free persons and 94 slaves.

BLOUNT, a county of Tennessee, in Hamilton district. It contained, in 1800, 9,508 free persons, and 1,122 slaves.

BLOUNTSVILLE, a town of North Carolina, containing about 20 dwellings. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of Halifax, and 413 from Philadelphia.

BLUE, a river of the Indiana Territory, which rises near the head of Silver creek, and running a S. W. course for several miles, thence in a S. by E. direction, falls into the Ohio, about 30 miles direct below Salt river. It is at its mouth twenty yards wide.

BLUE-HILL, a post town of Hancock county, district of Maine, incorporated in 1789. It lies on the W. side of Union river, 13 miles E. of Penobscot, 344 N. E. of Boston, 623 from Philadelphia, and 774 from Washington city. In 1790, the township contained 274 inhabitants, and in 1800, 494.

BLUE-HILL, a bay on the coast of Maine district, into which Union river discharges itself. It is formed by Mount Desert island on the E. and Naskeag point on the W. and extends N. to a mountain, on the E. side of Penobscot river, which, from its appearance at sea, is called Blue-hill.

BLUE-HILLS, a ridge of mountains in New Hampshire, extending through Rochester, Barrington, and Nottingham townships.

BLUE MOUNTAIN, extends through Pennsylvania, from Delaware river to the Susquehanna, through the counties of Northampton, Berks and Dauphin.

BLUE RIDGE, a chain of mountains in Virginia, lying at some distance W. of the S. W. mountains, and extending from S. W. to N. E. through that state to the Potowmac: thence through Maryland and Pennsylvania it is called the South mountain. The passage of the Potowmac through this mountain is beautifully described by Mr. Jefferson in his notes on Virginia. See Potowmac.

BLUE LICKS, several salt springs, in Kentucky, on the N. E. side of the main branch of Licking river, eight miles from the Upper Blue-licks.

BLUE SPRING, in Kentucky, situated between Big Barren and Little Barren rivers, 13 miles S. of Craig's fort, on the S. side of Green river, and 22 from the Sulphur spring.

BLUE STONE, a small creek of Virginia, and one of the western branches of the Great Kenhawa.

BODWELL'S FALLS, are on the Merrimack, Massachusetts, between Andover and Methuen,

about 5 miles below Pawtucket Falls. In 1795, a company was incorporated for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the Merrimack at these falls, between the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

BOEUF, LE, a small lake, or pond, in Allegany county, Pennsylvania, through which a branch of French Creek passes. It is 50 miles above the mouth of the creek, and 14 from Presque Isle on Lake Erie. At a little distance from the lake, the French when masters of Upper Canada had a fort. Lat. 41. 56. N. lon. 4. 53. W.

BOLINGBROKE, a creek of Talbot county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland, which falls into Choptank, river at the Great Bend.

BOLTON, a township of Washington county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 857 free persons and 2 slaves.

BOLTON, a township of Chittenden county, Vermont, containing in 1790, 88 inhabitants, and in 1800, 219. It is on the N. side of Onion river partly opposite to New Huntington.

BOLTON, a township of Tolland county, Connecticut, fourteen miles E. of Hartford. It was incorporated in 1720, and contained, in 1800, 1,452 inhabitants.

BOMBAY HOOK, an island formed in Delaware bay, by the junction of Duck and Little Duck creeks, on one side, and the bay on the other. It is about five miles long, and one and an half broad, and is 11 miles S. of Reedy island, and 42 N. N. W. of Cape Henlopen.

C A T

E A S

BOMBAZINE, a small lake of Vermont, in Castleton, Rutland county, about seven miles long.

BOONE, a county of Kentucky, containing in 1800, 1,209 free persons, and 325 slaves. It is bounded N. and W. by the river Ohio, E. by Campbell, S. by Pendleton, and S. W. by Gallatin. In this county are Big bone creek and Lick, remarkable for being the first place, in the United States, where the Mamouth bones were found, about the year 1769.

BOONSBOROUGH, a small town of Madison county, Kentucky, agreeably situated on the S. side of Kentucky river, about 160 miles above its conflux with the Ohio, and 20 S. E. of Lexington. This town is rendered remarkable in the history of Kentucky, for being the first place settled in that country. Lat. 37. 57 N. lon. 9. 45 W.

BRIGANTINE, an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, between Great and Little Egg harbour.

C.

CAMDEN, a county of the Lower District of Georgia, separated from East Florida by the river St. Mary's. It contained, in 1800, 1,681 inhabitants, including 735 slaves.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, on the Mississippi, in Upper Louisiana. It contained, in 1799, 416 whites, and 105 free mulattoes.

CARONDELET, in Upper Louisiana, on the W. side of the Mississippi, 2 leagues below St. Lewis. It contained in 1799, 181 free persons, and 3 slaves.

CATAHANOSA, a parish of Lower Louisiana, commencing about

48 miles above New Orleans. It is settled by Acadians, and extends about 24 miles along the Mississippi. It is S. of the parish of the Fourche, another Acadian settlement. In 1785 it contained 1,332 inhabitants, including 402 slaves.

CLEARFIELD, a county of Pennsylvania, 50 miles long, and 38 broad. It is bounded E. by Lycoming, N. by Huntingdon, W. by Cambria, and S. by Bedford. See table Pennsylvania.

CENTRE, a mountainous county, of Pennsylvania, 56 miles long, and 45 broad. It is bounded N. by the W. branch of the Susquehanna, which divides it from Lycoming county, E. by Northumberland, S. and S. E. by Mifflin, and W. by Clearfield. The principal rivers are the W. branch of the Susquehanna, and Bald Eagle, with several of their auxiliary streams. Here are mines of Iron ore, which is manufactured into pigs, bar iron, and hollow ware. Centre contained, in 1800, 2,243 free persons, and 1 slave.

CENTRE, a township of the above county. It contained in 1800, 709 inhabitants.

CHAPITOULAS, a settlement of Lower Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi, containing in 1785, 7,036 inhabitants, including 5,645 slaves.

COMFORT, POINT, a headland of Elizabeth city county, Virginia, on the N. side of James' river, at its entrance into the Chesapeake.

E.

EAST PORTLAND, a township of Maine, in Kennebec coun-

ty. It contained, in 1800, 136 inhabitants.

EIGHTEEN MILE, or LONG BEACH, on the E. coast of New Jersey, between Barnegat inlet on the N. and Little Egg Harbour on the S.

F.

FAUSSE' RIVIERE, a well cultivated settlement of Lower Louisiana, W. of Point Coupee, which is on the W. bank of the Mississippi, 150 miles above New Orleans. The settlement extends along an old bed of the Mississippi, which has become a lake, the outlets of which have been closed up, by one of those changes which we daily see take place on our globe.

FELICIANA, or THOMPSON's CREEK, a settlement in Lower Louisiana, E. of that of Baton Rouge, to which it is subordinate. The mouth of Thompson's creek, is about 147 miles from New Orleans. It rises in the Mississippi Territory, and runs a S. W. course. The soil, on its banks, is exceedingly rich, producing abundant crops of the best cotton.

FLINTSTOWN, in Cumberland county, Maine. It contained in 1800, 370 inhabitants.

G.

GERMANTON, is situated in Bracken county, Kentucky. It contained, in 1800, 67 free persons, and 14 slaves.

GREENSBURG, a town of Kentucky, situated in Green county. It contained, in 1800, 51 free persons, and 20 slaves.

H.

HARRINGTON, a township of Maine, in Washington county,

containing in 1800, 298 inhabitants.

J.

JACKS, a considerable mountain of Pennsylvania. It commences near the S. end of Huntingdon county, and approaches near the Juniatta, thence extending parallel to the general course of that river, upwards of 20 miles, is again broken by the passage of Kishicoquiliis creek, which empties into the Juniatta at Lewistown. Commencing again on the E. side of that creek, extends into Northumberland county as far as Penns creek. From Jacks narrows to Lewistown, on the E. side of the mountain is a rich valley, containing many well cultivated plantations, and several mills for the manufacturing of wheat and other grain.

JACKSON, a county of Georgia. It contained, in 1800, 7,736 inhabitants, including 2,691 slaves.

JEFFERIES, a creek of S. Carolina, it rises in Cheraws district, and running S. E. passes into Georgetown district, and falls into the Great Pee Dee, several miles above Lynch's river.

JESSAMINE, a county of Kentucky, bounded N. and N. E. by Fayette, W. and N. W. by Woodford, S. by Gerrard, and S. E. by Madison. It is watered by Kentucky river, on the S. W. S. and S. E. and Jessamine, Hickmans, and Marble creeks, which flow through in a southern direction into the former. It is about 19 miles from N. to S. and 16 from E. to W. which are its greatest extent. The population in 1800, amounted to 3,885 free persons and 1,553 slaves.

K.

KEARSEARGE, a gore in the state of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county. It contained, in 1800, 179 inhabitants.

L.

LARTYS, a small creek of Pennsylvania, in Lycoming county. It runs S. and falls into the Susquehanna, a few miles below Pine creek.

LAWSON'S FORK, a tributary stream of Pacolet river, in Spartanburg county, S. Carolina.

LEUREL RIVER, rises in Madison county Kentucky, and running a S. course falls into Cumberland river, about 25 miles in a direct line above Rock Castle river, the road which leads from the Western parts of Virginia to Frankfort, Lexington, Stanford, Danville, Harrodsburg, and many other towns in that state, crosses the forks of this river, near the Raccoon spring.

LEWIS'S CREEK, in Flemming county, Kentucky, flowing a N. E. course, falls into Sandy river about 10 miles above John's creek in Virginia.

LICK CREEK, Kentucky, rises in Pulaski county, and meandering southerly, in a serpentine course, falls into Cumberland river about 3 miles above the divisional line of Cumberland county, on the banks of this creek is a saline.

LICKING CREEK, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania. It rises in Great Cove on the W. side of N. mountain, and running W. for some miles, thence turning S. meanders in that direction passes

into the state of Maryland, and falls into the Potowmac about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a direct line below Hancock's town.

LICKING CREEK VALLEY, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. It extends partly on the E. side of Shade mountain, towards the Juniatta, and is partly watered by a creek of the same name.

LIMESTONE RIDGE, a small mountain of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county. It commences at the W. branch of the Susquehanna, a little below Milton, and extends several miles towards the E. on the N. side is Limestone run, which falls, in a westerly course, into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, near Milton.

LIMESTONE VALLEY, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, it extends nearly N. E. and S. W. between Limestone ridge, on the N. and Mahony hill on the S. This valley is watered principally by the tributary streams of Sherman's creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, a little below the mouth of the Juniatta.

LITTLE BARREN, a small river of Kentucky. It forms the divisional line between Green and Barren counties, and running N. empties into Green river.

LITTLE MOUNTAIN, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, is one of those parallel ridges, which compose the great chain of the Appalachian mountains. It extends from the Susquehanna nearly in a N. E. direction about 20 miles, and approaches broad mountain and forms with Wykynisky; extending also from the Susquehanna, in an E. direction a triangle, on the N. side of this mountain is Clarke's creek, and

L O N

P L A

Peter's mountain, and on the S. is Stony creek and Second mountain.

LITTLE RIVER, Kentucky, rises in the Barrens in the N. end of Christian county, not far distant from Muddy pond river, and running toward the W. falls into Cumberland river, about 6 miles above Eddyville.

LITTLE RIVER, in Newbury county, S. Carolina. It runs a S. E. course and falls into Saluda river.

LITTLE SANDY, a river of Kentucky. It rises in the mountains, near the borders of Fleming county, and running N. thence nearly N. E. falls into the Ohio, about 18 miles below Sandy river.

LITTLE SCIOTA, a river of the state of Ohio. It flows southerly and falls into the Ohio, about 20 miles below Sciota river.

LONG LICK, a small creek of Bullet county, Kentucky, it runs a N. W. course and falls into Salt river, a few miles below Floyd's Fork. Contiguous to the N. bank of this creek is a salt Lick.

LONG PINE CREEK, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, rises in the Broad mountain, and running nearly W. unites with Mahantango creek, which empties into the Susquehanna, and forms part of the boundary between Dauphine and Northumberland counties.

LONG SHOALS, a remarkable dilatation of the water of Cumberland river, in Pulaski county, Kentucky. They extend from near the mouth of Buck creek in a N. W. direction about 5 miles, whence the river takes a remarkable turn to the S. W. These shoals are interspersed with several small islands, which are in

some measure an obstruction to the navigation.

LOST CREEK, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. It is formed by several branches which rise at the foot of Shade mountain, and meandering S. and S. W. waters a considerable part of Fermanagh township, and falls in a S. W. course into the Juniatta, nearly 10 miles, in a direct line below Lewistown.

LYNCHE'S, a small river of S. Carolina. It is composed of several small tributary streams, which rise on the borders of N. Carolina. These uniting, flow in a S. E. direction enter Georgetown district, and fall into the Great Pee Dee.

M.

MONTGOMERY, a township of Orange county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 3,767 free persons, and 339 slaves.

N.

NORTH LIBERTY, a town of the state of Ohio, on Derby creek, a tributary stream of the Sciota, which falls into that river above Chillicothe.

P.

PLAQUEMINES, FORT OF, is situated on the eastern side of the Mississippi, about 12 or 13 leagues above the mouth of that river. It is built of bricks; and is irregular and ill constructed, with a ditch in front towards the river, and on the lower side a deep creek. Behind it is imperfectly secured. It is built at a bend in the river, where vessels generally

must anchor, when sailing up to New Orleans, &c. On the opposite bank are the ruins of Fort Bourbon, a small closed redoubt. It was usually garrisoned by a sergeant's command. From Plaquemines to the sea the country is low, swampy, and mostly covered with reeds, having no settlements, and but few trees. This tract is overflowed, from 2 to 10 feet, in those great hurricanes, which sometimes happen. The last that happened was in 1794. In these hurricanes, many of the inhabitants lose their lives, cattle and houses swept away, laying waste the whole country, as far up as the English bend, above Plaquemines.

PORT WILLIAM, a town of Kentucky, in Gallatin county. It contained, in 1800, 160 free persons, and 53 slaves.

PRESTONBURG, a town of Boyd county, Kentucky, containing in

1800, 4 free persons, and 2 slaves.

S.

SCRIVEN, a county of Georgia. It contained, in 1800, 3,019 inhabitants, including 766 slaves.

W.

WESTFIELD, a township of Vermont, in Orleans county, containing in 1800, 16 inhabitants.

WILLIAMSON, a county of Metro district, Tennessee. It contained, in 1800, 2,175 free persons, and 693 slaves.

Y.

YONKERS, a township of West Chester county, New York. It contained, in 1800, 1,032 free persons, and 144 slaves.

E R R A T A.

Philadelphia city, in the 20th column, line 24 from the top, for *will be easily*, read *was*; 34th column, line 19 from the top, for *3* read *1*; for *Willington*, read *Ellington, Washington, Mississippi Territory*, strike out all after the word *slaves*.









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